

OVERALL CERTIFICATE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name: Coffee Trading Society Ltd
Company Number: 770864
Financial Period: 28th February 2026

CERTIFICATE: WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Signature:
Director



Name: *Mauricio Andres Munoz Gonzalez*

Signature:
Director



Name: *Daniela Alejandra Gumiel Pardo*

Date: 10-03-26

Date: 10-03-26

CRO Number – 770864

Coffee Trading Society Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
For
The Period From 30 August 2024 to 28 February 2026

Coffee Trading Society Limited
Period ended 28 February 2026

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Coffee Trading Society Limited
Period ended 28 February 2026

Directors and other information

Directors	Daniela Alejandra Gumiel Pardo Mauricio Andres Munoz Gonzales Pablo Javier Navia De La Zerda Pablo Carrizo
Secretary	Daniela Alejandra Gumiel Pardo
Company Number	770864
Registered Address	14E Milners Square Shanowen Road Santry Dublin 9
Accountants	TaxAssist Accountants 1 McKee Avenue Finglas Dublin 11

Coffee Trading Society Limited
Period ended 28 February 2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 February 2026

	Notes	2026 €
Fixed Assets		
Tangible Assets		<u>0</u>
Current Assets		
Debtors	5	0
Cash in bank and at hand		<u>100</u>
		<u>100</u>
Creditors: amounts due within one year	6	<u>0</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>100</u>
Net Assets		<u>100</u>
Capital & Reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and Loss account		<u>0</u>
Shareholder's Funds		<u>100</u>

Coffee Trading Society Limited
Period ended 28 February 2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 February 2026 (Continued)

We, as Directors of Coffee Trading Society Limited, state that:

- a) The company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 are satisfied,
- c) No notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company,
- d) We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare statutory financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to statutory financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
- e) In preparing these abridged financial statements, the directors have relied on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is a small company and qualifies for the small companies regime and is entitled to the benefit of the exemption. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board,

Daniela Alejandra Gumiel Pardo
Director

Pablo Carrizo
Director

Mauricio Andres Munoz Gonzales
Director

Pablo Javier Navia De La Zerda
Director

Date: 10-03-2026

Coffee Trading Society Limited

Period ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026

1. General Information

Company Information

Coffee Trading Society Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Eire. The registered office is 14E Milners Square, Shanowen Road, Santry, Dublin 9.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102")

Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

2. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Cash flow statement

The company meets the size criteria for a small company set by Section 350 of the Companies Act, 2014 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 1: Cash Flow Statements, it has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Going Concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. The company did not commence trading during the financial period. Turnover for the financial period was €0.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historic cost; cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into construction.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Improvements to Leasehold Premises	Straight Line over the life of the lease
Leased Assets	15% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Straight Line

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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash – generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling prices less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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Period ended 28 February 2026

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries associated or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short – term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit and loss.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits is recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employee or to provide termination benefits.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to this scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate. These contributions are invested separately from the company's assets.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On these basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to deprecation at the financial year end date was €0.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors are of the view that there are no estimates or assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the balance sheet date.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the statutory financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in years different from those, which there are recognised in the statutory financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all the available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2026 (continued)

3. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the Republic of Ireland.

4. Taxation

	2026
	€
Profit Before Taxation:	0
Taxation Charge in the Financial Statements	<u>0</u>

5. Debtors

	2026
	€
Amounts falling due within one Year:	
Other Debtors	0
VAT	0
	<u>00</u>

6. Creditors Accruals

	2026
	€
Creditors & Accruals	0
Director's Account	0
Corporation Tax	<u>0</u>
	<u>00</u>

7. Director's Account

	2026
	€
Advance to Company	0
Repayments	<u>0</u>
	<u>00</u>

8. Share Capital

	2026
	€
Ordinary share capital	
Authorised equity	
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
100 Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>100</u>

Approval of statutory financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements for issue on 10-03-2026

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