Rothesay Life Plc

Key Rating Drivers

Strong Company Profile: Fitch Ratings' assessment of Rothesay Life Plc reflects the insurer's position as a leader in the bulk purchase annuity (BPA) market, with GBP69 billion assets under management (AUM) at end-1H25 (end-2024: GBP71 billion, end-1H24: GBP69 billion).

At end-1H25, Rothesay's new business volume declined to GBP0.3 billion (end-1H24: GBP9.5 billion), as the insurer adopted a prudent approach to underwriting seeking attractive returns. It has since either completed, or has entered exclusivity on, a further GBP4.2 billion of business. Rothesay wrote the highest aggregate volume among UK BPA insurers in 2024, with new business volume rising to GBP15.7 billion (2023: GBP12.7 billion).

Very Strong Capitalisation, Leverage: Rothesay's end-1H25 Solvency II coverage ratio was broadly stable at 263% (end-2024: 261%, end-1H24: 244%). Rothesay's Prism Global model score was an unchanged 'Extremely Strong' at end-2024. Fitch expects significant excess capital to support new business volumes. Rothesay was in scope of the Bank of England's life insurance stress test (LIST) in 2025, a regulatory exercise to assess the resilience of UK life insurers to severe market shocks.

Rothesay's Fitch-calculated financial leverage ratio (FLR) was unchanged at 20% at end-1H25. Fitch expects the FLR to have improved slightly to a pro forma 19% based on end-1H25 figures and allowing for Rothesay's USD500 million restricted Tier 1 issuance in November 2025, as such instruments are given 100% equity credit under Fitch's *Insurance Rating Criteria*. We expect Rothesay's FLR to remain strong and commensurate with our assessment of Rothesay's capitalisation and leverage.

Very Strong, but Volatile, Earnings: Rothesay's operating profit at end-1H25 was GBP337 million (end-1H24: GBP725 million), supported by profits generated by the in-force book. IFRS net income is volatile, mainly from economic variance caused by market movements. However, Fitch expects Rothesay's operating profits to remain strong, supported by selective writing of profitable businesses and a steady release of earnings from its in-force book.

Operating profit improved to GBP1,779 million in 2024 (2023: GBP1,358 million), supported by higher in-force profitability, higher returns on surplus assets, and resilient new business profit.

Prudent Asset Allocation: Most of the group's investment portfolio is held in debt securities of high credit quality, including privately placed investments, with around 81% of the insurer's total investments rated in the 'A' category or above at end-2024 (end-2023: 82%). However, Fitch expects Rothesay's exposure to illiquid assets to grow alongside the increase in bulk annuity volume.

At end-1H25, 26% of its financial investments were in secured lending and mortgages (end-2024: 24%, end-1H24: 24%). Rothesay continues to expand its international asset origination capabilities, particularly in the US, where about 23% of its end-1H25 AUM was invested (end-2024: 22%, end-1H24:21%).

Sophisticated Asset-Liability Management: Rothesay's asset-liability management approach is well developed and consistent with that of similarly rated UK bulk annuity insurers. It makes extensive use of swaps to hedge longevity risk, with 90% of longevity risk hedged at end-1H25 (end-2024: 90%, end-1H24: 86%). In addition, cash flows and duration of annuity liabilities are closely matched with the assets backing these liabilities. The impact of interest rate movements on assets is therefore offset by corresponding movements in insurance liabilities.

Rating Sensitivities

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

- A substantial weakening of the group's capitalisation, as evidenced by a sustained fall in the Prism score to the 'Very Strong' category, or a reduction in the S2 ratio to below 150%.
- Deterioration in the FLR to above 28% on a sustained basis.

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

- A substantial improvement in Fitch's view of Rothesay's company profile, for instance, demonstrated by a significant increase in product or geographical diversification.

Latest Developments

In August 2025, Rothesay announced the completion of a GBP900 million buy-in with the National Grid UK Pension Scheme. The transaction follows a previous GBP800 million buy-in in 2020 and a GBP2.8 billion buy-in in 2019.

