



Uber Switzerland GmbH Zurich

Report of the statutory auditor
to the Partners' Meeting

on the financial statements 2024



Report of the statutory auditor

to the Partners' Meeting of Uber Switzerland GmbH, Zurich

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Uber Switzerland GmbH (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with Management or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 818 para. 1 CO in conjunction with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of Management, for the preparation of the financial statements.

Based on our audit according to article 818 para. 1 CO in conjunction with article 728a para. 1 item 2 CO, we confirm that Management's proposal complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Pascal Wintermantel
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

Christian Hill
Licensed audit expert

Zürich, 30 June 2025

Enclosures:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes)
- Management's proposal in accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 2 CO

Balance Sheet as of 31 December	Notes	2024	2023
		CHF	CHF
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,869,658	18,842,251
Trade accounts receivable			
- from other group companies		3,127,108	9,713,035
Other short-term receivables			
- from third parties		169,392	58,626
- from other group companies		20,631,506	—
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		22,407	150,127
Total current assets		28,820,071	28,764,039
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
- from third parties		48,908	—
Property, plant and equipment			
- Office equipment, IT and communication technology		61,163	62,709
- Leasehold improvements		8,307	22,549
Total non-current assets		118,378	85,258
TOTAL ASSETS		28,938,449	28,849,297
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Short-term liabilities			
Trade accounts payable			
- to third parties		31,627	329,144
- to other group companies		10,984,244	—
Other short-term liabilities			
- to third parties		1,695,794	694,128
Accrued expenses and deferred income			
- to third parties		11,646,023	25,201,837
Total short-term liabilities		24,357,688	26,225,109
Total liabilities		24,357,688	26,225,109
Shareholders' equity			
Partner's capital		20,000	20,000
Statutory retained earnings			
- General legal retained earnings		10,000	10,000
Voluntary retained earnings			
- Accumulated profits brought forward		2,594,189	2,169,914
- Profit for the year		1,956,572	424,275
Total shareholders' equity		4,580,761	2,624,189
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		28,938,449	28,849,297

Income statement	01.01 - 31.12.2024	01.01 - 31.12.2023
	CHF	CHF
Revenue from sale of goods and services	54,115,564	45,710,472
Other operating income	1,106,480	4,946,478
Total operating income	55,222,044	50,656,950
Personnel expense	-4,522,351	-4,725,856
Other operating expenses	-48,671,102	-45,353,444
Depreciation and impairment losses on non-current assets	-68,838	-47,367
Total operating expenses	-53,262,291	-50,126,667
Operating result	1,959,753	530,283
Financial income	453,307	19,810
Financial expenses	-28,782	-13,263
Profit for the year before taxes	2,384,278	536,829
Direct taxes	-427,706	-112,554
Profit for the year	1,956,572	424,275

Notes

1. Principles**1.1 General aspects**

These financial statements were prepared according to the principles of the Swiss Law on Accounting and Financial Reporting (32nd title of the Swiss Code of Obligations). Where not prescribed by law, the significant accounting and valuation principles applied are described below. It should be noted that to ensure the company's going concern, the company's financial statements may be influenced by the creation and release of hidden reserves.

1.2 Revenue recognition

The Company derives its Mobility revenue from service fees paid by Drivers for use of the platform and related service to connect with Riders and successfully complete a trip via the Platform, amounts charged to end-users for Mobility services, and fees charged to end-users for use of the platform in certain markets. The Company recognizes revenue when a trip is complete.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition or manufacturing costs less accumulated depreciation and valuation adjustments. With the exception of land, tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. As soon as there are indicators that book values may be overstated, these are reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted.

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the following useful lives and in accordance with the following methods:

Tangible fixed assets	Useful life	Method
Leasehold improvements	4.67 years	21.4% linear
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	20% linear
Office equipment, IT and communication technology	3 years	33.3% linear

1.4 Leases

Leasing and rental contracts are recognised based on legal ownership. Therefore, leasing or rental contracts are considered as operational leases and appropriate expenses are recognised in the income statement whereas no assets and liabilities have been recognised in the balance sheet.

Notes	2024	2023
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CHF

CHF

2. Other information

2.1 Full-time equivalents

The annual average number of full-time equivalents for the reporting year, as well as the previous year, did not exceed 50.

2.2 Residual amount of leasing obligations

The maturity of leasing obligations which have a residual maturity of more than twelve months or which cannot be cancelled within the next twelve months is as follows:

Up to 1 year	541,631	53,427
1 - 5 year	1,271,455	297,042
More than 5 years	—	—
Total	1,813,086	350,469

These amounts include payments related to rental or leasing contracts up to the end of their notice period, as applicable.

2.3 Assets pledged to secure own liabilities, as well as assets with retention of title

Deposit	64,064	15,156
Total	64,064	15,156

2.4 Contingent liabilities

The Uber Group operates in a dynamic industry and, accordingly, can be affected by a variety of factors. The Uber Group believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a negative effect on the Uber Group in terms of its future financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Uber Group exposure to numerous legal and regulatory risks, including, among others, the application, interpretation and enforcement of existing regulations related to the Uber Group's business model, as well as risks related to the development of new regulations, and claims and litigation related to the Company's classification of drivers as independent contractors. However, the Company is remunerated on a target margin basis, as such any claims would ultimately be born by Uber BV.

2.5 Significant events during the financial period

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date which could impact the book value of the assets or liabilities or which should be disclosed here.

Proposed Appropriation of Available Earnings	2024	2023
	CHF	CHF
Retained earnings brought forward	2,594,189	2,169,914
Profit for the year	1,956,572	424,275
Available earnings	4,550,761	2,594,189
The Managing Officers propose to the Partners' Meeting the following appropriation of available earnings:		
Payment of a dividend to the amount of	—	—
Transfer to the general legal retained earnings	—	—
To be carried forward	4,550,761	2,594,189
Total	4,550,761	2,594,189