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Registered number: 08344708

TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D Sweetman L R Walker (appointed 13 January 2025)
Registered number	08344708
Registered office	Warner House 123 Castle Street Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 3TB

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TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Balance sheet	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 12

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TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing of these financial statements were:

D Sweetman
L R Walker (appointed 13 January 2025)

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Signed by:

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L R Walker
Director

Date: 30 April 2026

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

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TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Turnover	-	*866*
Gross profit	-	*866*
Administrative expenses	-	*(886)*
Operating profit/(loss)	-	*(20)*
Interest receivable and similar income	**275**	*527*
Interest payable and similar expenses	**(275)**	*(1,467)*
Profit/(loss) before tax	-	*(960)*
Tax on profit/(loss)	**368**	*(10)*
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	**368**	*(970)*

There was no other comprehensive income for 2025 (2024:£NIL).

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

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TEDAISY AFFINITY SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08344708

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note		2025 £		*2024 £*
Tangible assets	5		-		-
			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**47,864**		*60,231*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**6,415**		*4,063*	
		54,279		*64,294*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(5,312)**		*(10,684)*	
Net current assets			**48,967**		*53,610*
Total assets less current liabilities			**48,967**		*53,610*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		*(5,011)*
Net assets			**48,967**		*48,599*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**102**		*102*
Profit and loss account			**48,865**		*48,497*
			48,967		*48,599*

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
[redacted]
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L R Walker
Director

Date: 30 April 2026

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. Statutory Information

Tedaisy Affinity Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the requirements and the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from signing of these financial statements. On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents brokerage in relation to sales of policies made in the period.

Rendering of services

Income from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	33% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet 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 liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.11 Insurance transactions

The company includes in its balance sheet amounts due to and from clients and insurers in relation to the insurance transactions that the company handles on behalf of those parties. Insurer money is held in accordance with the agreements in place between the insurer and the company.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 *(2024 - 1)*.

4. Insurer asset and liabilities

The amounts in relation to insurers included in the company's' balance sheet at the period end are as follows:

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Cash at bank	**26**	*26*
	26	*26*
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	**26**	*26*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2025	**31,243**
At 31 December 2025	**31,243**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2025	**31,243**
At 31 December 2025	**31,243**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2025	-
At 31 December 2024	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

6. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	42,985	55,710
Other debtors	4,521	4,521
Deferred taxation	358	-
	47,864	60,231

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	6,415	4,063
	6,415	4,063

Included in the cash and bank balances is a balance of £26 (2024: £26) held in insurance trust accounts which is not available to the company for working capital purposes.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	5,286	10,648
Trade creditors	26	26
Corporation tax	-	10
	5,312	10,684

The Company entered into a Bounce Back Loan in May 2020 for £50,000. The loan was interest-free for the first 12 months and thereafter accrues interest at a fixed rate of 2.5% per annum. The loan is repayable over a five-year term by monthly instalments of £887. As the loan term ends in May 2026, the entire outstanding balance at 31 December 2025 is due within 12 months and has therefore been classified as a current liability. The loan is unsecured and is not subject to any financial covenants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	-	5,011
	-	5,011

10. Security and guarantees

The Company is a party to an unlimited multilateral guarantee dated 15 November 2019 in favour of HSBC UK Bank plc, together with other companies under common ownership. The Company has also granted a debenture dated 20 December 2019 creating fixed charges over its assets and a floating charge over all present and future assets and undertakings.

These security arrangements support banking facilities provided to the wider group. No liability has been recognised in respect of the guarantee as the directors consider that the likelihood of the Company being required to make payment under the guarantee is remote.

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	**5,286**	10,648
	5,286	10,648
Amounts falling due 1-5 years		
Bank loans	-	5,011
	-	5,011
	5,286	15,659

The Company entered into a Bounce Back Loan on May 2020 for £50,000. No interest was charged for the first 12 months, after this interest is charged at 2.5%. The loan is payable after 5 years and monthly repayments are calculated at £887.

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned members of the group.

13. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Tedaisy Insurance Group Limited.

The ultimate parent is Columna SantéVet S.a.r.l, which is the largest group preparing consolidated financial statement including Tedaisy Affinity Services Limited. It's registered office address is 2-8 rue Julien Vesque, L-2668 Luxembourg, Luxembourg. Columna SantéVet S.a.r.l is majority-owned and controlled by the private equity investor Columna Capital.

The smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared and include Tedaisy Affinity Services Limited is Tedaisy Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales and registered at Warner House, 123 Castle Street, Salisbury, England, SP1 3TB. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Tedaisy Holdings Limited are available from Companies House.

There is no ultimate controlling party.