

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-28 to 2024-02-29 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text** Section

You should carefully consider the following risks. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition, cause the trading price of our common stock to decline materially or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward- looking statements made by us or on our behalf. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under “ Cautionary Note Regarding Forward- Looking Statements ” and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for the year ended December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**. Summary of Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business • If we are unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS, or any additional restrictions which may be imposed on us by the GSEs, we may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • A deterioration in economic conditions, a severe recession or a decline in home prices may adversely affect our loss experience. ~~• The longer loans remain delinquent in our inventory, including as a result of COVID-19 related policies, the greater the likelihood that claim severity increases.~~ • When we are notified that an insured loan is in default, we establish loss reserves based on management’ s estimate of claim rates and claim sizes, which are subject to uncertainties and are based on assumptions about certain estimation parameters that may be volatile. As a result, the actual claim payments we make may materially differ from the amount of our corresponding loss reserves. • If the models used in our business are inaccurate or there are differences and / or variability in loss development compared to our model estimates and actuarial assumptions, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Competition within the mortgage insurance industry could result in the loss of market share, loss of customers, lower premiums, wider credit guidelines and other changes that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Changes to the charters or practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • The amount of mortgage insurance we write could decline significantly if alternatives to private mortgage insurance are used or lower coverage levels of mortgage insurance are selected. • Changes in the composition of our business or undue concentration by customer or geographic region may adversely affect us by increasing our exposure to loss of business or adverse performance of a small segment of our portfolio. • Our risk management programs may not be effective in identifying or adequate in controlling or mitigating the risks we face. • Interest rates and changes in rates, ~~including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation,~~ could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • We may be unable to maintain or increase the capital needed in our business in a timely manner, on anticipated terms or at all, including through improved business performance, CRT transactions, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required. • CRT transactions may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses. • Adverse rating agency actions may result in a loss of business and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • If we are unable to effectively manage risks in our investment portfolio, it could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • If servicers fail to adhere to appropriate servicing standards or experience disruptions to their businesses, our losses could increase. • Our delegated underwriting program may subject our mortgage insurance business to unanticipated claims. • The premiums we agree to charge for our mortgage insurance coverage may not adequately compensate us for the risks and costs associated with the coverage we provide. • A decrease in the volume of Low Down Payment Loan originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations could result in a decline in our revenue. • We collect, process, store, share, disclose and use consumer information and other data, and an actual or perceived failure to protect such information and data or respect users’ privacy could damage our reputation and brand and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Risks Relating to Regulatory Matters • Our business is extensively regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth. • Inability to maintain sufficient regulatory capital could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our doing business or impact our financial strength ratings, **which** could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Changes in regulations that adversely affect the insurance markets in which we operate could affect our operations significantly and could reduce the demand for our products. Risks Relating to Our Continuing Relationship with Genworth • Genworth has the ability to exert significant influence over us and our corporate decisions. • The terms of our arrangements with Genworth may be more favorable than we will be able to obtain from an unaffiliated third party. • We could be affected by issues ~~affecting~~ **impacting** Genworth in a way that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and prospects. • Genworth’ s continued ownership of at least 80 % of our common stock may limit our ability to raise additional capital by issuing common stock to third parties. Risks Relating to Taxation • Changes in tax laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, results of operations or financial condition. • We are jointly and severally liable for any U. S. federal income taxes owed by the Genworth Consolidated Group for taxable periods in which we are a member of the group. • If we leave the Genworth Consolidated Group, we may be required to ~~potentially~~ pay more income tax in the future. General Risk Factors • We are a holding company, and a large majority of our assets are the equity interests in our subsidiaries. As a consequence, we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments and distributions to us in order to meet our obligations. • Our business could be adversely impacted from deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting. • We may suffer losses in connection with litigation, regulatory proceedings or other actions. • If we are unable to attract, on- board, retain and motivate qualified employees or senior management, our business, results of operations

and financial condition may be adversely impacted. • We rely upon third- party vendors who may be unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to us. • Our computer systems may fail or be compromised, and unanticipated problems could materially adversely impact our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans, which could damage our reputation, impair our ability to conduct business effectively and materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Risks related to emerging and changing technology, including artificial intelligence, could impact our results of operations or financial condition. • The occurrence of natural or man- made disasters or public health emergencies, including pandemics and disasters caused or exacerbated by climate change, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains exclusive forum provisions, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees. • No assurance can be given that we will be able to return capital to our shareholders via dividends or share repurchases in the future at current levels or at all. In furtherance of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac’ s respective charter requirements, each GSE adopted PMIERS effective December 31, 2015. PMIERS has since been amended on several occasions, ~~including as a result of COVID-19. The PMIERS include~~ **includes** financial requirements for mortgage insurers under which a mortgage insurer’ s “ Available Assets ” (generally only the most liquid assets of an insurer) must meet or exceed “ Minimum Required Assets ” (which are based on an insurer’ s RIF and are calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions and are subject to a floor amount) and otherwise generally establish when a mortgage insurer is qualified to issue coverage that will be acceptable to the respective GSE for acquisition of high LTV mortgages. ~~The GSEs may amend or waive PMIERS at their discretion, impose additional conditions or restrictions on us and also have broad discretion to interpret PMIERS, any of which could impact the calculation of our “ Available Assets ” and / or “ Minimum Required Assets. ”~~ ~~The amount of capital that EMICO may be required in the future to maintain the “ Minimum Required Assets ” as defined in PMIERS, and operate our business is dependent upon, among other things: (i) the way PMIERS are applied and interpreted by the GSEs and the FHFA; (ii) **future PMIERS amendments; (iii)** the future performance of the housing market; (~~iii-iv~~ **iv**) our generation of earnings in our business, “ Available Assets ” and “ Minimum Required Assets, ” reducing RIF and reducing delinquencies as anticipated, and writing anticipated amounts and types of new mortgage insurance business; and (~~iv-v~~ **v**) our overall financial performance, capital and liquidity levels . ~~Depending on our actual experience, the amount of capital required under PMIERS may be higher than currently anticipated. In the absence of a premium increase for new business, if we hold more capital relative to insured loans, our returns will be lower. We may be unable to increase premium rates for various reasons, principally due to competition. Our inability to increase the capital as required in the anticipated timeframes and on the anticipated terms, and to realize the anticipated benefits, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.~~ More particularly, our ability to continue to meet the PMIERS financial requirements and maintain a prudent amount of capital in excess of those requirements, given the dynamic nature of asset valuations and requirement changes over time, is dependent upon, among other things: (i) our ability to complete CRT transactions on our anticipated terms and timetable, which, as applicable, are subject to market conditions, third- party approvals and other actions (including approval by the GSEs), and other factors that are outside of our control and (ii) our ability to contribute holding company cash or other sources of capital to satisfy the portion of the financial requirements that are not satisfied through these transactions. See “ — CRT transactions may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses. ” The GSEs may amend or waive PMIERS at their discretion, and also have broad discretion to interpret PMIERS, which could impact the calculation of our “ Available Assets ” and / or “ Minimum Required Assets. ” ~~Our assessment of PMIERS compliance is based on a number of factors, including our understanding of the GSEs’ interpretation of the PMIERS financial requirements.~~ Although we believe we have sufficient capital as required under PMIERS and we remain an approved insurer, there can be no assurance these conditions will continue. The GSEs require EMICO not to exceed a maximum ratio of RIF to statutory capital (“ RTC ratio ”) of 18: 1 or they reserve the right to reevaluate the amount of PMIERS credit for reinsurance and other CRT transactions available under PMIERS indicated in their approval letters. There can be no assurance we will continue to meet the conditions contained in the GSE letters approving credit for reinsurance and other CRT transactions against PMIERS financial requirements. Freddie Mac has also imposed additional requirements on our option to commute these reinsurance agreements. Both GSEs reserved the right to periodically review the reinsurance transactions for treatment under PMIERS. If we are unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS, or any additional restrictions which may be imposed on us by the GSEs, whether because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs’ interpretation of the financial requirements requires us to hold amounts of capital that are higher than ~~we have~~ planned or otherwise, we may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, compliance with PMIERS requires us to seek the GSEs’ prior approval before taking many actions, including implementing certain new products or services and entering into inter- company agreements, among others. PMIERS’ prior approval requirements could prohibit, materially modify or delay us in our intended course of action. The GSEs may modify or change their interpretation of terms they require us to include in our mortgage insurance coverage for loans purchased by them, requiring us to modify our terms of coverage or operational procedures to remain an approved insurer, and such changes could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. It is possible the GSEs could, ~~in at~~ **in at** their own discretion, require additional limitations and / or conditions on our activities and practices that are not currently in PMIERS for us to remain an approved insurer . ~~In September 2020, subsequent to the issuance of our \$ 750 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2025, the GSEs imposed certain additional restrictions with respect to capital on our business. In the first quarter of 2023, the GSEs confirmed that these additional restrictions or conditions are no longer applicable to us.~~ Additional requirements or conditions imposed by the GSEs could limit our operating flexibility and the areas in which we may write new business and may adversely impact our competitive position and our business, the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and our ability to pay down debts. Losses in our mortgage insurance business generally result from events, such as a borrower’ s~~

reduction of income, unemployment, underemployment, divorce, illness, inability to manage credit or a change in interest rate levels or home values, that reduce a borrower's willingness or ability to continue to make mortgage payments. **The U. S. economy faces lingering uncertainty due to continued inflationary pressure, the geopolitical environment, U. S. national debt and ongoing budget deficits, and macroeconomic concerns, including international trade and escalating tariffs. The potential of rising unemployment rates and deterioration in economic conditions across the United States or in specific regional economies generally increase the likelihood of borrower defaults and can also adversely affect housing values, which increases our risk of loss. Uncertainty in the economy persisted through 2023. During 2022, an imbalance in supply and demand, supply-chain disruptions and a tightening labor market led to 40-year high inflation in the United States. To combat persistent high inflation, the U. S. Federal Reserve tightened monetary policy throughout 2022 and 2023, which has led to elevated interest rates. This is coupled with continued geopolitical uncertainty, including with conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. Variability in consumer confidence due in part to high inflation and elevated interest rates, along with developments related to the U. S. federal debt ceiling, continue to create a backdrop of uncertainty in the overall macroeconomic environment. Some economists still predict a recession in 2024. Economic conditions, including unemployment rates and housing values, may also be adversely affected by the current or anticipated impact of climate change, including any regulations intended to address it. These circumstances could lead to an increase in defaults and losses within our portfolio. Unfavorable economic conditions, such as those described above, could also impact homebuyers' expectations for potential home price appreciation, increased restrictions or costs. A decline in home values typically makes it more difficult for borrowers to sell or refinance their homes, increasing the likelihood of a default followed by a claim if borrowers experience a job loss or other life events that reduce their incomes or increase their expenses. In addition, declines in home values may also decrease the willingness of borrowers with sufficient resources to make mortgage payments when their mortgage balances exceed the values of their homes. Declines in home values typically increase the severity of any claims we may pay. Recent home price appreciation coupled with high interest rates has placed pressure on housing affordability. Housing supply remains depressed as homeowners are reluctant to sell their house and pay significantly higher mortgage rates for a new one. We saw a steady rise in such home prices from 2016 through 2019 and steep rise in home prices in 2020 and 2021. Following some home price decline in the latter half of 2022, we saw continued home price growth through 2023. We could experience a higher frequency and severity of defaults on more recent vintages should home values decline, we could experience a higher frequency and severity of defaults. A decline in 2024 home values typically makes it more difficult or for subsequent years. Any of borrowers to sell or refinance their homes, increasing these-- the likelihood of a default followed by a claim if borrowers experience a job loss or other life events that reduce their incomes or increase their expenses. Declines in home values may also decrease the willingness have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Housing borrowers with sufficient resources to make mortgage payments when their mortgage balances exceed the values of could also decline due to specific trends that would affect the their housing and mortgage markets, such as changes in supply or demand for homes, changes in homebuyers' expectations for potential future home value appreciation, increased restrictions or costs for obtaining mortgage credit due to tightened underwriting standards, tax policy, regulatory developments, higher interest rates and customers' liquidity issues. In addition, declining housing values may impact the effectiveness of our loss management programs, eroding the value of mortgage collateral and reducing the likelihood that properties with defaulted mortgages can be sold for an amount sufficient to offset unpaid principal and interest losses. As a result, declines in home values may increase the risk of loss and typically increase the severity of claims we may pay. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.** The amount of the potential loss we could suffer depends in part on whether the home of a borrower who defaults on a mortgage can be sold for an amount that will cover the unpaid principal balance, interest and the expenses of the sale. In previous economic slowdowns in the United States, we experienced a pronounced weakness in the housing market, as well as declines in home prices driving. These economic slowdowns and the resulting impact on the housing market drove high levels of delinquencies. Mortgage forbearance programs and any delays in foreclosure processes could cause our losses to increase as expenses accrue for longer periods or if the value of foreclosed homes declines during such delays. If we experience an increase in the number or the cost of delinquencies or losses that are higher than expected, including as a result of borrowers' exit from forbearance programs upon such borrowers reaching the maximum term of forbearance, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government and the GSEs offered programs to support borrowers through economic hardship including mortgage payment forbearance options and foreclosure and eviction moratoriums. The pandemic initially resulted in a material increase in new defaults as borrowers failed to make timely payments on their mortgages, primarily as a result of these forbearance programs. These delinquencies have largely cured at rates favorable to our expectations. However, there is still uncertainty as to the timing and ultimate severity of the COVID-19-related delinquencies that remain. Though the ability to take advantage of COVID-19-specific forbearance for new delinquencies ended in 2023, we have seen limited claims emerge from this population of loans. Further, in March 2023, the GSEs announced new loss mitigation programs that would allow for six-month payment deferrals for borrowers facing financial hardship, including hardship unrelated to COVID-19. As a result of the continued availability of forbearance and lack of foreclosure experience, the impact this will have on our business, results of operations and financial condition remains uncertain. If we experience an increase in claim severity resulting in claim amounts that are higher than expected, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. Our practice, consistent with industry practice and SAP applicable to insurance companies, is to establish loss reserves in our consolidated U. S. GAAP financial statements based