In July 2025, Rothesay announced the acquisition of a EUR6.7 billion portfolio of French home loans from HSBC Continental Europe.

Key Rating Drivers - Scoring Summary

Other Criteria Elements

Provisional Insurer Financial Strength	**A+**	**Stable**
Transfer & Convertibility/Country Ceiling	0	Neutral
Non-Insurance Attributes	0	Neutral
Ownership/Group Support	0	Neutral
Insurer Financial Strength	**A+**	**Stable**
IFS Recovery Assumption	-1	Good
LT Issuer Default Rating	**A**	**Stable**

Company Profile

'Strong' Company Profile

Fitch's view on Rothesay's business profile reflects the insurer's strong competitive positioning, low business risks and 'favourable' operating scale, partly offset by limited business diversification. We score Rothesay's business profile at 'a+' under our rating criteria.

Rothesay has a leading position in the UK BPA market, transacting deals with UK pension schemes and other life insurers looking to dispose of legacy annuity business. Rothesay specialises in writing large bulk annuity deals and has maintained its strong market position in the UK bulk annuity market, supported by significant excess capital to write new business.

New business volumes decreased to GBP0.3 billion over 1H25, as the insurer adopted a prudent approach to underwriting new business. Rothesay's AUM reduced due to the rise in long-term interest rates and the run-off of in-force business, to GBP69.4 billion. Rothesay has completed, or entered exclusivity on, a further GBP4.2 billion of business since the half-year and expects that figure to rise as more pension schemes move to insure member benefits.

New business volumes in 2024 increased to GBP15.7 billion (2023: GBP12.7 billion). This included the GBP6 billion buy-in transaction with the NatWest pension scheme, and the acquisition of Scottish Widows Limited's (SWL; IFS rating: AA-/Stable) in-force bulk annuity book. Rothesay's AUM improved to GBP71 billion at end-2024 (end-2023: GBP61 billion) supported by new business premiums.

Fitch expects strong volumes over the medium term due to resilient demand from companies to offload their pension liabilities. However, the size of some BPA deals means the market volumes could vary considerably from one year to the next. The frequency and size of deals mean an insurer's market share may change significantly from year to year.

We consider Rothesay's business risks as low due to the security of future cash flows of pension de-risking transactions and the insurer's pricing discipline. Liabilities received are hedged for interest-rate and inflation risks. Assets are reinvested to optimise returns and match the liability cash flow. Longevity risk is typically reinsured to remove unwanted risk. Rothesay is mainly exposed to credit risk.

Rothesay's business model is concentrated in the UK BPA market, so it is exposed to any changes in the underlying fundamentals of the defined-benefit de-risking market, including any competition from non-insurance sectors. However, Fitch expects demand for de-risking products from UK pension schemes to remain strong, with limited risk of significant competition from non-insurance alternatives.

Corporate Governance – 'Neutral'

Rothesay has a robust corporate governance and risk control framework, including an embedded own-risk and solvency assessment process and internal audit and compliance teams, which monitor operations across the business. In addition, the composition of the board of the primary operating company, Rothesay Life Plc, which includes a large number of independent non-executive directors, means that the boards of both the operating company and the holding company both have a majority of independent directors.

Company Profile Scoring

Business profile assessment	Moderate
Business profile sub-factor score	a+
Corporate governance assessment	Neutral
Corporate governance impact (notches)	0
Company profile factor score	a+

Source: Fitch Ratings

Ownership

Ownership Is Neutral to Rating

Rothesay Limited is the group's ultimate holding company and is privately owned with two main shareholders (GIC Private Limited and MassMutual Financial Group). Rothesay's management has a minority stake. In September 2024, Rothesay said that GIC had reinvested the interim dividend it received from the insurer in 2023 back into the business in order to support new business growth. This increased GIC's stake in the insurer to 50.2% from 48.9%.

Capitalisation and Leverage

Very Strong Capitalisation

The end-1H25 S2 coverage ratio of 263% was little changed from end-2024 (261%). The surplus generation from the in-force book was partly offset by a reduction in the discount rate used to value the liabilities in the matching adjustment portfolio.

