



MGIC

**MGIC Investment
Corporation
Annual Report**

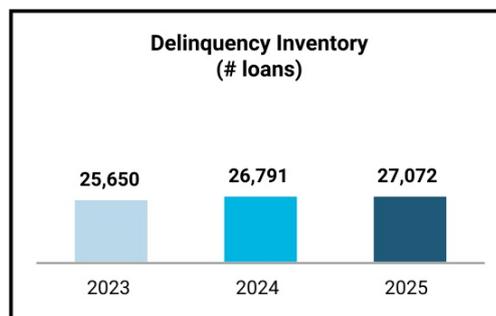
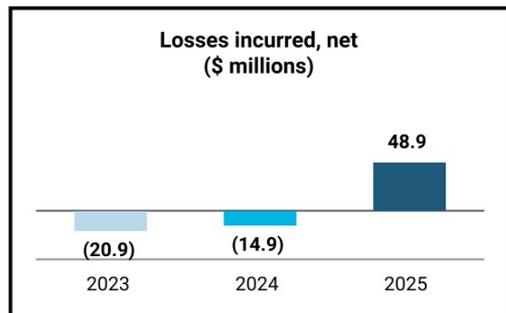
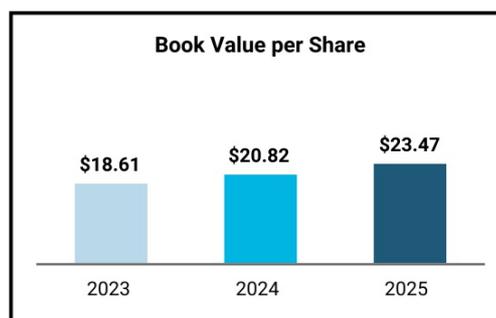
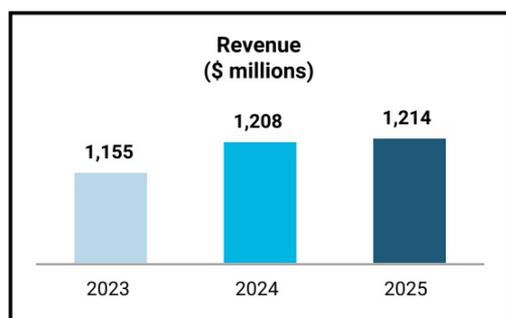
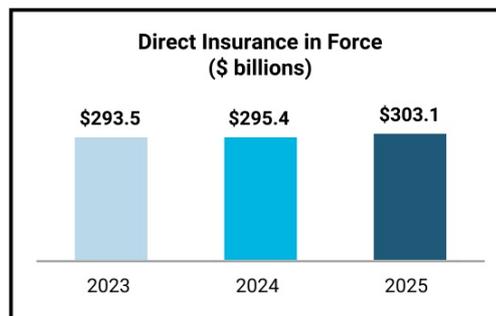
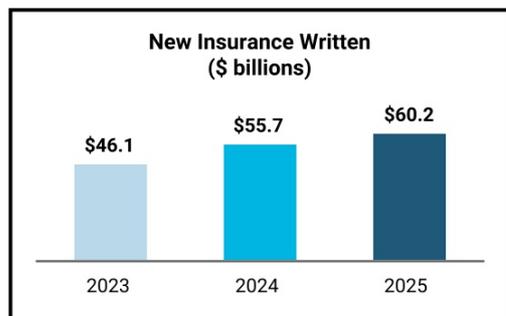
2025

Our Business

We are a holding company and through wholly-owned subsidiaries, including Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation, we provide private mortgage insurance, other mortgage credit risk management solutions, and ancillary services.

Financial Summary

	2023	2024	2025
Net income (\$ millions)	\$ 712.9	\$ 763.0	\$ 738.3
Diluted income per share (\$)	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.89	\$ 3.14



Dear Shareholders:

MGIC pioneered modern private mortgage insurance nearly seventy years ago. We bring decades of experience navigating a wide range of market cycles across the mortgage insurance industry. Our legacy is grounded in trust, transparency, disciplined risk management, and a thoughtful, measured approach to the market. We pair this deep expertise with a commitment to continual evolution to meet the changing needs of our customers and the broader market.