on claim rates and severity for loans that servicers have reported to us as being in default, which is typically after the second missed payment. We also establish incurred but not reported (“ IBNR ”) reserves for estimated losses incurred on loans in default that have not yet been reported to us by servicers. The establishment of loss reserves is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires significant judgment and numerous assumptions by management. Changes in assumptions or deviations of actual experience ~~for from~~ assumptions can have material impacts on our loss reserves and net income (loss). Thus, our loss estimates may vary widely from quarter to quarter. We establish loss reserves using our best estimates of claim rates and severity to estimate the ultimate losses on loans reported to us as being in default as of the end of each reporting period. The sources of uncertainty affecting the estimates are numerous and include both internal and external factors. Internal factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the mix of exposures, loss mitigation activities and claim settlement practices. Significant external factors include changes in general economic conditions, including home prices, unemployment / underemployment, interest rates, tax policy, credit availability, government housing policies, government and GSE loss mitigation and mortgage forbearance programs, state foreclosure timelines, GSE and state foreclosure moratoriums and types of mortgage products. ~~For example, during recessionary periods in the past, accompanied by increased unemployment and declining home prices, we have experienced higher delinquencies and increased losses.~~ Because our assumptions ~~relate to these factors~~ **are based on inputs** that ~~are not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and~~ are inherently uncertain, we cannot ~~determine~~ **predict** with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments. ~~Even in a stable economic environment, the actual claim payments we make may be substantially different and even materially exceed the amount of our corresponding loss reserves for such claims.~~ Small changes in assumptions or small deviations of actual experience from assumptions can have, and in the past have had, material impacts on our reserves, ~~results of operations and financial condition~~. In addition, sudden and / or unexpected deterioration of economic conditions may cause our estimates of loss reserves to be materially understated. ~~Our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be adversely impacted if, and to the extent, our actual losses are greater than our loss and IBNR reserves.~~ Further, consistent with industry practice, our reserving method does not take account of losses that could occur from insured loans that are not in default. Thus, future potential losses that may develop from loans not currently in default are not reflected in our financial statements, except in the case where we are required to establish a premium deficiency reserve. ~~As a result, future losses on loans that are not currently in default may have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity if, and when, such losses emerge.~~ We regularly review our reserves and, ~~if associated assumptions as part of our ongoing assessment of our business performance and risks.~~ **if** we conclude that our reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected claim payments as a result of changes in experience, assumptions or otherwise, we would be required to increase our reserves and incur charges in the period in which we make the determination, ~~which~~. **Any of the conditions described above** could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We employ models to, among other uses, price our mortgage insurance products, calculate reserves, value assets and generate projections used to estimate future pre- tax income, as well as to evaluate risk, determine internal capital requirements and perform stress testing. These models rely on estimates and projections that are inherently uncertain, may use data and / or assumptions that do not adequately reflect recent experience and relevant industry data, and may not operate as intended. The models require accurate data, including financial statements, credit reports or other financial information, and reliance on inaccurate data could result in unexpected losses, reputational damage or other effects that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, ~~as a result of the COVID-19 State of Emergency, there was a suspension on reporting of certain adverse credit events to credit reporting bureaus as a result of the CARES Act, and many servicers delayed reporting further until they had further guidance from the GSEs. This could cause current credit reporting metrics in our models to not be representative of borrowers’ current credit. Additionally,~~ there are proposals to change the credit score landscape including the implementation of FICO 10T, changes to credit modeling from the GSEs and the elimination of medical debt from credit reporting. These proposals could limit comparability to historical data used in our models and lead to inaccurate results. In addition, if any of our models contain programming or other errors, are ineffective, use data provided by third parties that is incorrect, or if we are unable to obtain relevant data from third parties, our processes could be negatively affected. The models may prove to be less predictive than we expect for a variety of reasons, including economic conditions that develop differently than we forecast, unique conditions for which we do not have good historical comparators, unexpected economic and unemployment conditions that arise, changes in the law or in ~~the~~ PMIERs, issues arising in the construction, implementation, interpretation or use of the models or other programs, the use of inaccurate assumptions or use of short- term financial metrics that do not reveal long- term trends. The limitations of our models may be material and could lead us to make wrong or sub- optimal decisions in aspects of our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, from time to time we seek to improve our actuarial and financial models, and the conversion process may result in material changes to assumptions and financial results. The models we employ are complex, which increases our risk of error in their design, implementation or use. The associated input data, assumptions and calculations, and the controls we have in place to mitigate these risks may not be effective in all cases. The risks related to our models often increase when we change assumptions and / or methodologies, add or change modeling platforms, or implement model changes under time constraints. ~~These risks are exacerbated when the process for assumption changes~~ **Changes in** strains our overall governance and timing around our financial reporting. We intend to continue developing our modeling capabilities. ~~During or~~ **our** after the implementation of these enhancements, we may discover errors or other deficiencies in existing models, assumptions and / or methodologies. ~~For example, in the future we may either use additional or more granular information we expect to receive through enhancements in our reserving model or we may employ more simplified reserving approaches. Either~~ approach may cause us to refine or otherwise change existing assumptions and / or methodologies and thus associated product pricing and reserve levels, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The United States private

mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive. We believe the principal competitive factors in the sale of our products are price, reputation, customer relationships, financial strength ratings and service. There are currently six active mortgage insurers in the United States, including us. Price remains a leading competitive driver. We monitor various competitive, risk and economic factors while seeking to balance both profitability and market share considerations in developing our pricing strategies. We have and may again in the future reduce certain of our rates, which may reduce our premium yield (net premiums earned divided by the average IIF) ~~over time as older mortgage insurance coverage with higher premium rates run off and new mortgage insurance coverage with lower premium rates are written~~. In addition, as a result of the current macroeconomic environment, we have implemented pricing changes that we believe align our risk and return profile. By mid-2019, the use of ~~opaque, proprietary~~ **Proprietary** risk-based pricing models ~~became~~ **are** widespread in the mortgage insurance industry. As opposed to traditional rate card pricing, mortgage insurance premium rates in these risk-based plans are visible only to customers and cannot be seen by competitors. In addition, our customers' use of technology solutions to deliver rate quotes from mortgage insurers has placed an additional emphasis on price, including emerging tools that provide the ability to automate the selection of a mortgage insurance provider based on price alone. These factors may result in mortgage insurance companies responding aggressively resulting in ~~further lowering~~ **lower** of premiums. However, risk-based plans are designed to also allow mortgage insurers to price risk more effectively and provide the ability to manage the credit risk, mix of refinance versus purchase business and geographic makeup of their NIW. In addition, not all of our mortgage insurance products have the same return on capital profile. To the extent that some of our competitors are willing to set lower pricing and accept lower returns than we find acceptable, we may lose business opportunities, and this may affect our overall business relationship with certain customers. If we, in response to competitor actions, lower pricing on these products, we will experience a similar reduction in returns on capital. ~~Depending upon the degree to which we undertake or match such pricing practices or otherwise reduce our rates due to competition, there may be a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.~~ One or more of our competitors may seek to capture increased market share by reducing pricing, offering alternative coverage and product options, loosening their underwriting guidelines or relaxing risk management policies, any of which could improve their competitive positions in the industry and negatively impact our ability to achieve our business goals. Specifically, such competitive moves could result in a loss of customers, require us to lower premiums ~~or,~~ **adopt** riskier credit guidelines ~~in order to remain competitive,~~ or implement other changes that could lower our revenues, increase the risk of the loans we insure or increase our expenses. If we are unable to compete effectively against our competitors and attract and retain our target customers, **if** our revenue may be adversely impacted, which could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and ability to grow our business. The requirements and practices of the GSEs impact the operating results and financial performance of GSE-approved mortgage insurers, ~~including us~~. Changes in the charters or ~~business~~ practices of **the GSEs either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mae** could materially reduce the number of mortgages they purchase that are insured by us and ~~consequently diminish our business valuation~~. The GSEs could be directed to make such changes by the FHFA, which was appointed as their conservator in September 2008 and has the authority to control and direct the operations of the GSEs. With the GSEs in a prolonged conservatorship, there has been ongoing debate over the future role and purpose of the GSEs in the United States housing market. Congress may legislate, or the ~~administration~~ **Administration** may implement through administrative reform, structural and other changes to the GSEs and the functioning of the secondary mortgage market. ~~Since 2011, there~~ **There** have been numerous legislative proposals intended to incrementally scale back the GSEs (such as a statutory mandate for the GSEs to transfer mortgage credit risk to the private sector) or to completely reform the United States housing finance system. Congress, however, has not enacted any legislation to date. The proposals vary as to the government's role in the housing market, and more specifically, with regard to the existence of an explicit or implicit government guarantee. In the absence of legislation **or actions by the Administration**, the FHFA continues to move forward on administrative reform efforts to prepare the GSEs for the end of conservatorship, once fully and adequately capitalized. **Between Collectively**, FHFA and the United States Treasury Department (the "Treasury Department"), ~~they~~ possess significant capacity to effect administrative GSE reforms. ~~Today, the FHFA and the GSEs are focused on increasing the accessibility and affordability of homeownership, in particular for low- and moderate-income borrowers and underserved minority communities. Among other things, FHFA (i) directed the GSEs to submit Equitable Housing Plans to identify and address barriers to sustainable housing opportunities, including the GSEs' goals and action plans to advance equity in housing finance; (ii) lifted the 50-basis point adverse market fee applicable to most refinance loans; (iii) directed the GSEs to expand their streamlined refinance programs; and (iv) directed the GSEs to make permanent desktop appraisals by incorporating the practice into their Selling Guides, which originally was a temporary practice implemented in light of COVID-19. The FHFA announced the release of Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mae's respective Equitable Housing Finance Plans in 2022. The plans included many initiatives, including language discussing potential changes that could impact the mortgage insurance industry. These initiatives are under way, and we will continue to work with the FHFA, the GSEs, and the broader housing finance industry as initiatives are implemented. As part of the process to potentially end the conservatorships of the GSEs, on December 17, 2020,~~ **in 2020** imposing a new capital framework on the GSEs, including risk-based and leverage capital requirements and capital buffers in excess of regulatory minimums that can be drawn down in periods of financial stress (the "Enterprise Capital Framework"). The Enterprise Capital Framework became effective on February 16, 2021. However, the GSEs will not be subject to any requirement under the Enterprise Capital Framework until the applicable compliance date. Compliance with the Enterprise Capital Framework, other than the requirements to maintain a prescribed capital conservation buffer amount ("PCCBA") and a prescribed leverage buffer amount ("PLBA"), is required on the later of (i) the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE and (ii) any later compliance date provided in a consent order or other transition order applicable to such GSE. FHFA contemplates that the compliance dates for the PCCBA and the PLBA will be the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework's advanced approaches requirements will be delayed until **a** the