We assess Rothesay's S2 ratio as very strong, despite its reduction from end-2023 (273%) on higher business volumes. Strong surplus generation from the in-force book and higher long-term interest rates support the ratio, but this was offset by new business capital strain and some of the new business premiums being temporarily undeployed. Rothesay's Prism score remained 'Extremely Strong' at end-2024, unchanged from end-2023.

Rothesay's Fitch-calculated FLR was strong at 20% at end-2024 (end-2023: 19%). We expect the ratio to remain strong and commensurate with our assessment of Rothesay's capitalisation and leverage, supported by strong capital buffers and the significant accumulation of future profits in the form of the contractual service margin (CSM), which is given equity credit (on a tax adjusted basis) in our FLR calculation. We also expect the end-1H25 pro-forma FLR, after the recent USD500 million restricted Tier 1 issuance, to be about 19%.

In LIST 2025, Rothesay Life plc's end-2024 S2 coverage ratio declined from 264% to 207% under the core scenario before management actions, and to 213% after permitted actions. Rothesay reported the highest S2 ratio both before and after stress and the largest percentage impact. However, as the LIST targeted non-profit annuities, and Rothesay is a monoline annuity writer at the operating-company level, the stress impact is proportionally larger than for more diversified peers.

Financial Highlights

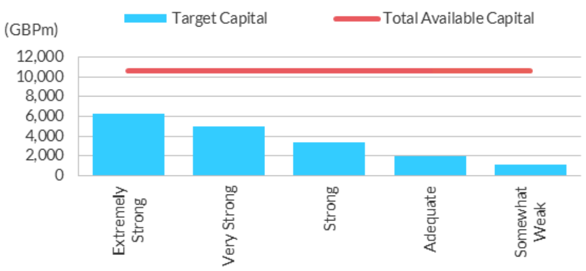
	End-2024	End-2023
Total equity (GBPm)[a]	4,215	4,351
Regulatory S2 capital ratio (%)	261	273
Financial leverage (%)	20	19

[a] Reported IFRS equity includes sterling-denominated restricted Tier 1 notes (excludes US dollar-denominated restricted Tier 1 notes).
Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Fitch's Expectations

- Significant amount of free surplus to support Rothesay's new business and the Prism score to remain 'Extremely Strong'.
- FLR to remain strong supported by a solid equity capital base.

Capitalisation Adequacy
Prism Global



Source: Fitch Ratings

Financial Highlights

	2024	2023
Prism score	Extremely Strong	Extremely Strong
Prism total AC (GBPm)	10,605	10,034
Prism AC/TC at Prism score (%)	169	200
Prism AC/TC at higher Prism score (%)	n.a.	n.a.

AC – Available capital. TC – Target capital
Note: Reported on a yearly basis.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Debt Service Capabilities and Financial Flexibility

Very Strong Financial Flexibility and Adequate Coverage

Rothesay's cash-generative business model supports the insurer's adequate debt serviceability. Its fixed-charge coverage was around 5x, based on operating profits, and excluding any new business CSM and economic and non-economic variance caused by market movements. However, this is likely to be lower than the coverage ratio calculated using cash generation, which takes into account the liquidity generated from in-force business that can be used to support debt interest payments.

Fitch considers Rothesay's financial flexibility to be very strong, supported by its proven access to debt markets with bond issuances over the past several years. We also believe Rothesay would be able to access debt markets and receive capital support from shareholders if needed. In addition, the company has GBP750 million of revolving credit facility available and undrawn.

Financial Highlights

(x)	End-2024	End-2023
Fixed-charge coverage	5	3

Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Financial Performance and Earnings

Very Strong, but Volatile, Financial Performance

Rothesay's pre-tax reported operating profit, which is the combination of new business (net of acquisition expenses) and in-force profits after adjusting for non-economic assumption changes, was GBP337 million over 1H25 (end-1H24: GBP725 million), driven by profits generated by the in-force book. Fitch expects operating profit to remain strong, supported by the selective writing of profitable businesses and a steady release of earnings from the in-force book.

