

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2024

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Uber Eats Ireland Limited

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS Giorgiana Alexandru (Appointed on 31 January 2025)
 Blair Radford (Appointed on 31 January 2025)
 Lorenzo Bonino (Resigned on 31 January 2025)
 Emilio Zunino (Resigned on 31 January 2025)

SECRETARY MHC Corporate Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE 47 Thomas Street
 Third Floor
 Limerick
 Ireland

REGISTERED NUMBER 711975

BANKERS Citibank Bank Europe plc
 1 North Wall Quay
 Dublin 1
 Ireland

SOLICITORS Mason Hayes & Curran
 Professional Services Limited
 6th Floor
 South Bank House
 Barrow Street
 Dublin 4
 Ireland

INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS PricewaterhouseCoopers
 Chartered Accountants
 One Spencer Dock
 North Wall
 Dublin 1

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2024

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is exploitation of proprietary technology applications that connect consumers with restaurants, grocers and other stores (collectively "Merchant(s)") and food delivery service providers ("Delivery People") for meal preparation, grocery and other delivery services. The Company has service agreements with Uber Portier BV (a company incorporated in the Netherlands) and Uber Ireland Technologies Limited (a company incorporated in Ireland).

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

During the year, the Company's turnover was €7,165,768 (2023: €8,198,015) arising from fees earned from Merchants net of expenses directly related to the Merchants and end-users.

The significant risks and uncertainties impacting on the business of the Company relate to the impact of acceptance by customers of the Uber group's products, which is dependent on general market conditions and the positioning of those products and the associated impact on the activities of the Company.

The Directors anticipate that the Company's operations will continue to expand its presence in the market with its product portfolio and generate revenue from the exploitation of these products and related service needs.

SMALL COMPANIES' EXEMPTION

The Company has availed of the small companies' exemption contained in the Companies Act, 2014 with regard to the requirements for inclusion of certain information in the directors' report.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the directors have taken account of all relevant information covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

On 31 December 2024, the Company has received of letter of support from its ultimate parent, Uber Technologies, Inc. that confirms it will provide the Company such financial support as is necessary to enable the Company to continue as a going concern and to meet all liabilities as they fall due for a period at least 24 months from the date of the letter of support.

The Directors consider it appropriate to continue to use the going concern assumption on the basis that the Company will have sufficient resources to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 are set out on pages 9 and 10.

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend in the financial year.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors who served the Company during the year and up to the date of approval of this report are set out below. Except where indicated they served for the entire year,

Blair Radford (Appointed on 31 January 2025)

Giorgiana Alexandru (Appointed on 31 January 2025)

Lorenzo Bonino (Resigned on 31 January 2025)

Emilio Zunino (Resigned on 31 January 2025)

The secretary who served the Company during the year and up to the date of approval of this report were as follows:

MHC Corporate Services Limited

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

In accordance with Section 329 (1) to (4) of the Companies Act 2014, none of the directors or secretary who held office at the year end date or at any time during the year held any interests in shares of the Company or group companies greater than 1% of the nominal value of the shares of those companies.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The directors are responsible for ensuring that adequate accounting records, as outlined in Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, are kept by the Company.

To achieve this, the directors have appointed appropriately qualified personnel and adequately maintain the computerized accounting systems in order to ensure that those requirements are complied with.

The Company's accounting records are maintained at Burgerweeshuispad 301, 1076HR Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In addition, copies of the Company's accounting records are kept at the registered office at 47 Thomas Street, 3rd Floor, Limerick, Ireland and are available for inspection by its directors.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

No political contributions were made by the Company during the year.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No events have occurred after the reporting period that require disclosure in or adjustment to these financial statements.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- (1) So far as each director is aware there is no relevant information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- (2) The directors have taken all the steps they ought to take as a director to make themselves aware of the relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

29 January 2026

Approved on behalf of the board _____



Giorgiana Alexandru
Director



Blair Radford
Director

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

29 January 2026

On behalf of the board on _____



Giorgiana Alexandru
Director



Blair Radford
Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Uber Eats Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Uber Eats Ireland Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
 - the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
 - the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Karen Feeley
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
29 January 2026

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****for the year ended 31 December 2024**