later of (i) January 1, 2025 and (ii) any later compliance date provided by a transition order applicable to such GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework significantly increases capital requirements and reduces capital credit on CRT transactions as compared to the previous framework. This final rule could accelerate the recent diversification of the GSE's risk transfer programs to encompass a broader array of instruments beyond private mortgage insurance, which could adversely impact our business. Also, in preparation for the end of the FHFA's conservatorship of the GSEs, the FHFA promulgated a final rule on May 4, effective in 2021, effective July 6, 2021, that requires required the GSEs to develop plans that would facilitate their rapid and orderly resolution in the event FHFA is appointed as their receiver. On January 14, 2021, the FHFA and the Treasury Department agreed to amend the preferred stock purchase agreements ("PSPAs") between the Treasury Department and each of the GSEs to increase the amount of capital each GSE may retain. Among other things, the amendments to the PSPAs limit the number of certain mortgages the GSEs may acquire with two or more prescribed risk factors, including certain mortgages with combined loan-to-value-LTV ratios above 90 %. However, on September 14, 2021, the FHFA and Treasury Department suspended certain provisions of the amendments to the PSPAs, including the limit on the number of mortgages with two or more risk factors that the GSEs may acquire. Such suspensions end six months after the Treasury Department notifies the GSEs of termination. The limit on the number of mortgages with two or more risk factors was based on the market size at the time. While we do not expect any material impact to the private mortgage market, changes in the provisions or enforcement of this rule could impact our results of operations. On January 2, 2025, the FHFA and Treasury agreed to again amend the PSPAs between the Treasury and each of the GSEs to establish a methodical process for eventual public input on the termination of conservatorship to minimize disruption to the housing and financial markets. The adoption of any GSE reform, whether through legislation or administrative action, could impact the current role of private mortgage insurance as credit enhancement, including its reduction or elimination, which would have an adverse effect on our business, revenue, results of operations and financial condition. At present, it is uncertain what role private capital, including mortgage insurance, will play in the United States residential housing finance system in the future or the impact any changes to that system could have on our business. Any changes to the charters or statutory authorities of the GSEs would require congressional action to implement. Passage and timing of any comprehensive GSE reform or incremental change (legislative or administrative) is uncertain, making the actual impact on us and our industry difficult to predict. Any such changes that come to pass could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In recent years, the FHFA has set goals for the GSEs to transfer significant portions of the GSEs' mortgage credit risk to the private sector; however, the timing of these goals could change. This mandate builds upon the goals set in recent years for the GSEs to increase the role of private capital by experimenting with different forms of transactions and structures. We participate in these CRT programs developed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The GSEs have in the past piloted and may in the future attempt to launch alternative products or transactions that compete with private mortgage insurance. To the extent these credit risk products evolve in a manner that displaces primary mortgage insurance coverage, the amount of insurance we write may be reduced. It is difficult to predict the impact of alternative CRT products that are developed to meet the goals established by the FHFA. In addition, the Enterprise Capital Framework that was promulgated on December 17, 2020 may impact the CRT programs developed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and / or the role of private mortgage insurance as credit enhancement by potentially accelerating the recent diversification of the GSEs' risk transfer programs to encompass a broader array of instruments, beyond private mortgage insurance. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also possess substantial market power, which enables them to influence our business and the mortgage insurance industry in general. Although we actively monitor and develop our relationships with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, a deterioration in any of these relationships, or the loss of which business or opportunities for new business, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. There are a variety of alternatives to private mortgage insurance that may reduce the amount of mortgage insurance we write. These alternatives include: • originating mortgages that consist of two simultaneous loans, known as "simultaneous seconds," comprising a first mortgage with an LTV ratio of 80 % and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan, instead of a single mortgage with an LTV ratio of more than 80 %; • using government mortgage insurance programs; • holding mortgages in the lenders' own loan portfolios and self-insuring; • using programs, such as those offered by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, requiring lower mortgage insurance coverage levels; • originating and securitizing loans in MBS whose underlying mortgages are not insured with private mortgage insurance, or which are structured so that the risk of default lies with the investor, rather than a private mortgage insurer; and • using risk-sharing insurance programs, credit default swaps or similar instruments, instead of private mortgage insurance, to transfer credit risk on mortgages. If the degree to which lenders or borrowers may select these alternatives now, or in the future, is difficult to predict. The performance and resiliency of the private mortgage insurance industry could impact the perception of the industry and private mortgage insurance execution as the primary choice of first-loss credit protection, which could influence the popularity of alternative forms of mortgage insurance in the future. As one or more of the alternatives described above, or new alternatives that enter the market, are chosen over private mortgage insurance, our revenues could be adversely impacted. The loss of business in general or the specific loss of more profitable business could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, we compete with the FHA and the VA, as well as certain local- and state- level housing finance agencies. Separately, the GSEs compete with us through certain of their risk-sharing insurance programs. Those competitors may establish pricing terms and business practices that may be influenced by motives such as advancing social housing policy or stabilizing the mortgage lending industry. Those motives may not be consistent with maximizing return on capital or other profitability measures. In addition, those governmental enterprises typically do not have the same capital requirements or costs of capital that we and other mortgage insurance companies have and therefore may have financial flexibility in their pricing and capacity that could put us at a competitive disadvantage. In the event that a government-owned enterprise or GSE in one of our markets these enterprises determines to change prices significantly or alter the terms and conditions of its mortgage insurance

or other credit enhancement products in furtherance of social or other goals rather than a profit or risk management motive, we may be unable to compete in that market effectively. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See “ — Changes to the charters or practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. ” In 2023, our largest customer accounted for approximately 19 % of our total NIW and 10 % of total revenues. Our top five customers generated approximately 33 % of our NIW in 2023. Changes in our ability to attract and retain a diverse customer base and avoid undue concentration by geographic region or customer may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In the past, regional housing markets have experienced changes in home prices and unemployment at different rates and to different extents. In addition, certain geographic regions have experienced local recessions, falling home prices and rising unemployment based on economic conditions that did not impact, or impacted to a lesser degree, other geographic regions or the overall United States economy. Geographic concentration in our mortgage portfolio therefore increases our exposure to losses due to localized economic conditions. We seek to diversify our insured loan portfolio geographically; however, customer concentration might lead to concentrations in specific regions in the United States. If we do not adequately maintain the geographic diversity of our portfolio, we could be exposed to greater losses. Also, customer concentration may adversely affect our financial condition if a significant customer chooses to increase its use of other mortgage insurers, merges with a competitor or exits the mortgage finance business, chooses alternatives to mortgage insurance, or experiences a decrease in their **its** business. Our customers place insurance with us directly on loans they originate and indirectly through purchases of loans that already have our mortgage insurance coverage. Our relationships with our customers may influence both the amount of **direct** business they do with us **directly** and their willingness to continue to approve us as a mortgage insurance provider for loans that they purchase. **In 2024, Maintaining our business relationships and business volumes with our largest lending customer accounted for approximately 20 % of our total NIW and 11 % of total revenues. Our top five customers generated approximately 34 % remains critical to the success of our business-NIW in 2024.** We cannot be certain that any loss of business from significant customers, or any single customer, would be replaced by business from other customers, existing or new. As a result of market conditions or changed regulatory requirements, our lending customers may decide to write business only with a limited number of mortgage insurers or only with certain mortgage insurers , based on their views with respect to an insurer’s pricing, service levels, underwriting guidelines, loss mitigation practices, financial strength, ratings, mechanisms of credit enhancements or other factors. We have developed risk management programs that include risk appetite, limits, identification, quantification, governance, policies and procedures and seek to appropriately identify, monitor, measure, control, mitigate and report the types of risks to which we are subject. We regularly review **and update** our risk management programs **and work to update them on an ongoing basis to be consistent with then current best market practices.** However, our risk management programs may not fully control or mitigate all the risks we face or anticipate all potential material negative events. Many of our methods for managing certain financial risks (e. g., credit, market and insurance risks) are based on observed historical market behaviors and / or historical, statistically based models. Historical measures may not accurately predict future exposures, which could be significantly greater than historical measures have indicated. **We See “ — If the models used in our business are inaccurate or there are differences and / or variability in loss development compared to our model estimates and actuarial assumptions, it could have a material adverse effect** also established internal risk limits based upon these historical, statistically based models and we monitor compliance with these limits. Our internal risk limits may be insufficient, and our monitoring may not detect all violations (inadvertent or otherwise) of these limits. Other risk management methods are based on our evaluation of information regarding markets, customers and customer behavior, macroeconomic and environmental conditions, catastrophic occurrences and potential changing paradigms that are publicly available or otherwise accessible to us. This collective information may not always be accurate, complete, up to date or properly considered, interpreted or evaluated in our analyses. Moreover, the models and other parts of our risk management programs we rely on in managing various aspects of our business , **results of operations and financial condition** may prove to be less predictive than we expect. ” Management of operational, legal, franchise , **technology** and regulatory risks requires, among other things, methods to appropriately identify all such key risks, systems to record incidents and policies and procedures designed to mitigate, detect, record and address all such risks and occurrences. **Management of technology risks requires methods to ensure our systems, processes and people are maintaining the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our information, ensuring technology is enabling our overall strategy and our ability to comply with applicable laws and regulations.** If our risk management framework does not effectively identify, measure and control our risks, we could suffer unexpected losses or be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We may choose to retain certain levels of financial and / or non- financial risk, even when it is possible to mitigate these risks. The decision to retain certain levels of financial risk is predicated on our belief that the **expected** future returns that we will realize from retaining the risk, in relation to the level of risk retained, is favorable . **Our** , but our expectations may be incorrect, **resulting in** and we may incur material losses or suffer other adverse consequences that arise from the retained risk. Our performance is highly dependent on our ability to manage risks that arise from day- to- day business activities, including underwriting, claims processing, administration and servicing, **execution of our investment strategy activities** , actuarial estimates and calculations, financial and tax reporting and other activities , many of which are very complex . This also includes risks that may arise from diversification efforts and new business ventures, which may expose us to new **financial, operational or reputational** risks that we do not understand or cannot fully mitigate. We seek to monitor and control our exposure to risks arising out of or related to these activities through a variety of internal controls, management review processes and other mechanisms. **However, the occurrence of unforeseen Unforeseen events may occur including , or the occurrence of events of a greater magnitude than expected, including those arising from inadequate or ineffective controls, a failure in processes, procedures or systems implemented by us or our third- party vendors** or a failure on the part of employees upon which we