Our 2025 results represent another year of strong financial performance and continued shareholder value creation. A few of our 2025 achievements include:

- Earned \$738 million of net income and full year return on equity of 14.3%.
- Maintained financial strength and capital flexibility while returning \$915 million of capital to shareholders through a combination of quarterly common stock dividends and share repurchases and reduced outstanding shares by approximately 12%. This represents a 124% payout ratio of the year's net income.
- Increased the quarterly dividend by 15% in the third quarter, marking five consecutive years of dividend increases.
- Increased book value per outstanding share by 13%, reflecting our strong operating performance and robust balance sheet.
- Wrote \$60 billion of high-quality new business, up 8% from the prior year. Our focus remains on building and maintaining a strong, well-diversified insurance portfolio.
- Achieved a significant milestone in our company's history and an industry first by surpassing \$300 billion in insurance in-force.
- Strengthened our reinsurance program by securing additional quota share and excess of loss reinsurance, enhancing our risk management and financial flexibility and stability.
- Reduced underwriting and other operating expenses by 8% compared to the prior year, reflecting our commitment to disciplined expense management and ongoing operational efficiency across the organization.

Our achievements are a testament to the dedication and talent of our exceptional team. Their commitment and collaboration make a meaningful difference every day and set us apart. We aim to be the partner of choice and a company known not only for what we do, but how we do it – conducting every interaction and making decisions with integrity.

We are proud of the critical role we and our industry play in the housing finance system. By expanding access to homeownership, we help individuals and families achieve the American dream while supporting stronger, more resilient communities. What we do has a lasting impact and we are driven to deliver our best.

Looking ahead, we remain committed to working with key industry stakeholders to responsibly serve low down payment borrowers, expand the use of private mortgage insurance, protect taxpayers from mortgage credit risk, and help shape the future of the housing finance system.

In closing, I am confident in our ability to continue executing our business strategies in 2026 and beyond to drive long-term value for all stakeholders. Thank you for your investment in MGIC. We are grateful for the continued trust and support of our shareholders, customers, and partners.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tim Matthe". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Tim Matthe
Chief Executive Officer



From left: **Sal Miosi**, President and Chief Operating Officer; **Nathan Colson**, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; **Tim Mattke**, Chief Executive Officer; and **Paula Maggio**, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

We have reproduced below the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Risk Factors" and "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" that appeared in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 25, 2026. Except for certain cross-references, we have not changed what appears below in those sections from what was in our Form 10-K. As a result, those sections are not updated to reflect any events or changes in circumstances that have occurred since our Annual Report on Form 10-K was filed with the SEC.

Introduction

As used below, "we" and "our" refer to MGIC Investment Corporation's consolidated operations or to MGIC Investment Corporation, as a separate entity, as the context requires. References to "we" and "our" in the context of debt obligations refer to MGIC Investment Corporation. See the ["Glossary of terms and acronyms"](#) for definitions and descriptions of terms used throughout this annual report. The risk factors contained in discuss trends and uncertainties affecting us and are an integral part of the MD&A.

The following is a discussion and analysis of the financial conditions and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, including comparisons between 2025 and 2024. Comparisons between 2024 and 2023 have been omitted from this Annual Report, but can be found in "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the SEC.

Forward Looking and Other Statements

As discussed under "Forward Looking Statements and Risk Factors" in this Annual Report, actual results may differ materially from the results contemplated by forward looking statements. We are not undertaking any obligation to update any forward looking statements or other statements we may make in the following discussion or elsewhere in this document even though these statements may be affected by events or circumstances occurring after the forward looking statements or other statements were made. Therefore, no reader of this document should rely on these statements being current as of any time other than the time at which this document was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

The following discussion highlights factors influencing our financial results and results of operations and may not contain all of the information that is important to readers of this Annual Report. Hence, this Overview is qualified by the information that appears elsewhere in this Annual Report, including the other portions of the MD&A.

