

Company registration number: 113754

**Wonbac Company Limited
Trading as Luxury Desserts**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

Wonbac Company Limited

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**Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	12,905		14,339	
			12,905		14,339
Current assets					
Stocks	9	2,705		2,415	
Debtors	10	2,067		2,851	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,540		19,220	
		34,312		24,486	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(20,911)		(20,870)	
Net current assets			13,401		3,616
Total assets less current liabilities			26,306		17,955
Net assets			26,306		17,955
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			2		2
Profit and loss account			26,304		17,953
Shareholders funds			26,306		17,955

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A, small entities.

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025**

We, as directors of Wonbac Company Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

BRENDAN CROWLEY

Director

ROSE CROWLEY

Director

Company registration number: 113754

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Wonbac Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Called up share capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 January 2024	2	18,281	18,283
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		(328)	(328)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(328)	(328)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	2	17,953	17,955
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		8,351	8,351
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	8,351	8,351
At 31 December 2025	2	26,304	26,306

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is , Killountain,, Bandon,, Co. Cork.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest Euro.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the "small company regime" in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value.

The directors have examined income and costs since the year end and estimated projections for the remainder of the year and they are confident that the company will maintain an improving balance sheet for the foreseeable future.

On this basis, the directors have therefore concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial years and are included below.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of equipment comprise a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Providing for doubtful debts.

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Going Concern

As stated above, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are very aware of the company's financial position and are pursuing new business, whilst also continuing to monitor and reduce the company's cost base to ensure the company's future viability. The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts.

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

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life, on the Reducing Balance basis, as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 10%

Fully depreciated assets are retained in cost of the asset and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

3. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,434	1,593

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 2 (2024: 2).

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	8,966	10,500
	<u>8,966</u>	<u>10,500</u>

6. Tax on profit/loss

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	632	-
Total Irish current tax	<u>632</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on profit/loss	<u>632</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	17,953	18,281
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	8,351	(328)
At the end of the financial year	<u>26,304</u>	<u>17,953</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

8. Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2025	103,138	103,138
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2025	<u>103,138</u>	<u>103,138</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2025	88,799	88,799
Charge for the financial year	1,434	1,434
At 31 December 2025	<u>90,233</u>	<u>90,233</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	<u>12,905</u>	<u>12,905</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>14,339</u>	<u>14,339</u>
9. Stocks	2025 €	2024 €
Ingredients	<u>2,705</u>	<u>2,415</u>
10. Debtors	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	<u>2,067</u>	<u>2,851</u>
All debtors are due within one year.		
11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	9,023	11,470
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	-	-
Other creditors	3,632	3,508
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	2,390	1,714
Corporation tax	632	-
VAT	5,234	4,178
	<u>20,911</u>	<u>20,870</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

12. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	56	5,089
Advances made during the financial year	(3,750)	(7,500)
Amounts repaid during the financial year	3,833	2,467
At the end of the financial year	<u>139</u>	<u>56</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Rose Crowley

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	56	5,089
Advances made during the financial year	(3,750)	(7,500)
Amounts repaid during the financial year	3,833	2,467
At the end of the financial year	<u>139</u>	<u>56</u>

13. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Brendan Crowley and Rose Crowley, both are directors of the company and they own 100% of the company's issued share capital.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 31 March 2026.