rely, **which** may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ~~In addition, a failure from a third-party vendor providing agreed upon products or services to the specifications required, may pose a risk to our business.~~ Past or future misconduct by our employees, ~~or employees of our~~ vendors or suppliers could result in violations of laws by us, regulatory sanctions against us and / or serious reputational, legal or financial harm to our business, and the precautions we employ to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. Although we employ controls and procedures designed to monitor the business decisions and activities of these individuals to prevent us from engaging in inappropriate activities, excessive risk taking, fraud or security breaches, these individuals may undertake these activities or risks regardless of our controls and procedures and such controls and procedures may fail to detect all such decisions and activities. Our compensation policies and procedures are reviewed ~~by us~~ as part of our overall risk management program, but it is possible that ~~they~~ **such compensation policies and practices** could inadvertently incentivize excessive or inappropriate risk taking. If ~~these~~ individuals take excessive or inappropriate risks, those risks could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Rising interest rates generally reduce the volume of new mortgage originations and refinances. A decline in the volume of new or refinance mortgage originations would have an adverse effect on our NIW, which may in turn decrease our earned premiums. ~~While the terms of recent vintages of adjustable-rate mortgages (“ARMs”) have changed to limit the frequency and severity of payment shocks, rising interest rates also can increase the monthly mortgage payments for homeowners with insured loans that have ARMs that could have the effect of increasing default rates on ARM loans.~~ Higher interest rates can lead to an increase in defaults as borrowers at risk of default will find it harder to qualify for a replacement loan. The significant increases in mortgage rates during 2022 and 2023, ~~driven, in part, by monetary and fiscal policies designed at combating continued inflationary pressures,~~ caused a decline in the mortgage insurance market, which reduced our NIW ~~for the year. This has effectively eliminated the refinance market and affordability pressures from both higher rates and recent home price appreciation have strained the purchase market as well.~~ This impact is offset by higher persistency on our existing insured loans since the prevailing market interest rate is above the loan interest rate of ~~substantially all~~ **the majority** of our portfolio. ~~We expect this~~ **This** trend to continue ~~continued~~ into early 2024 ~~as rates remain elevated,~~ but **future rate changes and** the ultimate impact on our premium and ~~future~~ NIW is difficult to predict. Declining interest rates historically increase the rate at which borrowers refinance their existing mortgages, thereby resulting in cancellations of the mortgage insurance covering existing loans. Declining interest rates can contribute to home price appreciation, which may provide borrowers with the option of cancelling mortgage insurance coverage earlier than we anticipate when we price that coverage. ~~In addition, during 2020 and 2021, as a result of the low interest rate environment, our business experienced a decline in primary persistency rates.~~ Lower primary persistency rates can result in reduced IIF and earned premiums, which could have a significant adverse impact on our results of operations. In addition, interest rate fluctuations could also have an adverse effect on the results of our investment portfolio. In the current period of **elevated** ~~rising market~~ interest rates, the market value of our lower yielding instruments has declined, driving substantial unrealized losses in our portfolio. While we intend to hold these securities until maturity so as to realize their book value, pressure to sell securities in an unrealized loss position could drive realized losses and impact future earnings. This impact is partially offset by higher yields on new securities purchased. During periods of declining market interest rates, the interest we receive on variable interest rate investments decreases. In addition, during those periods, we reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower- yielding high- grade instruments or in lower- credit investment grade instruments to maintain comparable returns. Issuers of fixed- income securities may also decide to prepay their obligations in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates the risk that we have to invest the cash proceeds of these securities in lower- yielding or lower- credit investment grade instruments. See “ Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk ” for additional information about interest rate risk. We may require incremental capital to support our growth and to meet regulatory or GSE capital requirements, to comply with rating agency criteria to maintain ratings, to repay our debt and to operate and meet unexpected cash flow obligations. If we need additional capital in the future, we may not be able to fund or raise the required capital as and when required and the amount of capital required may be higher than anticipated. Our inability to fund or raise the capital required in the anticipated timeframes and on the anticipated terms, **including the refinancing of existing debt,** could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including causing us to reduce our business levels or be subject to a variety of regulatory actions. ~~Specifically, as our outstanding debt matures, we may face challenges in refinancing or extending the debt on favorable terms. Unfavorable market conditions, changes in our financial position or changes to our ratings could limit our ability to refinance, potentially impacting liquidity.~~ Additionally, the implementation of any further CRT transactions or other transactions with third parties to provide additional capital depends on a number of factors, including but not limited to: market conditions, necessary third- party approvals (including approval by regulators and the GSEs) and other factors that are outside of our control. Therefore, we cannot be sure we will be able to successfully implement these actions on the timetable and terms acceptable to us or at all or achieve the anticipated benefits. We also cannot be sure we will be able to meet any additional capital requirements imposed by regulators or the GSEs. See “ — CRT transactions may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses ” and “ — If we are unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS, or any additional restrictions which may be imposed on us by the GSEs, we may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ” In order to preserve certain tax benefits it obtains from consolidation, Genworth is expected to hold at least 80 % of our common stock. Thus, our ability to raise additional capital by issuing stock to third parties will be limited. See “ — Genworth’ s continued ownership of at least 80 % of our common stock may limit our ability to raise additional capital by issuing common stock to third parties. ” As part of our overall risk and capital management strategy, we use CRT transactions which enable our mortgage insurance business to transfer risks in exchange for some of the associated economic benefits and, as a result, improve our PMIERS and other regulatory RTC measurements and

manage risk to within our anticipated tolerance level. See “ Business — Credit Risk Transfer. ” The availability and cost of CRT transactions may be impacted by conditions beyond our control, such as general market conditions, changes in regulation, higher rates of unemployment or a significant negative impact on the United States housing market. In the future, we may be unable to obtain new transactions on acceptable terms or at all. Absent the availability and affordability to enter into new CRT transactions, our ability to obtain PMIERS or statutory credit for new transactions could be adversely impacted or could require us to make capital contributions to maintain regulatory capital requirements. Additionally, many of the CRT transactions we execute expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparties or a change in collateral value. For instance, traditional reinsurance does not relieve us of our direct liability to our policyholders, even when the reinsurer is liable to us. Accordingly, we bear credit risk with respect to our reinsurers. ~~We cannot be sure that our reinsurers will pay amounts owed to us now or in the future or that they will pay these amounts on a timely basis.~~ A reinsurer’s insolvency, inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of its reinsurance agreement with us could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Collateral is often posted by the counterparty to offset this risk; however, we bear the risk that the collateral declines in value or otherwise is inadequate to fully compensate us in the event of a default. Financial strength ratings, which various rating agencies publish as measures of an insurance company’s ability to meet obligations, are important to maintaining public confidence in our mortgage insurance coverage and our competitive position. In assigning financial strength ratings, we believe the rating agencies consider several factors, including but not limited to, the adequacy of the mortgage insurer’s capital to withstand high claim scenarios, a mortgage insurer’s historical and projected operating performance, a mortgage insurer’s enterprise risk management framework, parent company financial strength, business outlook, competitive position, management and corporate strategy. The rating agency issuing the financial strength rating can withdraw or change its rating at any time. **Rating agencies may review the ratings assigned to us due to developments that are beyond our control and any anticipated positive changes in ratings may never develop or be realized.** Under PMIERS, the GSEs require maintenance of at least one rating with a rating agency acceptable to the respective GSEs— **GSE**. The current PMIERS do not include a specific **eligibility** ratings requirement ~~with respect to eligibility~~, but if this were to change ~~in the future~~, we ~~may~~ **would** become subject to a ratings requirement in order to retain our eligibility status under PMIERS. Ratings downgrades that result in our inability to insure new mortgage loans sold to the GSEs, or the transfer by the GSEs of our existing policies to an alternative mortgage insurer, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our financial strength ratings are relatively consistent with our competitors. However, any assigned financial strength rating that is below our peers, a downgrade in our financial strength ratings, or the announcement of a potential downgrade could hinder our competitiveness in the marketplace and ~~could~~ have a material adverse impact on our business, ~~results of operations and financial condition~~ in many ways, including: (i) increasing scrutiny of us and our financial condition by the GSEs and / or our customers, potentially resulting in a decrease in the amount of our NIW or, in the most severe case, the cessation of writing new business altogether, or limiting the business opportunities we are presented with and (ii) requiring us to reduce the premiums that we charge for mortgage insurance or introduce new products and services in order to remain competitive. Further, our relationships with our customers may be adversely affected by the ratings assigned to Genworth or its other operating subsidiaries, which may be impacted by factors such as any risk or perceived risk regarding Genworth’s liquidity and its (or its affiliates) ability to meet obligations as they become due, and which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See “ — We could be affected by issues **affecting impacting** Genworth in a way that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and prospects. ” ~~Further, a rating is based on information furnished by us or obtained by the relevant rating agency from its own sources and is subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. Rating agencies may review the ratings assigned to us due to developments that are beyond our control and any anticipated positive changes in ratings may never develop or be realized.~~ Income from our investment portfolio is a source of cash to support our operations and make claims payments. If we or our investment managers improperly structure our investments to meet those future liabilities or we have unexpected losses, including losses resulting from the forced liquidation of investments before their maturity, we may be unable to meet those obligations. Our investments and investment policies are subject to state insurance laws, which results in our portfolio being predominantly limited to highly rated fixed maturity securities. Despite this, our investment portfolio is subject to credit risks that could lead to realized losses. As interest rates have risen, this has led to a significant increase in unrealized losses in our investment portfolio. While we have the intent and ability to hold ~~those~~ securities until maturity, changing conditions requiring the sale of these investments ~~and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition~~ **recognition of losses may** and liquidity. See “ — Interest rates and changes in rates, including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation, could materially adversely affect our **occur** business, results of operations and financial condition. ” We report fixed maturity securities at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets. These securities represent the majority of our total cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and invested assets. ~~Our portfolio of fixed maturity securities consists primarily of investment grade securities.~~ Estimates of fair values for fixed maturity securities are obtained primarily from industry- standard pricing methodologies utilizing market observable inputs. For our less liquid securities, such as our privately placed securities, we utilize independent market data to employ alternative valuation methods commonly used in the financial services industry to estimate fair value. ~~Based on the market observability of the inputs used in estimating the fair value, the pricing level is assigned. Valuations~~ **Valuation** use inputs and assumptions that are not always observable or may require estimation; ~~valuation~~ methods may be complex and may also require estimation, thereby resulting in values that are less certain and may vary significantly from the value at which the investments may be ultimately sold. The methodologies, estimates and assumptions we use in valuing our investment securities evolve over time and are subject to different interpretation (including based on developments in relevant accounting literature), all of which can lead to changes in the value of our investment securities. Rapidly changing and unanticipated interest rate movements, as well as external macroeconomic, credit

