

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	3
Balance Sheet	4 - 5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 11

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record 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, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

EMMANUEL JOSEPH THENGUMPILLIL

Director

RITA MICHEAL MUKKOMURI

Director

31 January 2026

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 October 2025

	Notes	2025 €
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets	7	733,848
Current Assets		
Stocks	8	20,185
Debtors	9	130,000
Cash and cash equivalents		103,184
		<u>253,369</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(583,968)
Net Current Liabilities		(330,599)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		403,249
Creditors:		
amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(68,938)
Net Assets		334,311
Capital and Reserves		
Called up share capital presented as equity		100
Retained earnings		334,211
Equity attributable to owners of the company		334,311

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 October 2025

We as Directors of COCONUT LAGOON 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) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare 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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 31 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

EMMANUEL JOSEPH THENGUMPILLIL

Director

RITA MICHEAL MUKKOMURI

Director

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 October 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 31 October 2024	100	210,172	210,272
Profit for the financial year	-	124,039	124,039
At 31 October 2025	100	334,211	334,311

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

1. General Information

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 652003. The registered office of the company is. Restaurant The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 October 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% Straight line
----------------------------------	---	-------------------

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income, or for capital appreciation (including future re-development) or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is subsequently valued at its fair value at each reporting date, by professional external valuers. The difference between the fair value of an investment property at the reporting date and its carrying value prior to the valuation is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as a fair value gain or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Statement on previous periods

The company did not present financial statements for previous periods.

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

4. Operating profit	2025 €		
Operating profit is stated after charging:			
Depreciation of tangible assets	15,905		
	<u><u> </u></u>		
5. Employees	2025 Number		
The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 17, (2024 - 17).			
EMPLOYEE	17		
	<u><u> </u></u>		
6. Tax on profit	2025 €		
Analysis of charge in the financial year			
Current tax:			
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	17,720		
	<u><u> </u></u>		
(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year			
The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland (2025 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:			
	2025 €		
Profit taxable at 12.50%	141,759		
	<u><u> </u></u>		
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	17,720		
7. Tangible assets			
	Investment	Fixtures,	Total
	properties	fittings and	
		equipment	
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 November 2024	-	157,047	157,047
Additions	520,000	102,514	622,514
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 October 2025	520,000	259,561	779,561
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation			
At 1 November 2024	-	29,808	29,808
Charge for the financial year	-	15,905	15,905
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 October 2025	-	45,713	45,713
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net book value			
At 31 October 2025	520,000	213,848	733,848
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
At 31 October 2024	-	127,239	127,239
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

8. Stocks	2025
	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	20,185
	<u><u>20,185</u></u>
The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.	
9. Debtors	2025
	€
Prepayments	130,000
	<u><u>130,000</u></u>
10. Creditors	2025
Amounts falling due within one year	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	362,892
Trade creditors	130,429
Taxation	86,666
Accruals	3,981
	<u><u>583,968</u></u>
11. Creditors	2025
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€
Bank loan	68,938
	<u><u>68,938</u></u>
12. Income Statement	
	2025
	€
At 1 November 2024	210,172
Profit for the financial year	124,039
	<u><u>334,211</u></u>
13. Capital commitments	
The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 October 2025.	
14. Directors' remuneration	2025
	€
Remuneration	96,000
Pension contributions	19,746
	<u><u>115,746</u></u>
15. Post-Balance Sheet Events	
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.	

COCONUT LAGOON LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 31 January 2026.