Through MGIC, the principal subsidiary of MGIC Investment Corporation, we serve lenders throughout the United States helping families achieve homeownership sooner by making affordable low-down-payment mortgages a reality through the use of private mortgage insurance. As of December 31, 2025 MGIC had \$303.1 billion of primary IIF.

Business Environment

Mortgage Insurance Market

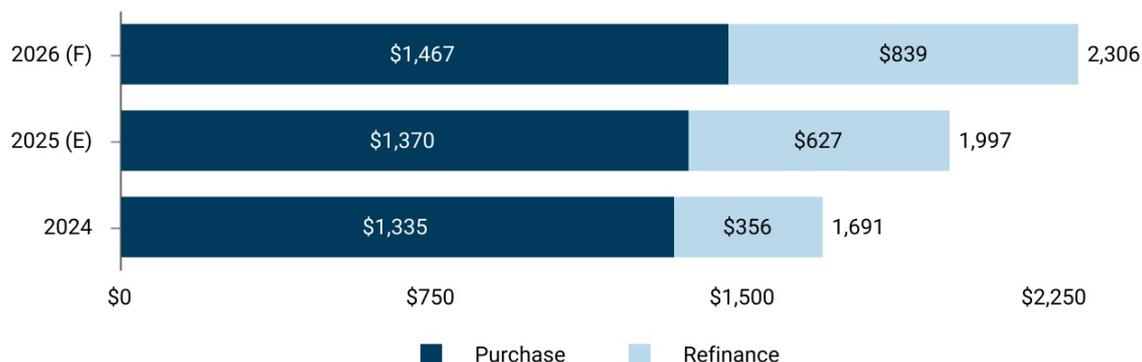
The strong credit quality of our insurance portfolio reflects several years of favorable housing fundamentals, and in our view, favorable risk characteristics on our recently insured loans. Our IIF increased during the year as a result of an increase in NIW offset partially by cancellations. Refer to "[Mortgage Insurance Portfolio](#)" for information on our NIW mix during 2025.

Our NIW is affected by the total mortgage originations, the percentage of total mortgage originations using PMI, and our market share within the PMI industry.

The total amount of mortgage originations is generally influenced by the level of new and existing home sales, interest rates, the percentage of homes purchased for cash, and the level of refinance activity. PMI market share of total mortgage originations is influenced by the mix of purchase and refinance originations. PMI market share is also impacted by the market share of total originations of the FHA and VA, and other alternatives to mortgage insurance, including GSE programs that may reduce or eliminate the demand for mortgage insurance.

The increase in total mortgage originations in 2025 as compared with 2024 reflects a modest decrease in interest rates during 2025 contributing to an increase in refinance and purchase originations during the year. Total mortgage originations are forecasted to be higher in 2026, compared with 2025.

Mortgage Originations
(in billions)



E - Estimated, F- Forecast

Source: Fannie Mae and MBA estimates/forecasts as of January 2026. Amounts represent the average of all sources.

Competitive Environment

The private mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive and is expected to remain so. We compete against five other private mortgage insurers, as well as governmental agencies, principally the FHA and VA.

The total estimated mortgage insurance volume is shown below.

Estimated Total of PMI, FHA, USDA, and VA Primary Mortgage Insurance

<i>(in billions)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Primary mortgage insurance	\$818	\$727

Source: *Inside Mortgage Finance* - February 19, 2026 or SEC filings.

PMI's market share is primarily impacted by competition from government mortgage insurance programs, particularly in segments of the market characterized by lower credit scores. The PMI industry's market share in 2025 decreased compared to the market share in 2024.

Estimated Primary MI Market Share

<i>(% of total primary MI volume)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
PMI	38.0%	41.1%
FHA	34.3%	33.5%
VA	26.8%	24.5%
USDA	0.9%	0.9%

Source: *Inside Mortgage Finance* - February 19, 2026 or SEC filings.

MGIC's estimated market share within the PMI industry is shown in the table below.

Estimated MGIC Market Share

<i>(% of total primary private MI volume)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Year Ended December 31, 2024
MGIC	19.4%	18.6%

Source: *Inside Mortgage Finance* - February 19, 2026 or SEC filings.