and equity market conditions could materially impact the valuation of investment securities as reported within our consolidated financial statements, and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly, ~~including~~ ~~Decreases~~ ~~decreases~~ in value ~~may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.~~ We may be forced to change our investments or investment policies depending upon regulatory, economic and market conditions and our existing or anticipated financial condition ~~and operating requirements~~, including the tax position, of our business. As a result, our investment objectives may not be achieved, which could, ~~in addition to the risks described above,~~ have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We depend on reliable, consistent third-party servicing of the loans that we insure. Among other things, our mortgage insurance policies require insureds and their servicers to timely submit premium and monthly IIF and delinquency reports and to use commercially reasonable efforts to limit and mitigate loss when a loan is delinquent. If a servicer were to experience adverse effects to its business, ~~we~~ ~~such servicer~~ could experience delays in ~~the servicer fulfilling~~ its reporting and premium payment requirements. Without reliable, consistent third-party servicing, we may be unable to receive and process payments on insured loans and / or properly recognize and establish reserves on loans when a delinquency exists or occurs but is not reported to us. In addition, if these servicers fail to limit and mitigate losses when appropriate, our losses may unexpectedly increase. The current economic environment may significantly impair the financial condition and liquidity of mortgage servicers who are required to advance principal, interest and tax payments to mortgage investors during borrower mortgage forbearance periods. In recent years, the number of non-bank mortgage loan servicers has increased as the mortgage lending and ~~mortgage loan~~ servicing industries have come under increasing regulation and scrutiny. Significant, sustained failures by large servicers or other disruptions in the servicing of mortgage loans may damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Inadequate staffing levels or significant transfers of business between servicers could lead to disruptions in the servicing of mortgage loans, which in turn may contribute to a rise in delinquencies and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. High delinquency rates could also strain the resources of servicers, reducing their ability to undertake mitigation efforts that would help limit losses. Furthermore, we have delegated to the GSEs, which have in turn delegated to most of their servicers, the authority to accept modifications, short sales and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure on loans we insure. Servicers are required to operate under protocols established by the GSEs in accepting these loss mitigation alternatives. We depend on servicers in making these decisions and mitigating our exposure to losses. In some cases, loss mitigation decisions favorable to the GSEs may not be favorable to us and may increase the incidence of paid claims. Inappropriate delegation protocols or failure of servicers to service in accordance with the protocols may increase the magnitude of our losses and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our delegation of loss mitigation decisions to the GSEs is subject to cancellation, but exercise of our cancellation rights may have an adverse effect on our relationship with the GSEs and customers. We enter into agreements with our customers that commit us to insure loans made by them using our pre-established guidelines for delegated underwriting. Delegated underwriting represented ~~approximately 71 % and 70 % and 71 %~~ of our total NIW by loan count for the years ended December 31, ~~2024 and 2023 and 2022~~, respectively. Once we accept a customer into our delegated underwriting program, we generally insure a loan originated by that customer without validating the accuracy of the data submitted by the customer, investigating the loan file for fraud, or confirming that the customer followed our pre-established ~~guidelines for~~ delegated underwriting ~~guidelines~~. Under this program, a customer could commit us to insure a material number of loans that would fail our pre-established guidelines for delegated underwriting but pass our model and certain gating criteria before we discover the problem and terminate that customer's delegated underwriting authority. Although coverage on such loans may be rescindable or otherwise limited under the terms of our master policies, the burden of establishing the right to rescind or deny coverage lies with the insurer. To the extent that our customers exceed their delegated underwriting authorities, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. We establish premium rates for the duration of a mortgage insurance certificate upon issuance, and we cannot adjust the premiums after a certificate is issued. As a result, we cannot offset the impact of unanticipated claims with premium increases on coverage in-force. Our premium rates vary with the perceived risk of a claim and prepayment on the insured loan and are developed using models based on our long-term historical experience, which ~~takes~~ ~~take~~ into account a number of factors including, but not limited to, the LTV ratio, whether the mortgage provides for fixed payments or variable payments, the term of the mortgage, the borrower's credit history, the borrower's income and assets, and home price appreciation. See " — If the models used in our business are inaccurate or there are differences and / or variability in loss development compared to our model estimates and actuarial assumptions, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. " In the event the premiums we charge for our mortgage insurance coverage ~~may do~~ not adequately compensate us for the risks and costs associated with the coverage, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of ~~operation~~ ~~operations~~ and financial condition. We provide mortgage insurance primarily for Low Down Payment Loans. Factors that could lead to a decrease in the volume of Low Down Payment Loan originations include, but are not limited to: • an increase in home mortgage interest rates; • limitations on the tax benefits of home ownership and mortgage interest; • implementation of more rigorous mortgage lending regulation, such as under the Dodd-Frank Act; • a decline in economic conditions generally, or in conditions in regional and local economies; • events outside of our control, including natural and man-made disasters and pandemics adversely affecting housing markets and home buying; • the level of consumer confidence, which may be adversely affected by economic instability, war or terrorist events; • an increase in the price of homes relative to income levels; • a lack of housing supply at lower home prices; • adverse population trends, including lower homeownership rates; • high rates of home price appreciation, which for refinancings affect whether refinanced loans have LTV ratios that require mortgage insurance; and • changes in government housing policy encouraging loans to FTHBs. A decline in the volume of Low Down Payment Loan originations would reduce the demand for mortgage insurance and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our

business, results of operations and financial condition. ~~The~~ In addition, a significant percentage of the premiums we earn each year are renewal premiums from mortgage insurance coverage written in previous years. We estimate that approximately 92 % of our gross premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2023 were renewal premiums compared to approximately 90 % and 84 % for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As a result, the length of time insurance remains in-force is an important determinant of our mortgage insurance revenues. Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and many other mortgage investors generally permit a borrower to ask the loan servicer to cancel the borrower's obligation to pay for mortgage insurance when the principal amount of the mortgage falls below 80 % of the home's value. Furthermore, HOPA provides a right for a borrower, so long as the borrower meets other criteria, to request cancellation of private mortgage insurance from their lender either on the date the LTV ratio of the mortgage is first scheduled to reach 80 % of its original value or the date on which the LTV ratio of the mortgage reaches 80 % of the original value based on actual payments. Likewise, under HOPA, there is an obligation for lenders to automatically terminate a borrower's obligation to pay for mortgage insurance coverage once the LTV ratio reaches 78 % of the original value. Factors that tend to reduce the length of time our mortgage insurance remains in-force include: • declining interest rates, which may result in the refinancing of the mortgages underlying our mortgage insurance coverage with new mortgage loans that may not require mortgage insurance or that we do not insure; • customer concentration levels with certain customers that actively market refinancing opportunities to their existing borrowers; • significant appreciation in the value of homes, which causes the unpaid balance of the mortgage to decrease below 80 % of the value of the home and enables the borrower to request cancellation of the mortgage insurance; and • changes in mortgage insurance cancellation requirements or procedures of the GSEs or under applicable law. Changes in the methodology by which servicers determine the cancellation dates of mortgage insurance under ~~HOPA, the Homeowners Protection Act,~~ GSE requirements or otherwise, including as a result of changes in law or regulation, GSE rules or guidance, ~~including changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic or homeowner affordability initiatives, or for any other reason,~~ could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our persistency rates on primary mortgage insurance were **83 %**, **85 %**, **and 80 %** and **62 %** for the years ended December 31, **2024**, **2023**, **and 2022** and **2021**, respectively. Elevated persistency in **2023** and **2022** **through 2024** was primarily a result of the **rising higher interest** rate environment in response to inflationary pressures. A decrease in persistency generally would reduce the amount of our IIF and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. However, higher persistency on certain higher risk products could have a material adverse effect if claims generated by such products ~~remain elevated or~~ increase. We retain confidential customer information, proprietary information and other data in our information systems, and our information systems may be vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents, such as attacks by malicious actors or breaches due to human error, malfeasance, or other cybersecurity incidents. Such incidents could potentially result in the unauthorized access, disclosure, misappropriation, alteration, or deletion of information in our systems, including personally identifiable information and proprietary business information. In addition, an increasing number of states require that affected parties be notified or other actions be taken (which could involve significant costs to us) if a cybersecurity incident results in the inappropriate disclosure of personally identifiable information. We have experienced occasional, actual or attempted breaches of our cybersecurity, although none of these breaches has had a material effect on our business, operations or reputation as of the date of this Annual Report. Any compromise of the security of our information systems or those of our customers and third-party service providers that results in inappropriate access to, or disclosure of, personally identifiable consumer information could damage our reputation in the marketplace, deter lenders from purchasing our mortgage insurance, subject us to significant civil and criminal liability or regulatory enforcement actions and require us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses. ~~Any of the foregoing can be exacerbated by a delay or failure to detect a cybersecurity incident or the full extent of such incident.~~ While the Company carries cyber insurance, it cannot be certain that coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred, that insurance will continue to be available to the Company on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with our privacy policies, our privacy-related obligations to consumers or other third parties, or our privacy-related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized access to sensitive information, which could include personally identifiable information or other data, may result in governmental investigations, enforcement actions, regulatory fines, litigation and public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others, and could cause our customers to lose trust in us, all of which could be costly and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Regulatory agencies or business partners may institute more stringent data protection requirements or certifications than those that we are currently subject to, which may increase compliance costs and, if we cannot comply with those standards in a timely manner, we may lose the ability to sell our products or process transactions containing payment information. Moreover, if third parties that we work with violate applicable laws or our policies, such violations also may put consumer information at risk and could in turn harm our reputation, our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations and are extensively regulated. State insurance laws regulate most aspects of our U. S. business, and our U. S. domiciled insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and licensed. Enact Re is subject to Bermudian law and is regulated by the BMA. Failure to comply with applicable regulations or to obtain or maintain appropriate authorizations or exemptions under any applicable laws could result in restrictions on our ability to conduct business or engage in activities regulated in one or more jurisdictions in which we operate and could subject us to fines, injunctions and other sanctions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the nature and extent of regulation could materially change, which may result in additional costs associated with compliance with any such changes, or changes to our operations ~~that may be necessary to comply,~~ any **either** of which may have a material adverse effect on our business. Insurance regulatory authorities have broad administrative powers, which ~~at times are coordinated and communicated across regulatory bodies. These administrative powers~~ include, but are not limited to: •

licensing companies and agents to transact business; • regulating certain premium rates; • reviewing and approving policy forms; • regulating discrimination in pricing, coverage terms and unfair trade and claims practices, including payment of inducements; • establishing and revising statutory capital and reserve requirements and solvency standards; • evaluating enterprise risk to an insurance company; • approving changes in control of insurance companies; • restricting the payment of dividends and other transactions between affiliates; • regulating the types, amounts and valuation of investments; and • restricting, pursuant to state monoline restrictions, the types of insurance products that may be offered. Insurance regulators and the NAIC regularly re-examine existing laws and regulations, which may lead to modifications to SAP, interpretations of existing laws and the development of new laws and regulations applicable to insurance companies and their products. ~~Further, we could become subject to future legislation or regulatory requirements related to climate change.~~ Among other things, Section 8 of RESPA generally precludes mortgage insurers from paying referral fees to mortgage lenders for the referral of mortgage insurance business. This limitation also can prohibit providing services or products to mortgage lenders free of charge, charging fees for services that are lower than their reasonable or fair market value, and paying fees for services that mortgage lenders provide that are higher than their reasonable or fair market value, in exchange for the referral of mortgage insurance business. ~~Various regulators, including the CFPB, state insurance commissioners and state attorneys general may bring actions seeking various forms of relief in connection with alleged violations of the referral fee limitations of RESPA, as well as by private litigants in class actions.~~ The insurance law provisions of many states also prohibit or restrict paying for the referral of insurance business and provide various mechanisms to enforce this prohibition. In addition, the use ~~by the private mortgage insurance industry~~ of risk-based pricing systems **by the private mortgage insurance industry** that establish premium rates based on more attributes than previously considered may result in increased state and / or federal scrutiny of premium rates. The increased use of algorithms, artificial intelligence and data and analytics in the ~~mortgage insurance~~ industry may also lead to additional regulatory scrutiny related to other matters such as discrimination in pricing and underwriting, data privacy and access to insurance. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. It is possible that we could become subject to future investigations, regulatory actions, lawsuits, or enforcement actions, which could cause us to incur legal costs and, if we were found to have violated any laws or regulations, require us to pay fines and damages, result in injunctions and incur other sanctions, perhaps in material amounts. Increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or legal proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could have a material adverse effect on our ~~business, results of operations and financial condition.~~ Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, ~~we could suffer significant reputational~~ **reputation** harm and incur significant legal expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the ultimate outcomes of any future investigations, regulatory actions or legal proceedings. We are required by certain states and other regulators to maintain certain RTC ratios and other capital standards. The statutory capital adequacy ratio for our U. S. mortgage insurers is known as the RTC ratio, of which the numerator consists of RIF and the denominator consists of the sum of (i) statutory surplus and (ii) the statutory contingency reserve. In addition, PMIERS include financial requirements for mortgage insurers to do business with the GSEs under which a mortgage insurer's "Available Assets" (generally only the most liquid assets of an insurer) must meet or exceed "Minimum Required Assets" (which are based on an insurer's RIF and are calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions and are subject to a floor amount). ~~The failure of our insurance subsidiaries to meet their regulatory requirements, including the current PMIERS financial requirements on our principal operating subsidiary, could limit our ability to write new business.~~ If we fail to maintain the required minimum capital level in a state where we write business, we would generally be required to immediately stop writing new business in the state until we re-establish the required level of capital or receive a waiver of the requirement from the state's insurance regulator, or until we have established an alternative source of underwriting capacity acceptable to the regulator. ~~As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, our combined RTC ratio was approximately 11.6:1 and 12.8:1, respectively.~~ Should we exceed required RTC levels in the future, we would seek required regulatory and GSE forbearance and approvals or seek approval for the utilization of alternative insurance vehicles. However, there can be no assurance if, and on what terms, such forbearance and approvals may be obtained. Enact Re could suffer similar restrictions if it ~~breached~~ **breaches** Bermudian capital requirements. Further, the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries are significantly influenced by their statutory surplus amounts, statutory contingency reserve amounts (if applicable) and capital adequacy ratios. In any particular year, statutory surplus amounts, statutory contingency reserve amounts, and the RTC ratio may increase or decrease depending on a variety of factors, most of which are outside of our control, including, but not limited to, the following: • the amount of statutory income or losses generated by our insurance subsidiaries (which itself is sensitive to equity market and credit market conditions); • the amount of insurance we onboard; • the amount of additional capital our insurance subsidiaries must hold to support business growth; • changes in statutory accounting or reserve requirements applicable to our insurance subsidiaries; • our ability to access capital markets to provide reserve and surplus relief; • changes in equity market levels; • the value of certain fixed-income and equity securities in our investment portfolio; • changes in the credit ratings of investments held in our portfolio; • the value of certain derivative instruments; • changes in interest rates; • credit market volatility; and • changes to the maximum permissible RTC ratio. An adverse change in our RTC ratio or our ability to meet other minimum regulatory requirements could cause rating agencies to downgrade our financial strength ratings, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to write and retain business and could cause regulators to take regulatory or supervisory actions with respect to our business, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business. For further discussion on the importance of ratings, see "— Adverse rating agency actions may result in a loss of business and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition." These regulations are principally designed for the protection of policyholders rather than for the benefit of investors. Any proposed or future legislation or NAIC initiatives, if adopted, may be more restrictive on our ability to conduct