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover - continuing operations	4	7,165,768	8,198,015
Cost of sales	5	<u>(5,064,281)</u>	<u>(6,019,880)</u>
Gross Profit		2,101,487	2,178,135
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,141,336)</u>	<u>(2,071,456)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit - continuing operations	6	<u>(39,849)</u>	<u>106,679</u>
(Loss)/profit before interest and taxation		(39,849)	106,679
Interest income	7	<u>75,194</u>	<u>41,335</u>
Profit for the financial year before tax		35,345	148,014
Tax on profit	9	<u>(13,850)</u>	<u>(24,351)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>21,495</u></u>	<u><u>123,663</u></u>

Operating (loss)/profit arose solely from continuing operations.

There are no items relating to other comprehensive income during either year, and, therefore, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	10	1,090,640	2,586,027
Cash at bank and in hand		—	2,323
		<u>1,090,640</u>	<u>2,588,350</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(780,289)</u>	<u>(2,360,065)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS AND NET ASSETS		<u><u>310,351</u></u>	<u><u>228,285</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital presented as equity	12	10	10
Share based compensation reserve	13	95,815	35,244
Profit and loss account		<u>214,526</u>	<u>193,031</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>310,351</u></u>	<u><u>228,285</u></u>

29 January 2026

Approved by the Board on _____



Giorgiana Alexandru
Director



Blair Radford
Director

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****for the year ended 31 December 2024**

	Share Capital presented as equity €	Share Based Compens ation Reserve €	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 01 January 2023	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>69,368</u>	<u>69,378</u>
Profit for the period	—	—	123,663	123,663
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>123,663</u>	<u>123,663</u>
Issue of new shares	—	—	—	—
Share based payment transactions	—	35,244	—	35,244
At 31 December 2023	<u>10</u>	<u>35,244</u>	<u>193,031</u>	<u>228,285</u>
Profit for the period	—	—	21,495	21,495
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21,495</u>	<u>21,495</u>
Share based payment transactions	—	60,571	—	60,571
At 31 December 2024	<u>10</u>	<u>95,815</u>	<u>214,526</u>	<u>310,351</u>

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****for the year ended 31 December 2024****1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Uber Eats Ireland Limited is a Company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The registered office is 47 Thomas Street, 3rd Floor, Limerick, Ireland and registered number is 711975.

The financial statements are the Company's financial statements for the financial year beginning January 1, 2024 and ending December 31, 2024.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK Ireland and the Companies Act 2014). The Company's financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Company financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the requirements set out in FRS102.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 3(d).

(b) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the directors have taken account of all relevant information covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

On 31 December 2024, the Company has received of letter of support from its ultimate parent, Uber Technologies, Inc.. that confirms it will provide the Company such financial support as is necessary to enable the Company to continue as a going concern and to meet all liabilities as they fall due for a period at least 24 months from the date of the letter of support. The directors consider it appropriate to continue to use the going concern assumption on the basis that the Company will have sufficient resources to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(c) Disclosure exemption for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

Uber Eats Ireland Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Uber Eats Ireland is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent Uber Technologies, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

1. the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17 (d) and the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
2. The requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c) and Section 12 paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A of FRS 102.
3. the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures, paragraph 33.7.
4. the requirements of FRS 102 paras 26.18(b), 26.19 – 26.21, 26.23 on the basis that the share based payments are related to equity instruments in the ultimate parent Uber Technologies Inc. and the equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Uber Technologies Inc. in which the Company is consolidated;

(d) Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the Company's financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

1. Critical judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimates, made by the directors which would have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2. Critical estimates in applying the Company's accounting policies

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that an intercompany debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of intercompany debtors, the directors consider factors including the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the intercompany debtors. See Note 10 for the net carrying amount of the intercompany debtors at year end.

The Company has used estimates to determine the fair value of the restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan (share based payments). Any changes to assumptions underlying these estimates such as non-vesting and services conditions may impact the overall share based payment expense as included in the financial statements.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(e) Provisions and contingencies****1. Provisions**

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income, presented as part of 'interest payable and similar expenses' in the financial year in which it arises.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

In particular:

(i) Restructuring provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the end of the financial year to carry out the restructuring. The Company has a constructive obligation to carry out a restructuring when there is a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and the Company has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected; and

(ii) Provision is not made for future operating losses.

2. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because it is not probable that the Company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(f) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when or as it satisfies its obligations. The Company derives its revenues primarily from the provision of Delivery services to end-users and from Merchants' use of the Company's platform for on-demand lead generation, and related services. The service enables Merchants to seek, receive and fulfil on-demand requests from end-users seeking delivery services (collectively the "Uber Service").

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(f) Revenue recognition (continued)***Delivery Agreements - Merchants*

The Company primarily enters into Master Services Agreements (“MSA”) with Merchants to use the platform. The MSA defines the service fee the Company charges Merchants for each transaction. Upon acceptance of a transaction, Merchants agree to perform the services as requested by an end-user. The acceptance of a transaction request combined with the MSA establishes enforceable rights and obligations for each transaction. A contract exists between the Company and the Merchants after the Merchants accept a transaction request and the Merchant’s ability to cancel the transaction lapses.

The Uber Service activities are performed to satisfy the Company’s sole performance obligation in the transaction, which is to connect Merchants with end-users to facilitate the completion of a successful transaction.

Delivery Agreements - End Users

The Company is responsible for delivery services to end-users. The Company has determined that in these transactions, end-users are the Company’s customers. The Company recognizes delivery service revenue associated with the Company’s performance obligation over the contract term, which represents its performance over the period of time the delivery is occurring.

Principal vs Agent Considerations - General

Judgment is required in determining whether the Company is the principal or agent in transactions with Merchants and end-users. The Company evaluates the presentation of revenue on a gross or net basis based on whether it controls the service provided to the end-user and is the principal (i.e. “gross”), or the Company arranges for other parties to provide the service to the end-user and is an agent (i.e. “net”). This determination also impacts the presentation of incentives provided to drivers and Merchants and discounts and promotions offered to end-users to the extent they are not customers.

Principal vs Agent Considerations Delivery

For Delivery, the Company concluded it does not control the good or service provided by Merchants to end-users as (i) the Company does not pre-purchase or otherwise obtain control of the Merchants’ goods or services prior to its transfer to the end-user; (ii) the Company does not direct Merchants to perform the service on the Company’s behalf, and (iii) the Company does not integrate services provided by Merchants with its other services and then provide them to end-users. As part of the Company’s evaluation of control, the Company reviews other specific indicators to assist in the principal versus agent conclusions. The Company is not primarily responsible for the goods or service provided by Merchants to end-users, nor does it have inventory risk related to these services.

While the Company facilitates setting the price for these services, the Merchants and end-users have the ultimate discretion in accepting the transaction price and this indicator alone does not result in the Company controlling the services provided to end-users. The Company is the agent for these services and present revenue on a net basis.

The Company promises Delivery services to end-users for a fee and separately subcontracts with Delivery People to provide delivery services. The Company is the principal for the Delivery services and presents Delivery revenue on a gross basis because the Company controls the services.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(f) Revenue recognition (continued)***Timing of recognition- Delivery*

The Company derives its Delivery revenue primarily from end-users in exchange for Delivery services and from Merchants for use of the platform and related services. The Company recognizes revenue when a Delivery transaction is complete.

Incentives, discounts, promotions and refunds

Incentives provided to customers are recorded as a reduction of revenue if the Company does not receive a distinct good or service or cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the distinct good or service received. Incentives to customers that are not provided in exchange for a distinct good or service are evaluated as variable consideration, in the most likely amount to be earned by the customer at the time or as they are earned by customers, depending on the type of incentive. Since incentives are earned over a short period of time, there is limited uncertainty when estimating variable consideration. The Company records refunds to end-users that the Company recovers from Merchants and any other refunds to end-users due to end-user dissatisfaction with the Platform as a reduction of revenue.

(g) Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid and lease incentives under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(h) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest income is presented as 'interest income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are also presented in Euro and rounded to the nearest cent.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(k) Financial instruments**

The Company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

i. Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents and receivables from related parties are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents and receivables from related parties are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

ii. Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, and payables to related parties are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors and payables to related parties are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(l) Taxation**

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(1) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(m) Employee benefits

The Company provides a range to benefits to employees including short term employee benefits, such as annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangement and post employment benefits.