We believe that we currently compete with other private mortgage insurers based on premium rates, underwriting requirements, financial strength (including based on credit or financial strength ratings), customer relationships, name recognition, reputation, strength of management teams and field organizations, and the effective use of technology and innovation in the delivery and servicing of our mortgage insurance products.

Pricing Practices

Pricing has become a key competitive factor in the private mortgage insurance market, with an increasing number of customers prioritizing the lowest premium rate available for any particular loan. The industry has materially reduced its use of standard rate cards, which were fairly consistent among competitors, and correspondingly increased its use of (i) "risk-based pricing systems" that use a spectrum of filed rates to allow for formulaic, risk-based pricing based on multiple attributes that may be quickly adjusted within certain parameters, and (ii) customized rate plans pursuant to which rates may be available to customers for a defined period of time. We monitor various competitive and economic factors while seeking to balance both profitability and market share considerations in developing our pricing strategies. For information about competition in the private mortgage insurance industry, see our risk factor titled "*Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and/or increase our losses.*"

PMIERS

We operate under the requirements of the GSEs PMIERS and must maintain compliance with these requirements to be eligible to insure loans delivered to or purchased by that GSE. The PMIERS include financial requirements, as well as business, quality control and certain transaction approval requirements. The PMIERS provide that the GSEs may amend any provision of the PMIERS or impose additional requirements with an effective date specified by the GSEs.

The financial requirements of the PMIERS require a mortgage insurer's "Available Assets" (generally only the most liquid assets of an insurer) to equal or exceed its "Minimum Required Assets" (which are generally based on an insurer's book of risk in force and calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions, reduced for credit given for risk ceded under reinsurance agreements, and subject to a floor amount). Based on our application of the PMIERS as of December 31, 2025, MGIC's Available Assets totaled \$5.7 billion, or \$2.5 billion in excess of its Minimum Required Assets.

MGIC is in compliance with the PMIERS and eligible to insure loans purchased by the GSEs; however, if our Available Assets fall below our Minimum Required Assets, we would not be in compliance with the PMIERS. Our ability to continue to comply with PMIERS financial requirements could be affected by several factors, including:

- Amendments to PMIERS, or changes to the way the GSEs interpret the existing PMIERS.
- An increase in the number of loan delinquencies. The PMIERS generally require us to hold significantly more Minimum Required Assets for delinquent loans than for performing loans, and the Minimum Required Assets required to be held increases as the number of payments missed on a delinquent loan increases. If we are required to hold more capital relative to our insured loans it could adversely affect our business and results of operations.
- The credit we receive for the investments in our investment portfolio. Under PMIERS, specified assets are excluded, limited or haircut for purposes of being counted as Available Assets.
- Changes to the amount of credit we receive for risk ceded under our QSR and XOL Transactions. Our reinsurance transactions enable us to earn higher returns on our Minimum Required Assets than we would without them because they generally reduce the Minimum Required Assets we must hold under PMIERS. For additional information see our risk factors titled *"Our underwriting practices and the mix of business we write affects our Minimum Required Assets under the PMIERS, our premium yields and the likelihood of losses occurring"* and *"Reinsurance may be unavailable at current levels and prices, and/or the GSEs may reduce the amount of capital credit we receive for our reinsurance transactions."*
- Failure to meet certain transactional approval conditions imposed by PMIERS. Such failure may restrict or delay us from taking certain actions that would be advantageous to our investors.

GSE Reform

FHFA placed the GSEs into conservatorship on September 7, 2008 and the FHFA has the authority to control and direct their operations. Given that the Director of the FHFA serves at the pleasure of the President, the agency's agenda, policies and actions may be influenced by the then-current administration.

Congress and executive branch officials have periodically proposed various plans for the reform of the GSEs, including through privatization and/or termination of FHFA's conservatorship. However, it is unclear what reforms will ultimately be implemented, if any, and what the time frame for any such reforms will be. The potential impact of any such plan on our business and financial results remains uncertain.