business than current regulatory requirements or may result in higher costs or increased statutory capital and reserve requirements. Further, because laws and regulations can be complex and sometimes inexact, there is also a risk that any particular regulator's or enforcement authority's interpretation of a legal, accounting or reserving issue may change over time to our detriment or expose us to different or additional regulatory risks. The application of these regulations and guidelines by insurers involves interpretations and judgments that may differ from those of state insurance departments. We cannot provide assurance that such differences of opinion will not result in regulatory, tax or other challenges to the actions we have taken to date. The result of those potential challenges could require us to increase levels of statutory capital and reserves or incur higher operating costs and / or have implications on certain tax positions. Enact Re is subject to Bermudian capital regulation, and its inability to comply with minimum capital standards could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business. In addition to the general regulatory risks that are described under " — Our business is extensively regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth," we are also affected by various additional regulations, particularly those that relate to our mortgage insurance operations. Federal and state regulations affect the scope of our competitors' operations, which influences the size of the mortgage insurance market and the intensity of the competition. This competition includes not only other private mortgage insurers, but also federal and state governmental and quasi- governmental agencies, principally the FHA and the VA, which are governed by federal regulations. Increases in the maximum loan amount that the FHA can insure, and reductions in the mortgage insurance premiums the FHA charges, such as the reduction implemented in 2023, can reduce the demand for private mortgage insurance. Decreases in the maximum loan amounts the GSEs will purchase or guarantee, increases in GSE fees or decreases in the maximum LTV ratio for loans the GSEs will purchase can also reduce demand for private mortgage insurance. See " — Changes to the charters or practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition." Legislative, regulatory and administrative changes could cause demand for private mortgage insurance to decrease. Additionally, effective in 2021, the FHFA enacted the 's Enterprise Capital Framework, which imposes a capital framework on the GSEs, including risk- based and leverage capital requirements and capital buffers in excess of regulatory minimums that can be drawn down in periods of financial distress. However, the GSEs will not be subject to any requirement under the Enterprise Capital Framework until the applicable compliance date. Compliance with the Enterprise Capital Framework, other than the requirements to maintain a PCCBA and a PLBA, is required on the later of (i) the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE and (ii) any later compliance date provided in a consent order or other transition order applicable to such GSE. FHFA contemplates that the compliance dates for the PCCBA and the PLBA will be the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework's Advanced Approaches requirements will be delayed until a the later of (i) January 1, 2025 and (ii) any later compliance date provided by a transition order applicable to such GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework significantly increases capital requirements and reduces capital credit on CRT transactions as compared to the previous framework. The final rule could cause the GSEs to increase their guarantee pricing in order to meet the new capital requirements. If the GSEs increase their guarantee pricing in order to meet the higher capital requirements, that increase could have a negative impact on the private mortgage insurance market and our business. Furthermore, higher GSE capital requirements could ultimately lead to increased costs to borrowers for GSE loans, which in turn could shift the market away from the GSEs to the FHA or lender portfolios. Such a shift could result in a smaller market size for private mortgage insurance. This rule could also accelerate the recent diversification of the GSEs' risk transfer programs to encompass a broader array of instruments beyond private mortgage insurance, which could adversely impact our business. As a credit enhancement provider in the residential mortgage lending industry, we are also subject to compliance with or otherwise impacted by various federal and state consumer protection and insurance laws, including RESPA, the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (the " Fair Housing Act "), HOPA, FCRA and others. Among other things, these laws: (i) prohibit payments for referrals of settlement service business, providing services to lenders for no or reduced fees, or payments for services not actually performed; (ii) require cancellation of insurance and refund of unearned premiums under certain circumstances; and (iii) govern the circumstances under which companies may obtain and use consumer credit information. Changes in these laws or regulations, changes in the appropriate regulator's interpretation of these laws or regulations or heightened enforcement activity could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Dodd- Frank Act Risk Retention The Dodd- Frank Act also requires an originator or issuer to retain a specified percentage of the credit risk exposure on securitized mortgages that do not meet the definition of a QRM. As required by the Dodd- Frank Act, in 2015 the Federal Banking Agencies, the FHFA, the SEC and HUD adopted a joint final rule implementing the QRM rules that aligns the definition of a QRM with that of a QM. In December 2019, the Federal Banking Agencies initiated a review of certain provisions of the risk retention rule, including the QRM definition. Among other things, the review allows the Federal Banking Agencies to consider the QRM definition in light of any changes to the QM definition under the QM Rule adopted by the CFPB, which would include the final rule promulgated by the CFPB on December 29, 2020. If the QRM definition is changed in a manner that is unfavorable to us, such as to require a large down payment for a loan to qualify as a QRM, without giving consideration to mortgage insurance in computing LTV ratios, the attractiveness of originating and securitizing loans with lower down payments may be reduced, which may adversely affect the future demand for mortgage insurance. Basel III Since 1988, the Basel Committee has worked to develop international benchmarks for assessing banks' capital adequacy requirements. In 2005, the Basel Committee issued Basel II, which, among other things, sets forth capital treatment of mortgage insurance purchased and held on balance sheet by banks in respect of their origination and securitization activities (including in bank regulation, the standards for a prudentially underwritten mortgage, with 50 % risk weighting for high loan- to- value mortgages covered with mortgage insurance). Following the financial crisis of 2008, the Basel Committee issued Basel III that established RBC and leverage capital requirements for most United States banking organizations (although banks banking organizations with less than \$ 10 billion in total assets may now choose to comply with an alternative community bank leverage ratio

framework established by the Federal Banking Agencies in 2019). If further revisions to the Basel III Rules increase the capital requirements of banking organizations with respect to the residential mortgages we insure or do not provide sufficiently favorable treatment for the use of mortgage insurance purchased in respect of a bank's origination and securitization activities, it could adversely affect the demand for mortgage insurance. In 2013, the ~~US-U. S.~~ federal banking regulators confirmed the role of mortgage insurance as a component of prudential bank regulation for high loan- to- value mortgages. More recently, in July of 2023, the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency proposed for comment the Basel III Endgame rule. Under the proposed rule, commercial banks with total assets greater than \$ 100 billion would no longer receive the 50 % capital relief for high loan- to- value portfolio loans with mortgage insurance. If adopted as proposed, this rule could decrease the demand for mortgage insurance. The federal banking regulators are currently in the review process, and ~~with it remains unclear whether there~~ ~~the will be changes~~ ~~change to in Administration on~~ **January 20, 2025, the outcome, content and timing of** ~~the final rule~~ ~~are unclear~~ ~~ahead of its planned implementation in 2025~~. Genworth continues to beneficially own at least 80 % of our common stock. As a result, Genworth controls all matters requiring a stockholder vote, including: the election of directors; mergers, consolidations and acquisitions; the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other decisions affecting our capital structure; the amendment of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws; and our winding up and dissolution. This concentration of ownership may delay, deter or prevent acts that would be favored by our other stockholders, **including a change in control of us**. The interests of Genworth may not always coincide with our interests or ~~the those interests~~ of our other stockholders. ~~This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of us. Genworth's high ownership percentage risk may also impact our stock price as price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of shares of our common stock are low.~~ Also, Genworth may seek to cause us to take courses of action that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment in us, but which might involve risks to our other stockholders or adversely affect us or our other stockholders. However, any dividends or other capital transactions must be approved by our Independent Capital Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors. We also have entered into a registration rights agreement with Genworth, which will give Genworth a right, subject to certain conditions, to require us to register the sale of our common stock beneficially owned by Genworth. So long as Genworth continues to beneficially own more than 50 % of our outstanding common stock, Genworth will have certain rights, including the right to nominate the majority of our directors. Certain of these directors may ~~also~~ be officers or employees of Genworth or ~~its certain of Genworth's~~ other subsidiaries. Because of their current or former positions with Genworth or ~~its certain of Genworth's~~ other subsidiaries, these directors, as well as a number of our officers, own ~~substantial~~ amounts of Genworth's common stock and options to purchase Genworth's common stock. Ownership interests of our directors or officers in Genworth's common stock, or service of certain of our directors as officers of Genworth or certain of Genworth's other subsidiaries, may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest when such director or officer is faced with a decision that could have different implications for the two companies. ~~For example, potential conflicts could arise regarding the desirability of acquisition opportunities, business plans, employee retention or recruiting, capital management or our dividend policy.~~ In addition, we have entered into agreements with Genworth and its subsidiaries that provide a framework for our ongoing relationship, including a Master Agreement, a registration rights agreement, a Shared Services Agreement, an intellectual property cross license agreement and a transitional trademark license agreement. Disagreements regarding the rights and obligations of Genworth or certain of Genworth's other subsidiaries or us under each of these agreements or any renegotiation of their terms could create conflicts of interest for certain of these directors and officers, as well as actual disputes that may be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us and our other stockholders. Interruptions to or problems with services provided under the Shared Services Agreement could result in conflicts between us and Genworth or ~~its certain of Genworth's~~ other subsidiaries that increase our costs both for the processing of business and the potential remediation of disputes. Although we believe these agreements contain commercially reasonable terms, the terms of these agreements may ~~later~~ prove not to be in the best interests of our future stockholders or may contain terms less favorable than those we could obtain from third parties. In addition, certain of our officers negotiating these agreements may appear to have conflicts of interest as a result of their ownership of Genworth's common stock and holdings of Genworth's equity awards. Genworth or certain ~~other~~ of Genworth's ~~other~~ subsidiaries currently perform or support many ~~important~~ corporate functions for our operations, including, but not limited to, investment management, information technology services and certain administrative services (such as finance, human resources and employee benefit administration). Our Shared Services Agreement with Genworth provides us continued access to certain of these services. We negotiated these arrangements with Genworth or certain of Genworth's other subsidiaries in the context of a parent- subsidiary relationship. We cannot **ensure** ~~assure you~~ that these services will be sustained at the same levels or that we would be able to replace such services in a timely manner or on comparable terms. Specific services provided under the Shared Services Agreement may be terminated by either party for convenience with at least one hundred eighty (180) days' prior written notice to the other party. If Genworth or ~~certain of Genworth's other~~ subsidiaries cease to provide services pursuant to the terms of our existing agreements, our costs of procuring services from third parties may increase. As a standalone company, we may be unable to obtain such goods and services at comparable prices or on terms as favorable as those provided by Genworth, ~~either of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.~~ Other agreements with Genworth or certain of Genworth's other subsidiaries also govern the relationship between us and Genworth or certain of Genworth's other subsidiaries and provide for the allocation of certain expenses. They also contain terms and provisions that may be more favorable than terms and provisions we might have obtained in arm's length negotiations with unaffiliated third parties. These operational risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We remain a part of Genworth's family of businesses. Therefore, our customers, third- party service providers, credit providers and other persons may continue to associate us with Genworth's reputation and services, as well as its capital base and financial strength. Genworth **has**