The insurer focuses on the bulk annuity market, for which the amount and size of potential deals coming to market each year can vary significantly. This leads to volatility in the amount of new business Rothesay is able to write and in the level of profit it generates from new business each year. However, profits generated from business already written are largely predictable due to the certainty of cash flows as a result of cash-flow matching, inflation and interest risk hedging and the reinsurance of liabilities taken on Rothesay's balance sheet.

Rothesay's IFRS net income is volatile due to economic variance arising from market movements. A positive economic variance of GBP156 million at end-1H25 resulted in an IFRS pre-tax income of GBP406 million (end-1H24: GBP21 million). The end-1H25 CSM net of tax was GBP4,452 million, up GBP22 million from end-2024.

Operating profit rose to GBP1,779 million in 2024 (2023: GBP1,358 million). The increase was supported principally by strong new business volumes and investment return on surplus assets. The insurer also reported a negative economic variance of GBP765 million due an increase in long-term interest rates.

In 2024, CSM increased by GBP735 million, net of CSM amortisation and reinsurance (2023: GBP731 million), despite the steeper rise in CSM amortisation (2024: GBP664 million; 2023: GBP399 million). New business CSM rose to GBP690 million in 2024 (2023: GBP566 million) as a result of larger new business volumes.

Financial Highlights

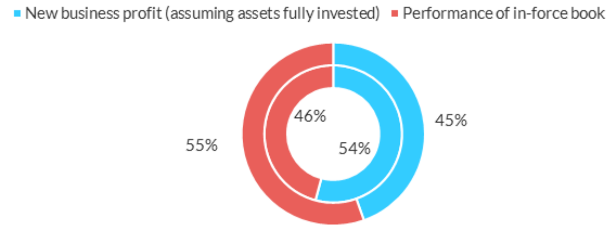
	End-2024	End-2023
Net income (GBPm)	81	693
Reported pre-tax operating profit (GBPm)	1,779	1,358
Net income return on equity (%)	1	1

Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Fitch's Expectations

- Operating performance to remain very strong, supported by profitable new business and strong volumes.

Rothesay's New Business vs In-Force Profits
In GBPm
Outer circle: 2024; Inner circle: 2023



Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Investment and Asset Risk

Prudent Investment Allocation; Growing Illiquid Asset Exposure

Most of the group's investment portfolio is held in debt securities of high credit quality, with a marginal amount of investments in non-investment-grade bonds. Most of the group's holdings are in bonds rated 'AA' or above.

Rothesay's illiquid assets portfolio, which represented around 24% of its AUM at end-2024 and 26% at end-1H25, is invested in mortgages and other secured lending. We view the insurer's investment risk-selection process as generally prudent, and as having strict controls over investment criteria. Rothesay is matching its illiquid annuity liabilities by investing in a diverse range of assets, including commercial real-estate loans and infrastructure, equity release mortgages and investments in Dutch residential mortgages. In 2H25, Rothesay announced the acquisition of a EUR6.7 billion portfolio of French home loans from HSBC Continental Europe. Exposure to commercial real estate is controlled by ensuring that loans have a low loan/value ratio, and properties generally have high-quality tenants.

Rothesay's exposure to equity-release mortgages was GBP6.6 billion at end-1H25 (end-2024: GBP6.4 billion, end-1H24: GBP6.4 billion). The new originated equity release mortgages' average loan/value ratio was low, at 29%, at end-1H25 (end-2024: 27%, end-1H24: 26%). The insurer is exposed to the risk that the no negative-equity guarantees (NNEG) on these mortgages may lead to losses if there is a significant, sustained downturn in home prices. However, we view Rothesay's exposure to NNEG shortfalls as limited as a result of strict controls around the borrower age and loan/value profiles. We therefore do not view these as risky assets in our assessment of investment and asset risk.

Financial Highlights

(%)	End-2024	End-2023
Risky assets/equity	4	2

Source: Fitch Ratings; Rothesay

Asset/Liability and Liquidity Management

Good Asset/Liability Management Practices, Strong Liquidity

Rothesay's sophisticated asset and liability management is commensurate with that required for the business that the company writes, and in line with UK life insurance regulatory requirements.