For additional information about the business practices of the GSEs, see our risk factor titled *"Changes in the business practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ("the GSEs"), federal legislation that changes their charters or a restructuring of the GSEs could reduce our revenues or increase our losses."*

State Regulations

The insurance laws of 16 jurisdictions, including Wisconsin, our domiciliary state, require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to its RIF (or a similar measure) in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. We refer to these requirements as the "State Capital Requirements." While they vary among jurisdictions, the most common State Capital Requirements allow for a maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25 to 1. A risk-to-capital ratio will increase if (i) the percentage decrease in capital exceeds the percentage decrease in insured risk, or (ii) the percentage increase in capital is less than the percentage increase in insured risk. Wisconsin does not regulate capital by using a risk-to-capital measure but instead requires a MPP. MGIC's "policyholder position" includes its net worth or surplus and its contingency reserve.

As of December 31, 2025, MGIC's risk-to-capital ratio was 10.0 to 1, below the maximum allowed by the jurisdictions with State Capital Requirements, and its policyholder position was \$3.6 billion above the required MPP of \$2.2 billion. The calculation of our risk-to-capital ratio and MPP reflect full credit for the risk ceded under our reinsurance transactions. It is possible that under the revised State Capital Requirements discussed below, MGIC will not be allowed full credit for the risk ceded under such transactions. If MGIC is not allowed an agreed level of credit under either the State Capital Requirements or the PMIERS, MGIC may terminate the reinsurance transactions, without penalty.

At this time, we expect MGIC to continue to comply with the current State Capital Requirements; however, refer to our risk factor titled *"State capital requirements may prevent us from continuing to write new insurance on an uninterrupted basis"* for more information about matters that could negatively impact our compliance with State Capital Requirements.

In 2023, the NAIC adopted a revised Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The updated Model Act includes requirements relating to, among other things: (i) capital and minimum capital requirements, and contingency reserves; (ii) restrictions on mortgage insurers' investments in notes secured by mortgages; (iii) prudent underwriting standards and formal underwriting guidelines; (iv) the establishment of formal, internal "Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Programs" with respect to in-force business; and (v) reinsurance and prohibitions on captive reinsurance arrangements. It is uncertain when the revised Model Act will be adopted in any jurisdiction. The provisions of the Model Act, if adopted in their final form, are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our business. It is unknown whether any changes will be made by state legislatures prior to adoption, and the effect changes, if any, will have on the mortgage guaranty insurance market generally, or on our business. Wisconsin, where MGIC is domiciled, has begun the process to replace current Mortgage Insurance regulations with the Model Act; however it is expected that modifications will be made before formal adoption.

Regulatory and Legislative Developments

Credit Score Modernization

Recently, FHFA, the GSEs and industry stakeholders have undertaken efforts to modernize credit scoring. These efforts center on the transition to reportedly more inclusive models that leverage trended and alternative data. In 2022, FHFA announced the validation of two new credit score models – VantageScore 4.0 and FICO 10T. In 2025, FHFA announced that it would permit lenders to deliver mortgage loans to the GSEs using a credit score generated by either the Classic FICO model or the VantageScore 4.0 model but the implementation date remains to be determined. FHFA has indicated that FICO 10T remains an approved credit score model and is planned for future use by the GSEs.

In 2025, the FHFA also announced that inclusion of VantageScore 4.0 credit scores will not change the GSEs' current credit reporting requirements; however, some industry stakeholders have recently advocated for allowing lenders the option to use a single credit report from one national credit bureau for borrowers above a stated minimum.

While we anticipate some operational impacts when the GSEs finalize their implementation efforts, we do not foresee a material adverse impact on our overall business and financial results

Business Outlook for 2026

Our outlook for 2026 should be viewed against the backdrop of the business environment discussed above.

NIW

Our NIW is affected by total mortgage originations, the percentage of total mortgage originations using PMI (the "PMI penetration rate"), and our market share within the PMI industry. As of January 2026, the total average mortgage origination forecasts from Fannie Mae and the MBA indicate mortgage originations of \$2.3 trillion in 2026, compared to an estimated \$2.0 trillion in 2025. Both purchase originations and refinance transactions are forecasted to increase in 2026 when compared to 2025. We are expecting NIW to remain relatively flat in 2026 compared to 2025.