historically had substantial leverage and depends on us as a source of liquidity and Genworth continues to pursue create value for its shareholders overall strategy with a focus on improving business performance and increasing financial and strategic flexibility across the organization. Genworth's strategy includes further strengthening maintaining the self-sustainability of its legacy United States life insurance companies businesses, driving long-term shareholder value and advancing its senior aging care growth initiatives. While Genworth has improved been successful in reducing its financial leverage position and made significant progress on its strategic priorities in recent years, it cannot be sure it will be able to successfully execute on its strategic growth initiatives and plans to effectively address its business challenges, including as a result of: • an inability to achieve anticipated business performance and financial results from its growth initiatives; • an inability to attract buyers for any businesses or other assets Genworth may seek to sell, or securities it may seek to issue, in each case, in a timely manner and on anticipated terms; • an inability to increase the capital needed in Genworth's businesses in a timely manner and on anticipated terms, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, asset sales, debt issuances, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required; • a failure to obtain any required regulatory, stockholder, noteholder approvals and/or other third-party approvals or consents for such alternative strategic plans; • Genworth's challenges changing or being more costly or difficult to successfully address than currently anticipated or the benefits achieved being less than anticipated; • an inability to achieve anticipated cost-savings in a timely manner; and • adverse tax or accounting charges. Additionally, we may be subject to reputational harm if Genworth or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, previously, or in the future, among other things, becomes subject to litigation or otherwise damages its reputation or business prospects, including as result of a data breach or cybersecurity event. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Genworth's challenges in its long-term care insurance business, or other financial or operational difficulties, may also be attributed to us by investors and may have an adverse effect on the perception of our common stock as an investment. Additionally, any downgrade or negative outlook of Genworth's ratings may negatively impact our ratings by certain ratings agencies whose rating protocols and group rating methodologies require adverse ratings actions in cases of parent or sister company rating downgrades or adverse rating actions. A downgrade in our ratings may adversely affect our relationship with current and potential customers as well as our ability to write new business and access capital on favorable terms. See " — Adverse rating agency actions may result in a loss of business and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition." We Genworth as of December 31, 2023 had \$ 856 million of long-term borrowings outstanding, excluding the amount held by EHH. Because we are not responsible for Genworth's indebtedness and we are currently predominately capitalized and funded independently of Genworth, if Genworth is unable to raise sufficient proceeds to satisfy its obligations as they become come due, or Genworth were to default on its outstanding indebtedness, or Genworth were to become subject to insolvency or other similar proceedings, we would not expect such events to result directly in an event of default or an insolvency event for us. However, any such event or the risk (or perceived risk) that any such proceedings could involve us, could negatively affect our ratings, our reputation, our business, our liquidity and results of operations, and could therefore have a negative effect on our ability to repay our own indebtedness, including the 2025 \$ 750 million aggregate principal amount Senior Notes due 2029 (the " 2029 Notes "), or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and prospects. We currently join in the filing of a United States consolidated income tax return of which Genworth is the common parent (the " Genworth Consolidated Group ") with our other insurance and non-insurance affiliates. As a consequence, we will pay Genworth our share of the consolidated income tax liability when we have taxable income or receive benefit for losses we contribute and which are utilized to by the Genworth Consolidated Group. As a condition Genworth and certain of its non-insurance subsidiaries expect to us remaining incur material federal income tax deductions in the future, primarily related to interest expense on third-party debt and expenses in respect of stewardship with respect to the enterprise and subsidiary operations. If we were to cease to be a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group, our income could no longer offset tax losses of other members of the Genworth generally must continue Consolidated Group, and the Genworth Consolidated Group may not have sufficient taxable income from other operations to possess fully absorb the anticipated tax deductions of Genworth and its non-insurance subsidiaries, reducing the value of such tax deductions to Genworth. Given that Genworth expects to incur federal income tax deductions for the foreseeable future, Genworth may find it beneficial to retain at least 80 % ownership of our common stock for the foreseeable future. As a condition to us remaining a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group, Genworth generally must continue to own an amount of our stock which possesses at least 80 % of the total voting power of our stock and has a value equal to at least 80 % of the total value of our stock. For these purposes, the term " stock " does not include any stock that (i) is not entitled to vote; (ii) is limited and preferred as to dividends and does not participate in corporate growth to any significant extent; (iii) has redemption and liquidation rights which do not exceed the issue price of such stock (except for a reasonable redemption or liquidation premium) and (iv) is not convertible into another class of stock. Accordingly, while we will have the ability to raise additional capital through certain preferred stock or other means, we will be limited in our ability to raise additional capital by issuing common stock to third parties without leaving Genworth's consolidated group, which Genworth may not permit. We may also be limited pursuant to restrictions imposed by insurance regulators, GSEs and any limitations under intercompany agreements. This limitation on our ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of common stock could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Genworth's high ownership percentage risk may also impact our stock price as price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of shares of our common stock are low. Various tax regulations require the preparation of complex computations, significant judgments and estimates in interpreting their respective provisions. These aspects are inherently difficult to interpret and apply, and the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service (the " IRS ") and other standard-setting bodies could interpret these aspects differently than us. In addition, these departments could issue guidance on how provisions of tax regulations should be applied or administered that could be different from our interpretation. Therefore, even

though we believe we have applied tax laws and regulations appropriately in our financial statements, it is possible that we have interpreted **and applied** the rules differently **and therefore applied the impacts to our financial results in a way that than expected by** differs from those of these authoritative bodies. Likewise, changes in tax laws or regulations may be proposed or enacted that could adversely affect our overall tax liability and results of operations or financial condition. Changes in tax laws and regulations that impact our customers and counterparties or the economy may also impact our results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that changes in tax laws or regulations will not materially and / or adversely affect our effective tax rate, tax payments, results of operations and financial condition. We are subject to regular review and audit by tax authorities as well as subject to the prospective and retrospective effects of changing tax regulations and legislation. The ultimate tax outcome may materially differ from the tax amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements and may materially affect our income tax provision, net income (loss), cash flows or operations. **On August 16, 2022, There was no U. S. federal income tax- related legislation or administrative guidance issued in 2022-2024 that had a significant impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Effective January 1, 2023,** the U. S. federal government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act (“IRA”) which, among other things, implemented a 15 % corporate alternative minimum tax (“CAMT”) based on adjusted financial statement income and imposed a 1 % excise tax on corporate stock repurchases. The **effective date of these provisions was January 1, 2023.** The enactment of the CAMT did not have a material impact on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, **2023-2024 or as we were not an applicable corporation in 2023.** Excise tax incurred on our share repurchases is **recognized-recorded** as part of the cost basis of the treasury stock acquired and not reported as part of income tax expense, and it did not have a material impact on our financial **statements-position** for the **year-years** ended December 31, **2024 and 2023.** **There was no On December 27, 2023, other-- the Government of Bermuda enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act 2023 (" CIT"). Starting January 1, 2025, the CIT imposed a new 15 % corporate income tax on in- scope entities that are resident in Bermuda or that have a Bermuda permanent establishment, without regard to any assurances that had previously been given pursuant to the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966. Because Enact Re is subject to U. S. federal income tax on its income we do not anticipate this will have -related legislation or administrative guidance issued in 2022 or 2023 that had a significant material impact on the Company’s financial position our- or results of operations or financial condition.** We are currently a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group. As a result, we are jointly and severally liable for the U. S. federal income taxes owed by the group for periods in which we are a member of the group. **For Accordingly, for** any taxable periods for which we are included in the Genworth Consolidated Group for U. S. federal income tax purposes, we could be liable in the event that any income tax liability was incurred but was not discharged by Genworth or any other member of the group. Genworth, however, will be responsible for any taxes for which we are jointly and severally liable solely by reason of filing a combined, consolidated or unitary return with Genworth under the Tax Allocation Agreement. We are currently a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group, and we expect to continue to be a member as long as Genworth continues to own an amount of our stock which possesses at least 80 % of the total voting power of our stock, and it has a value equal to at least 80 % of the total value of our stock. See “ — Genworth’s continued ownership of at least 80 % of our common stock may limit our ability to raise additional capital by issuing common stock to third parties ”. **Genworth may cease to own such amount of stock in the future and in that event, we would cease to be a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group.** In the event we were to cease being a member of the Genworth Consolidated Group, we and Genworth would be subject to the application of the “ unified loss rules, ” which may require us to pay more income tax in the future. Subject to certain exceptions, if Genworth has higher tax basis in our shares than the fair market value of our shares at the time we left the Genworth Consolidated Group, these rules could require us to reduce certain of our tax attributes, including the tax basis in our assets. If such reduction occurred, we could be required to pay more income tax in the future. Genworth could, at such time, elect to reduce its tax basis in our shares at such time to prevent such attribute reduction, although Genworth has not committed to do so. At this time, we do not expect that the unified loss rules would cause a material reduction in the tax basis of our assets if we were to depart the Genworth Consolidated Group. The application of the unified loss rules is complex, however, and will depend upon a number of factual determinations that must be made at the time of such departure. Accordingly, no guarantee can be given that we would not be required to pay more income tax as a result of the application of the unified loss rules upon a deconsolidation. Such increased tax obligations could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We are a holding company with limited direct business operations. Our primary subsidiaries are insurance companies that own a large majority of our assets and conduct substantially all of our operations. Dividends from our subsidiaries and permitted payments to us under arrangements with our subsidiaries are our principal sources of cash to meet our obligations. These obligations include operating expenses and interest and principal on current and any future borrowings. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted by regulators to, pay dividends or make distributions to enable us to meet our obligations. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity, which may be subject to legal and contractual restrictions that may also limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. If the cash we receive from our subsidiaries pursuant to dividends and other arrangements is insufficient to fund any of these obligations, or if a subsidiary is unable or unwilling to pay future dividends or distributions to us to meet our obligations, we may be required to raise cash through, among other things, incurring debt (including convertible or exchangeable debt), selling assets or issuing equity. The payment of dividends and other distributions by our insurance subsidiaries is dependent on, among other things, their financial condition and operating performance, corporate law restrictions, insurance laws and regulations and maintaining adequate capital to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS. In general, dividends and distributions are required to be submitted to an insurer’s domiciliary department of insurance for review. In addition, insurance regulators may prohibit the payment of dividends and distributions, or other payments by the insurance subsidiaries (such as a payment under an agreement or for employee or other services, including expense reimbursements) if they determine that such payment could be adverse to policyholders. **Courts typically grant regulators significant deference when considering challenges of an insurance company to a**

determination by insurance regulators to grant or withhold approvals with respect to dividends and other distributions.