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. The Company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(m) Employee benefits (continued)***(i) Short term employee benefits (continued)*

Short term employee benefits include monthly Uber cash granted to employees of other Uber group entities for use of company services. The company does not recharge the other Uber group entities directly for these costs. The utilization of employee credits are recognized as internally generated trips and orders. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company provides services for the credits utilized in Ireland by employees of this and other group entities.

(ii) Post employment benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Shared-based payments

Share based compensation benefits are issued to employees via the ultimate parent company's Equity Incentive Plans (EIPs). Information relating to this scheme, and the awards issued under it, is set out in Note 13. The fair value of awards granted under the EIP is recognised in employee benefits expense in the statement of comprehensive income with corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of awards granted:

- excluding the impact of any service conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the non-vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in statement of comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(n) Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****(o) Capital Contributions**

Capital contribution is recognised once amounts are received and confirmed as irrevocable and non-refundable.

4. TURNOVER - CONTINUING OPERATIONS

All turnover relates to the Company's principal activity and arises in Ireland.

	2024	2023
	€	€
Delivery and Merchant Services	<u>7,165,768</u>	<u>8,198,015</u>
	<u><u>7,165,768</u></u>	<u><u>8,198,015</u></u>

5. COST OF SALES

	2024	2023
	€	€
Delivery and Merchant Services	<u>5,064,281</u>	<u>6,019,880</u>
	<u><u>5,064,281</u></u>	<u><u>6,019,880</u></u>

Cost of sales primarily consists of costs incurred for certain delivery transactions where the Company is primarily responsible for delivery services and pay earners for services.

6. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT - CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2024	2023
	€	€
<i>The operating (loss)/profit has been stated after charging/crediting):</i>		
Foreign exchange differences	3,475	(771)
Operating lease rentals land and buildings	98,498	72,000

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****7. INTEREST INCOME**

	2024	2023
	€	€
Interest income	75,194	41,335
	<u>75,194</u>	<u>41,335</u>

8. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2023: 6).

9. TAX ON PROFIT

	2024	2023
	€	€
<i>Irish corporation tax:</i>		
Current tax on profits for the year	23,695	28,849
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	7	—
	<u>23,702</u>	<u>28,849</u>
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(9,852)	(4,498)
Total tax on Profit	<u>13,850</u>	<u>24,351</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The total tax charge differs (2023: differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland. The differences are explained as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit before taxation	35,345	148,014
Current tax at 12.5% (2023 :12.5%)	4,418	18,502
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	25	37
Income tax charged to tax liability	—	645
Income taxed at higher rate of corporation tax	9,400	5,167
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	7	—
Total tax on Profit	<u>13,850</u>	<u>24,351</u>

Pillar Two of the OECD's global tax framework has been adopted in Ireland. The assessment of the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes is based on the most recent tax filings, country-by-country reporting, and financial statements. Based on the available information, no material top-up tax is expected.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****10. DEBTORS**

	2024	2023
	€	€
Corporation tax receivable	5,237	178
Amounts due from group undertaking (a)	998,650	2,578,858
Prepayments and other debtors	72,403	2,493
Deferred tax (b)	14,350	4,498
	<u>1,090,640</u>	<u>2,586,027</u>

a. Included in the amounts due from group undertaking is a balance of €998,650 which is unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand except for a balance of €423,575 which is part of the Uber Group's cash pooling arrangement. The cash pooling arrangement allows the Company to combine credit and debit positions of its bank accounts into one which are unsecured interest bearing and repayable on demand. The interest earned/ incurred is calculated on the Euro short term rate.

b. Deferred tax

	2024	2023
	€	€
Opening balance	4,498	—
Credited to the income statement	9,852	4,498
	<u>14,350</u>	<u>4,498</u>
Deferred tax comprises:		
Other timing differences	14,350	4,498
	<u>14,350</u>	<u>4,498</u>

11. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors (b)	59,354	51,596
Amounts owed to group undertakings (a)	71,377	1,743,471
Taxation and social welfare	387,476	384,197
Deferred revenue	27,418	—
Accruals	234,664	180,801
	<u>780,289</u>	<u>2,360,065</u>
Taxation and social welfare	2024	2023
	€	€
PAYE/PRSI	26,803	32,261
VAT payable	360,673	352,528
Corporation tax payable	—	(592)
	<u>387,476</u>	<u>384,197</u>

a. The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

b. Trade creditors are repayable within 30 to 60 days of the date of invoice.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL PRESENTED AS EQUITY**

	2024	2023
	€	€
Allotted and called up		
Called up share capital presented as equity 100 (2023:100) ordinary shares of € .10 each	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

13. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION RESERVE

Certain employees of the Company participate in a stock incentive plan established by the ultimate parent company. The allocation of the share-based payment expense has been determined based on the employee's employed in Ireland during the year. There are three stock incentive plans in force: the Uber Technologies, Inc. ('UTI') , 2010 Stock Plan ('2010 Plan'), the Uber Technologies, Inc., 2013 Equity Incentive Plan ('2013 Plan') and the 2019 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). These plans provide for UTI to issue incentive and non-qualified share options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and other awards (that are based in whole or in part by reference to our common stock) to employees of the Company.

No share options are granted to any employee of the Company in 2024 and 2023.

Restricted Stock Units

UTI has granted RSUs to certain employees of the Company. These awards vest upon the satisfaction of both a service and performance condition. The service condition is generally satisfied over four years, and vesting of awards commences upon the satisfaction of both conditions and continues as long as the employee remains in service with the Company or its affiliates. The performance condition was satisfied upon the occurrence of UTI's initial public offering ("IPO") on May 14, 2019. Under the terms of these awards, the employee is not required to be employed at the date of the qualifying event. On exercise, RSUs convert to one ordinary share in UTI at no cost to the employee.

The number of RSUs unvested and outstanding as December 31, 2024 was 3,337 (2023: 4,788)

	2024	2023
	Number of RSU	Number of RSU
Total outstanding at beginning of period	4,788	—
Granted	1,025	4,075
Cancelled	—	—
Exercised	(1,375)	(952)
Vested	—	—
Transferred In	-	1,665
Transferred Out	(626)	—
Forfeited	(475)	—
Unvested and outstanding at end of period	<u>3,337</u>	<u>4,788</u>

Uber Eats Ireland Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****for the year ended 31 December 2024****13. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION RESERVE (continued)****ESPP**

UTI has offered an ESPP to certain employees of the Company. The ESPP provides for a twelve-month offering period, with each offering period including two purchase periods of approximately six months. The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of UTI's common stock at a 15% discount on the lower price of either (i) the plan start date or (ii) the purchase date. The Company recognizes stock-based expenses related to the shares issued under the ESPP plan on an accelerated basis over the offering period.

The number of awards unvested at December 31, 2024 was 281 (2023: 309).

Share-based payment expense

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized an expense of €60,571 (2023: €35,244). The expense is recognized based on the grant date fair value of the awards, measured using the fair value of UTI's common stock on the grant date for RSUs.

The fair value is adjusted for the number of awards expected to vest. The weighted average fair value of RSUs was €70.19 (2023: 35.09).

14. OBLIGATIONS UNDER OPERATING LEASES*Operating leases*

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	150,316	98,498
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	42,000	55,503
	<u>192,316</u>	<u>154,001</u>

Other than those noted above, there are no other commitments or contingent liabilities at the end of the financial year.

15. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Uber Portier B.V, a company incorporated and operating in the Netherlands with its principal place of business located at Burgerweeshuispad 301, 1076HR Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Uber Technologies, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States and listed on the New York Stock Exchange under 'UBER'.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" for wholly owned subsidiary undertakings whose voting rights are controlled within the group, from the requirements to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

Uber Eats Ireland Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Other related party transactions include monthly Uber credits granted to employees of other Uber group entities for use of company services. The company does not recharge the other Uber group entities directly for these costs. The utilization of employee credits are recognized as internally generated trips and orders. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company provides services for the credits utilized in Ireland by employees of this and other group entities.

The Directors' remuneration is outlined in Note 8.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No events have occurred after the reporting period that require disclosure in or adjustment to these financial statements.

18. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the directors on 29 January 2026