The widespread use of risk based pricing systems by the PMI industry makes it more difficult to compare our rates to those offered by our competitors. We may not be aware of industry rate changes until we observe that our volume of NIW has changed. In addition, business under customized rate plans is awarded by certain customers for only limited periods of time. As a result, our NIW may fluctuate more than it had in the past.

IIF

Our IIF increased 2.6% in 2025 and is expected to remain relatively flat in 2026. Our book of IIF is an important driver of our future revenues, and its growth is driven by our ability to generate NIW and the retention of our IIF, as measured by our Annual Persistency. Interest rates influence both our NIW and Annual Persistency. Generally speaking, in a rising rate environment, total mortgage originations may decline; however, we would also expect policy cancellation rates to decline, and in turn increase Annual Persistency, although the impact generally lags the change in interest rates. As of January 2026, forecasts from Fannie Mae and the MBA indicate a decrease in interest rates in 2026 compared to 2025, and a slowdown in the rate of home price appreciation.

Results of Operations

Premiums

Our direct premiums written and earned are impacted by our IIF during the period and our in force premium yield. We expect our in force portfolio premium yield to remain relatively flat in 2026 and we expect our net premiums written and earned to decrease modestly in 2026, driven by an increase in ceded premiums. Premiums earned are also impacted by the amount of accelerated premiums from single premium policy cancellations, which generally decrease as refinance activity decreases.

Our net premiums written and earned are primarily impacted by the changes in the direct premiums written and earned and by the amount of premiums we cede under our quota share and excess of loss reinsurance transactions. The amount of premiums we cede in 2026 will be affected by changes in our reinsurance coverage. Premiums we cede under our quota share transactions are also impacted by the profit commission we receive. The amount of profit commission is variable year-to-year and is dependent on the amount of ceded losses incurred. Increases in ceded losses incurred will benefit our losses incurred line, but will result in lower profit commission and higher ceded premiums.

Factors that affect the amount of premiums we earn from our IIF are further discussed in our "[Consolidated Results of Operations - Premium yield](#)."

Investment Income

Net investment income is a material contributor to our results of operations. We expect net investment income in 2026 to be relatively flat compared to 2025. The amount of investment income will be impacted by the change in the yield we can earn on investments and the level of invested assets. The level of invested assets will primarily be impacted by the amount of cash we expect to use in financing activities relative to our cash from operations. The magnitude of any change in our invested asset level will be subject to the timing of our financing activities.

Losses Incurred

Losses incurred, net is impacted by the level of new delinquency notices. Generally, on our primary business, the third and fourth year after loan origination have been periods with the highest level of new delinquency notices. As of December 31, 2025, 44% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2022, 61% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2021, and 80% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2020. The pattern of claim frequency can be affected by many factors, including Annual Persistency and deteriorating economic conditions. Home price appreciation and pre-claim third-party sales have mitigated net losses and LAE in recent years; however, the positive impact of both factors has moderated relative to prior years. We expect net losses and LAE paid to increase; however, the magnitude and timing of their increase is uncertain.

Underwriting and Operating expenses, net

We expect underwriting and operating expenses, net to be relatively flat in 2026 compared with 2025.

Income Taxes

We expect our 2026 effective tax rate to be approximately 21%.

Key Factors Affecting Our Results

Our current and future business, results of operations and financial condition are impacted by macroeconomic conditions, such as interest rates, home prices, housing demand, level of employment, inflation, pandemics, restrictions on and costs of mortgage credit, and other factors. For additional information on how our business may be impacted see our risk factor titled "*Economic downturns and/or declines in home prices may lead to increased losses.*"

The future effects of climate change on our business are uncertain. For information about possible effects, please refer to our risk factor titled "*The effects of pandemics, severe weather events, or other disasters may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.*"

Our results of operations are affected by:

Premiums Written and Earned

Premiums written and earned during a given period are primarily driven by the insurance in force during all or a portion of the period. A change in the average IIF in the current period compared to an earlier period is a factor that will increase (when the average in force is higher) or reduce (when it is lower) premiums written and earned in the current period, although this effect may be enhanced (or mitigated) by the following factors:

- **NIW:** Increases IIF and is influenced by the volume of low down payment home mortgage originations and competition to provide credit enhancement on those mortgages from the FHA, the VA, and other mortgage insurers. Other alternatives to mortgage insurance also impact NIW, including GSE programs that may reduce or eliminate the demand for mortgage insurance.
- **Cancellations:** Reduce IIF and occur when borrowers refinance or achieve the required amount of home equity through loan amortization, loan payoffs, or home price appreciation. Refinance-related cancellations are

influenced by the level of current mortgage interest rates compared to the mortgage coupon rates throughout the in force book, current home values relative to values when the loans in the in force book were insured and the terms on which mortgage credit is available. Policy rescissions also cause cancellations requiring us to return any premiums received, from the date of default, on the rescinded policies and claim payments. Cancellations of single premium policies, which are generally non-refundable, result in immediate recognition of any remaining unearned premium.

- Premium rates: Vary by product type, the risk characteristics of the insured loans, competitive pressures, the percentage of coverage on the insured loans, and PMIERS capital requirements. The substantial majority of our monthly and annual mortgage insurance premiums are under premium plans for which, for the first ten years of the policy, the amount of premium is determined by multiplying the initial premium rate by the original loan balance; thereafter, the premium rate resets to a lower rate used for the remaining life of the policy. The remainder of our monthly and annual premiums are under premium plans for which premiums are determined by a fixed percentage of the loan's amortizing balance over the life of the policy.
- Premiums ceded, net of profit commission: Ceded premiums under our QSR and XOL Transactions, are primarily affected by the percentage of our IIF subject to our reinsurance transactions. The profit commission under our QSR Transactions also varies inversely with the level of ceded losses incurred on a "dollar for dollar" basis and can be eliminated at ceded loss levels higher than what we have experienced on our QSR Transactions. As a result, lower levels of losses incurred result in a higher profit commission and less benefit from ceded losses incurred; higher levels of losses incurred result in more benefit from ceded losses incurred and a lower profit commission (or for certain levels of accident year loss ratios, its elimination). See [Note 7 – "Reinsurance"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our reinsurance transactions.

Investment Income

Our investment portfolio is composed principally of investment grade fixed income securities. The primary factors that influence investment income are the size of the portfolio and its yield. As measured by amortized cost (which excludes changes in fair value, such as from changes in interest rates), the size of the investment portfolio is mainly a function of cash generated from (or used in) operations, such as net premiums written, investment income, net claim payments and expenses, and cash provided by (or used for) non-operating activities, such as debt or stock issuances or repurchases, and dividends.

Losses Incurred

Losses incurred are the current expense that reflects claim payments, costs of settling claims, and changes in our estimates of payments that will ultimately be made as a result of delinquencies on insured loans. As explained under "[Critical Accounting Estimates](#)" below, we recognize an estimate of this expense only for delinquent loans. The level of new delinquencies has historically followed a seasonal pattern, with new delinquencies in the first half of the year lower than new delinquencies in the latter half of the year. The state of the economy, local housing markets, pandemics, natural disasters, and various other factors may result in delinquencies not following the typical pattern. Losses incurred are generally affected by:

- The state of the economy, including unemployment and housing values, each of which affects the likelihood that loans will become delinquent and whether loans that are delinquent cure their delinquency.
- The product mix of the in force book, with loans having higher risk characteristics generally resulting in higher delinquencies and claims.
- The size of loans insured, with higher average loan amounts on delinquent loans tending to increase losses incurred.
- The percentage of coverage on insured loans, with deeper average coverage on delinquent loans tending to increase losses incurred.
- The distribution of claims over the life of a book. Historically, the first few years after loans are originated are a period of relatively low claims, with claims increasing substantially for several years subsequent and then declining. Annual Persistency, the condition of the economy, including unemployment and housing prices, and other factors can affect this pattern. For example, a weak economy or housing value declines can lead to claims from older books increasing, continuing at stable levels or experiencing a lower rate of decline. See further information under "Mortgage insurance earnings and cash flow cycle" below.
- Delinquencies covered by our reinsurance transactions would decrease losses incurred, net. See [Note 7 – "Reinsurance"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our reinsurance transactions.
- The rate at which we rescind policies or curtail claims. Our estimated loss reserves incorporate our estimates of future rescissions of policies and curtailments of claims, and reversals of rescissions and curtailments. We collectively refer to such rescissions and denials as "rescissions" and variations of this term. We call reductions to claims "curtailments."