UK bulk annuity insurers source assets that closely match the cash flows of their annuity liabilities due to the matching adjustment criteria of the solvency regulation. As a result, the duration gaps between assets and annuity liabilities are small. The impact of interest rate movements on assets is largely offset by corresponding movements in liabilities.

Rothesay uses swaps to hedge market and insurance risks on its business, which reduces its exposure to losses driven by changes in economic conditions. These swaps increase its exposure to counterparty risk, but the company has controls around collateralisation, with robust security terms. These features reduce the residual credit risks arising from the swaps, although the potential for collateral calls during market volatility increases liquidity risk.

The group maintains sufficient short-term liquidity to meet policyholder liabilities and potential collateral requirements related to its swap positions under stressed scenarios.

Rothesay makes extensive use of longevity swaps to reduce its exposure to insurance risk on its annuity liabilities, with 90% of longevity risk hedged at end-1H25 (end-2024: 90%, end-1H24: 86%). This enables Rothesay to reduce capital requirements and increases its capacity to write new business.

Appendix A: Peer Analysis

Peer Comparison

Click here for a report that shows a comparative peer analysis of key rating driver scoring.

Appendix B: Industry Profile and Operating Environment

Industry Profile and Operating Environment (IPOE)

Click here for a link to a report that summarises the main factors driving the above IPOE score.

Appendix C: Other Rating Considerations

Below is a summary of additional ratings considerations that are part of Fitch's *Insurance Rating Criteria.*

Group Insurance Financial Strength (IFS) Rating Approach

Rothesay refers to Rothesay Limited and its subsidiaries, together, the Group. Rothesay Limited is the group's ultimate holding company. All group data is consolidated at this level. The most significant subsidiary is Rothesay Life Plc, the regulated life insurance company within the Group.

Fitch considers Rothesay Life plc to be core to the Rothesay group, as it is material and integral to the group's business. Fitch therefore applies the derived group rating to both Rothesay Limited and Rothesay Life plc, with ratings based on a consolidated group assessment.

Rothesay Life Plc

Type	Rating	Outlook
LT IFS	A+	Stable
LT IDR	A	Stable
Subordinated LT Restricted Tier 1	BBB	
Subordinated LT Tier 2	BBB+	
Subordinated LT Tier 3	A-	

Source: Fitch Ratings

Notching

Notching Summary

IFS ratings

A baseline recovery assumption of 'Good' applies to the IFS rating, and standard notching was used from the IFS anchor rating to the operating company IDR.

Holding company IDR

Standard notching was applied between the insurance operating company and holding company IDRs for a group solvency regulatory environment.

Hybrids

For subordinated Tier 2 and Tier 3 debt issued by Rothesay, a baseline recovery assumption of 'Below Average' was used. For subordinated Tier 2 and Tier 3 debt, non-performance risk assessments of 'Moderate' and 'Minimal' were used, respectively. As a result, notching of minus 2 was applied relative to the IDR, for Tier 2 (based on minus 1 for recovery and minus 1 for non-performance risk) and notching of minus 1 was applied for Tier 3 (based on minus 1 for recovery).

For subordinated restricted Tier 1 debt issued by Rothesay, a baseline recovery assumption of 'Poor' and a non-performance risk assessment of 'Moderate' were used. Notching of minus 3 was applied relative to the IDR, which was based on minus 2 for recovery and minus 1 for non-performance risk.

IFS – Insurer Financial Strength. IDR – Issuer Default Rating
Source: Fitch Ratings

Debt Maturities

As of end-2024	(GBPm)
2025	250
2026	500
2028	300
2033	500
2034	756
Total	**2,306**

Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Short-Term Ratings

Not applicable.