Accordingly, there can be no assurances that insurance regulators will approve payment of a dividend or distribution or other transfers of assets to us by our insurance subsidiaries. Our liquidity and capital position are highly dependent on the performance of our subsidiaries and their ability to pay future dividends and distributions to us as anticipated. The evaluation of future dividend sources and our overall liquidity plans are subject to current and future market conditions, the regulatory landscape and business performance. The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While management continually reviews the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, there can be no guarantee that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in fully accomplishing all our control objectives all of the time. Additionally, in order to comply with new accounting guidance or disclosure requirements from our regulators, we are required to interpret the rules, develop new processes and potentially generate new data, which could expose us to incremental risk. Any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting or any other failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures could result in material errors or restatements in our historical financial statements or untimely filings, which could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, and a decline in our share price. From time to time, we may become subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings related to our business. Litigation and regulatory proceedings may result in financial losses and harm our reputation. We face the risk of litigation and regulatory proceedings or other actions in the ordinary course of operating our business, including class action lawsuits. We may also be subject to, regulatory proceedings or other actions in the ordinary course of operating our business, or litigation arising from out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and regulatory proceedings, we cannot determine with certainty the ultimate outcome of any such litigation or proceedings. A substantial legal liability or injunction or a significant regulatory action against us could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory proceeding or other action, we could suffer significant reputational harm and incur significant legal expenses and such litigation may divert management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our success is largely dependent on our ability to attract, on-board, retain and motivate qualified employees and senior management. We face intense competition in our industry and local job market for key employees with demonstrated ability, including actuarial, finance, legal, investment, risk, compliance, information technology and other professionals. Furthermore, should work arrangements, such as a remote work environment, become more flexible and commonplace, our ability to compete for qualified employees could be further challenged. Remote work has expanded competition among employers and may put us at a disadvantage if we are unable or unwilling to implement certain of these policies. We cannot be sure we will be able to on-board, attract, retain and motivate the desired workforce, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we may not be able to meet regulatory requirements relating to required expertise in various professional positions. Managing key employee succession and retention is also critical to our success. We would be adversely affected if we fail to plan adequately for the succession of our senior management and other key employees. While we have succession plans and long-term compensation plans, including retention programs, designed to retain our employees, our succession plans may not operate effectively, and our compensation plans cannot guarantee that the services of our employees will continue to be available to us. We rely on third-party vendors to provide unique or cost-efficient products or services. We rely on the controls and risk management processes of these third parties. While we have certain contractual protections and perform third-party vendor due diligence procedures, there is no assurance that third-party vendors will provide accurate and complete information to us, meet their obligations on a timely basis or adhere to the provisions of our agreements. Additionally, if a third-party vendor is unable to source and maintain a capable work force or supply Enact with contractors during times of peak volume, then we may be unable to satisfy our customer requirements. In addition, some third-party vendors may provide unique services and the loss of those services may be difficult to replace. Any of the above scenarios could lead to reputational damage, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including the imposition of penalties or being subject to litigation costs. Our business is highly dependent upon the effective operation of our computer systems. We also have arrangements in place with our customers and other third-party service providers through which we share and receive information, including the submission of new mortgage insurance applications. We also rely on these systems throughout our business for a variety of functions, including processing claims, providing information to customers, performing actuarial analyses and maintaining financial records. Despite the implementation of security controls and back-up measures, our computer systems and those of our customers and third-party service providers have been and may be in the future vulnerable to system failures, physical or electronic intrusions, computer malware or other attacks, programming errors and similar disruptive problems. The failure of these systems for any reason could cause significant interruptions to our operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Technology continues to expand and plays an ever-increasing role in our business. While it is our goal to safeguard information assets from physical theft and cybersecurity threats, there can be no assurance that our information security will detect and protect information assets from these ever-increasing risks. Information assets include both information itself in the form of computer data, written materials, knowledge and supporting processes, and the information technology systems, networks, other electronic devices and storage media used to store, process, retrieve and transmit that information. As more information is used and shared by our employees, customers and suppliers, both within and outside our company, cybersecurity threats become expansive in nature. Further, cybersecurity threats have continued to grow in sophistication, in part through the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies. Confidentiality, integrity, security and availability of information are essential to maintaining our reputation and ability to conduct our operations. Although we have implemented controls and continue to train our employees, a cybersecurity

event could still occur that would cause damage to our reputation with our customers and other stakeholders and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ~~See “— We collect, process, store, share, disclose and use consumer information and other data, and an actual or perceived failure to protect such information and data or respect users’ privacy could damage our reputation and brand and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.”~~ We rely on technologies to provide services to our customers. Customers require us to provide and service our mortgage insurance products in a secure manner ~~— either electronically through our internet website or through direct electronic data transmissions~~. Accordingly, we invest resources in establishing and maintaining electronic connectivity with customers ~~and, more generally, in technological advancements~~. In addition, if our information technology systems are inferior to our competitors’, existing and potential customers may choose our competitors’ products over ours. Our business would be negatively impacted if we are unable to enhance our platform when necessary to support our primary business functions, including to match or exceed the technological capabilities of our competitors. We cannot predict with certainty the cost of maintaining and improving our platform, but failure to make necessary improvements and any significant shortfall in ~~any~~ technology enhancements or negative variance in the timeline in which system enhancements are delivered could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, a natural or man- made disaster or a pandemic could disrupt public and private infrastructure, including our information technology systems. See “— The occurrence of natural or man- made disasters or public health emergencies, including pandemics and disasters caused or exacerbated by climate change, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.” Unanticipated problems with, or failures of, our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans could have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition. ~~Furthermore, if a significant number of our employees were unavailable in the event of a disaster or a pandemic, our ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. The failure of our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans could adversely impact our profitability and our business.~~ Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and respond effectively to the risk of, and the opportunity presented by, digital disruption and other technology change. These may include new applications or insurance- related services based on artificial intelligence, machine learning, robotic process automation, blockchain or new approaches to data mining. We may be exposed to competitive risks related to the adoption and application of new technologies by established market participants or new entrants. We may not be successful in anticipating or responding to these developments on a timely and cost- effective basis and our ideas may not be accepted in the marketplace. Additionally, the effort to gain technological expertise and develop new technologies in our business requires us to incur significant expenses. Investments in technology systems and data analytics capabilities may not deliver the benefits or perform as expected or may be replaced or become obsolete more quickly than expected, which could result in operational difficulties or additional costs. If we cannot offer new technologies or data analytics solutions as quickly as our competitors, or if our competitors develop more cost- effective technologies, data analytics solutions or other product offerings, we could experience a material adverse effect on our operating results, customer relationships, growth and compliance programs. Poor implementation of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, by us or our third- party service providers, could subject us to additional risks we do not understand or cannot adequately mitigate, which could have an impact ~~on~~ our results of operations and financial condition. We are exposed to various risks arising out of natural and man- made disasters and public health emergencies, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, tornadoes, other extreme weather events, acts of terrorism, military actions (including international activity that impacts the United States’ economy, such as the current geopolitical unrest in Ukraine and the Middle East) and pandemics ~~— similar to COVID-19~~. The frequency and severity of extreme weather events and natural disasters may be increased by the effects of climate change ~~— which is resulting in an increase in average global temperatures and rising sea levels~~. While mortgage insurance does not cover property damage, a natural or man- made disaster or public health emergency ~~— such as a pandemic~~, could disrupt our computer systems and our ability to conduct or process business (including as a result of widespread absences of our employees) as well as lead to higher delinquency rates as borrowers who are affected by the disaster may be unable to meet their contractual obligations, such as mortgage payments on loans insured under our mortgage insurance coverage. ~~The~~ **A natural or man- made disaster or a public health emergency could trigger an economic downturn in the areas directly or indirectly affected by the disaster. While it is uncertain the extent to which such events may impact our business, the** consequences of these events and actions taken by governmental authorities, the GSEs, our customers or others in connection therewith could lead to disruption of the economy, which may erode consumer and investor confidence levels or lead to increased volatility in the financial and housing markets. These consequences could, among other things, result in an adverse effect on home prices in those areas or higher unemployment, which could result in increased loss experience. A natural or man- made disaster or a ~~pandemic~~ /public health emergency could also disrupt public and private infrastructure, including communications and financial services, any of which could disrupt our normal business operations, and could adversely affect the value of the assets in our investment portfolio if it affects companies’ ability to pay principal or interest on their securities or the value of the underlying collateral of structured securities. Natural or man- made disasters or pandemics or public health emergencies could also disrupt the operations of our counterparties and third- party suppliers or result in increased prices for the products and services they provide to us, which could lead to increased reinsurance rates, less favorable terms and conditions and reduced availability of reinsurance. ~~This may cause us to retain more risk than we otherwise would retain and could negatively affect our compliance with the financial requirements of the PMIERs. The PMIERs require us to maintain significantly more “ Minimum Required Assets ” for delinquent loans than for performing loans; however, the increase in Minimum Required Assets is not as great for certain delinquent loans in areas that FEMA has declared major disaster areas. An increase in delinquency notices resulting from a natural or man- made disaster or a pandemic / public health emergency may result in an increase in “ Minimum Required Assets ” and a decrease in the level of our excess “ Available Assets ” that is discussed in our risk factor titled “— Risks Relating to Regulatory Matters— Inability to maintain sufficient regulatory capital~~

could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our doing business or impact our financial strength ratings which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.” Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a duty (including any fiduciary duty) owed by any of our current or former directors, officers, stockholders, employees or agents to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, stockholders, employees or agents arising out of or relating to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law (“ DGCL ”) or our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (each, as in effect from time to time), or (iv) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, stockholders, employees or agents governed by the internal affairs doctrine of the State of Delaware; provided, however, that, in the event that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware lacks subject matter jurisdiction over any such action or proceeding, the sole and exclusive forum for such action or proceeding shall be another state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, in each such case, unless the Court of Chancery (or such other state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, as applicable) has dismissed a prior action by the same plaintiff asserting the same claims because such court lacked personal jurisdiction over an indispensable party named as a defendant therein. Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “ Securities Act ”). This exclusive forum provision does not preclude or **contract reduce** the scope of exclusive federal or concurrent jurisdiction for any actions brought under the Securities Act. This exclusive forum provision does not apply to actions arising under the Exchange Act of 1934 (the “ Exchange Act ”). Our exclusive forum provision does not relieve us of our duties to comply with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, and our stockholders are not deemed to have waived our compliance with these laws, rules and regulations. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to this provision. This exclusive- forum provision may limit a stockholder’ s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. If a court were to find the exclusive- forum provision in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could harm our results of operations. In 2022, we announced the initiation of a quarterly dividend for our common shareholders as well as **a the first of our Stock Repurchase Plan Plans** that ~~allows~~ **allow** for repurchases of our common stock ~~. We announced an additional share repurchase authorization in 2023.~~ Our ability to return capital to our shareholders is dependent on our business results and the macroeconomic environment and may be materially and adversely affected by the risk factors discussed herein. Although we anticipate continuing to pay quarterly dividends ~~to our shareholders~~ **and repurchase common stock**, future dividend payments and share repurchase authorizations are subject to review and approval by our Board of Directors after considering, among other factors, economic and regulatory constraints, current risks to the Company, and subsidiary performance. In addition, future dividend payments or other ~~means of returning~~ **return of** capital to our shareholders are also subject to approval by Genworth, **and must be in** compliance with the terms of our debt agreements and applicable laws and regulations. Our ability to repurchase stock may also be restricted by our limited public float and relationship with Genworth. See “ — Genworth’ s continued ownership of at least 80 % of our common stock may limit our ability to raise additional capital by issuing common stock to third parties. ” As a result, no assurance can be given that we will be able to continue to pay dividends to our shareholders, repurchase our common stock, or return capital through other means, in the future or that the level of any future return of capital will achieve a market yield or increase or even be maintained over time, any of which could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.