Hybrids Treatment

Hybrid	Amount	CAR Fitch (%)	CAR reg. Override (%)	FLR Debt (%)
Rothesay Life Plc				
S2 Tier 2 8% fixed subordinated notes due 2025 (XS1312953596)	250	0	100	100
S2 Tier 2 floating-rate subordinated notes due 2028 (XS1685817774)	300	0	100	100
S2 Tier 3 3.375% subordinated notes (XS2027400063)	500	0	100	100
S2 RT 1 perpetual 6.875% subordinated notes (XS1865334020)	350	100	0	0
S2 RT 1 perpetual 5% subordinated notes (XS2393498204)	450	100	0	0
S2 RT 1 US dollar-denominated perpetual 4.875% subordinated notes (XS2399976195)	330	100	0	0
S2 Tier 2 7.75% subordinated notes due 2033 (XS2621758635)	500	0	100	100
S2 Tier 2 7.019% subordinated notes due 2034 (XS2805328601)	500	0	100	100
S2 Tier 2 US dollar-denominated 7.0% subordinated notes (XS2805330094)	325	0	100	100

CAR – Capitalisation adequacy ratio.
For CAR, % shows portion of hybrid value included as available capital, both before (Fitch %) and after the regulatory override. For FLR, % shows portion of hybrid value included as debt in numerator of leverage ratio.
Source: Fitch Ratings

Recovery Analysis and Recovery Ratings

Not applicable.

Transfer and Convertibility Risk (Country Ceiling)

None.

Criteria Variations

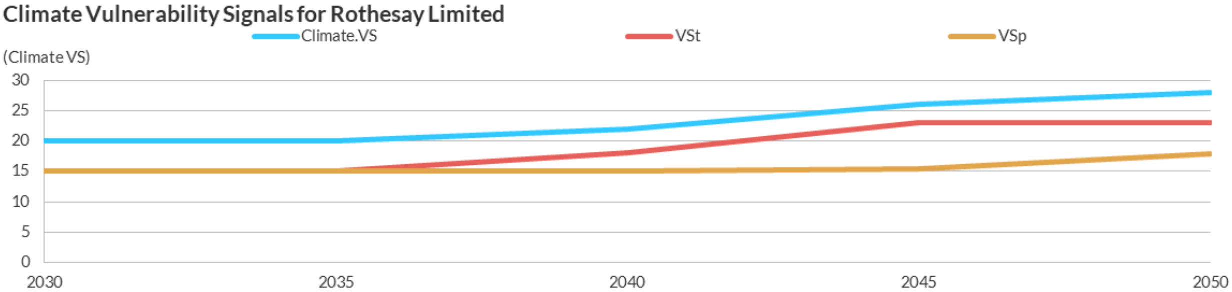
None.

Appendix D: Climate Vulnerability Considerations

Fitch uses Climate Vulnerability Signals (Climate.VS) as a screening tool to identify issuers whose credit profiles have a higher potential exposure to climate-related risks, and to subject those ratings to additional analysis and consideration in rating reviews. Climate.VS range from 0 (lowest risk) to 100 (highest risk).

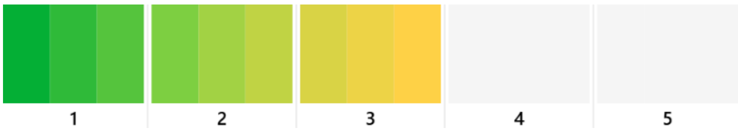
The Climate.VS for Rothesay for 2035 is 20, which indicates the impact on the rating is not expected to be material, other things equal. This reflects a physical risk (VSp) component signal of 15 and a transition risk (VSt) component signal of 15. Any potential future impact on the rating may differ from the illustrative rating impact in the Climate.VS framework. For more information on Climate.VS, see Fitch's FI Climate-Related Risk Rating Criteria.

Climate Vulnerability Signals for Rothesay Limited



Source: Fitch Ratings

Appendix E: Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations

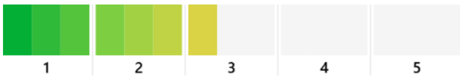


Environmental Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	1	n.a.	n.a.
Energy Management	1	n.a.	n.a.
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.
Exposure to Environmental Impacts	2	Impact of extreme weather events/natural catastrophes on operations or asset quality; credit concentrations	Financial Performance & Earnings; Investment and Asset Risk

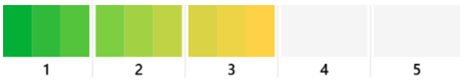
Social Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	1	n.a.	n.a.
Customer Welfare - Fair Messaging, Privacy & Data Security	3	Compliance risk; treating customers fairly; pricing transparency; privacy/data security; legal/regulatory fines; exposure to own cyber risk	Industry Profile & Operating Environment; Company Profile
Labor Relations & Practices	2	Impact of labor negotiations, including board/employee compensation and composition	Company Profile
Employee Wellbeing	1	n.a.	n.a.
Exposure to Social Impacts	3	Social responsibility and its effect on brand strength; increased vulnerability due to credit concentrations	Company Profile; Investment and Asset Risk; Financial Performance & Earnings; Reinsurance, Risk Mitigation & Catastrophe Risk



Governance Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
Management Strategy	3	Operational implementation of strategy	Company Profile
Governance Structure	3	Board independence and effectiveness; ownership concentration; protection of creditor/stakeholder rights; legal /compliance risks; business continuity; key person risk; related party transactions	Company Profile
Group Structure	3	Organizational structure; appropriateness relative to business model; opacity; intra-group dynamics; ownership	Company Profile; Ownership
Financial Transparency	3	Quality and timing of financial reporting and auditing processes	Company Profile



ESG Scoring

ESG relevance scores range from '1' to '5' based on a 15-level colour gradation. Red (5) is most relevant to the credit rating and green (1) is least relevant.

The Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) tables break out the general and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance scores are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signalling the credit relevance of the sector-specific issues to an issuer's overall credit rating. The Reference column highlights the factor(s) within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fitch's credit analysis.

The panels underneath the relevance scores tables are visualisations of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ESG relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. The Score columns summarise rating relevance and impact to credit from ESG issues. The column on the far left identifies any ESG relevance sub-factor issues that are drivers or potential drivers of an issuer's credit rating (corresponding with scores of '3', '4' or '5'). All scores of '4' and '5' are assumed to reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '+' sign for positive impact.

Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fitch's sector ratings criteria. The general and sector-specific issues draw on the classification standards published by the UN Principles for Responsible Investing, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the World Bank.

Credit-Relevant ESG Scale

	5	Highly relevant, a key rating driver that has a significant impact on the rating on an individual basis. Equivalent to 'Higher' relative importance within the Navigator.
	4	Relevant to rating, not a key rating driver but has an impact on the rating in combination with other factors. Equivalent to 'Moderate' relative importance within the Navigator.
	3	Minimally relevant to rating, either very low impact or actively managed in a way that results in no impact on the entity rating. Equivalent to 'Lower' relative importance within the Navigator.
	2	Irrelevant to the entity rating but relevant to the sector.
	1	Irrelevant to the entity rating and irrelevant to the sector.

Ratings

Rothesay Limited

Long-Term IDR	A
Subsidiary	
Insurer Financial Strength	A+
Note: See additional ratings in Appendix C.	

Outlooks	
Long-Term IDR	Stable
Insurer Financial Strength	Stable

ESG and Climate

Highest ESG Relevance Scores

Environmental	2
Social	3
Governance	3

Climate Vulnerability

2035 Climate Vulnerability Signal: 20
Transition (VSt): 15
Physical (VSp): 15

Financial Data

Rothesay Limited (Consolidated)

(GBPm)	End-2024	End-2023
Assets under management	70,657	61,048
Total equity[a]	4,215	4,351
Insurance revenue	4,234	3,127
Net income	81	693

[a] Reported IFRS equity includes sterling-denominated restricted Tier 1 notes (excludes US dollar-denominated restricted Tier 1 notes).
Source: Fitch Ratings, Rothesay

Applicable Criteria

Insurance Rating Criteria (March 2024)
Financial Institutions Rating Criteria: Climate Vulnerability Signals (December 2025)

Related Research

UK Life Insurers Resilient in PRA Stress Test; Funded Re in Focus (November 2025)
UK Life Insurers Maintain Robust Capital Despite Lower Bulk Annuity Volumes (September 2025)

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For information on the participation status in the rating process of an issuer listed in this report, please refer to the most recent rating action commentary for the relevant issuer, available on the Fitch Ratings website.

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