Underwriting and Other Expenses

Underwriting and other expenses includes items such as employee compensation, fees for professional and consulting services, depreciation and maintenance expense, and premium taxes, and are reported net of ceding commissions associated with our QSR Transactions. Employee compensation expenses are variable due to share-based compensation, changes in benefits, and changes in headcount. See [Note 7 – “Reinsurance”](#) and [Note 14 – “Segment Reporting”](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of ceding commission on our QSR Transactions and discussion on significant segment expenses.

Interest Expense

Interest expense reflects the interest associated with our outstanding debt obligations discussed in [Note 3 – “Debt”](#) to our consolidated financial statements and under [“Liquidity and Capital Resources”](#) below.

Other

Certain activities that we do not consider being part of our fundamental operating activities may also impact our results of operations and are described below.

Gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments:

- Fixed income securities: Investment gains and losses reflect the difference between the amount received on the sale of a fixed income security and the fixed income security's cost basis, as well as any credit allowances and impairments on securities we intend to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis. The amount received on the sale of fixed income securities is affected by the coupon rate of the security compared to the yield of comparable securities at the time of sale.
- Equity securities: Investment gains and losses reflect the periodic change in fair value.
- Financial instruments: Investment gains and losses on the embedded derivative on our Home Re Transactions reflect the present value impact of the variation in investment income on assets on the insurance-linked notes held by the reinsurance trusts and the contractual reference rate used to calculate the reinsurance premiums we estimate we will pay over the estimated remaining life.

Gains and losses on debt extinguishment:

- Gains and losses on debt extinguishment result from discretionary activities that are undertaken to enhance our capital position, and/or improve our debt profile. Extinguishing our outstanding debt obligations early through these discretionary activities may result in gains or losses primarily driven by differences in the payment of consideration from the carrying value, and the write off of unamortized debt issuance costs on the extinguished portion of the debt.

Refer to [“Explanation and reconciliation of our use of Non-GAAP financial measures”](#) below to understand how these items impact our evaluation of our core financial performance.

Mortgage Insurance Earnings and Cash Flow Cycle

In general, the majority of any underwriting profit that a book generates occurs in the early years of the book, with the largest portion of any underwriting profit realized in the first year following the year the book was written. Subsequent years of a book may result in either underwriting profit or underwriting losses. This pattern of results typically occurs because relatively few of the incurred losses on delinquencies that a book will ultimately experience typically occur in the first few years of the book, when premium revenue is highest, while subsequent years are affected by declining premium revenues, as the number of insured loans decreases (primarily due to loan prepayments) and increasing losses. The state of the economy, local housing markets, pandemics, natural disasters, and various other factors may result in delinquencies not following the typical pattern.

Cybersecurity

As part of our business, we maintain large amounts of confidential and proprietary information both on our own servers and those of cloud computing services. This includes personal information of consumers and our employees. Personal information is subject to an increasing number of federal and state laws and regulations regarding privacy and data security, as well as contractual commitments.

Any failure or perceived failure by us, or by the vendors with whom we share this information, to comply with such obligations may result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties or customer dissatisfaction.

All information technology systems are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including by cyber attacks, such as those involving ransomware. The Company discovers vulnerabilities and regularly

blocks attempts at unauthorized access to its systems, through threats such as malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. Threats have the potential to jeopardize the information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks and otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties or customer dissatisfaction. We could be similarly affected by threats against our vendors and/or third-parties with whom we share information.

Globally, attacks are expected to continue accelerating in both frequency and sophistication with increasing use by actors of tools, techniques, and technological advances that may hinder the Company's ability to identify, investigate and recover from incidents. Such attacks may also increase as a result of retaliation by threat actors against actions taken by the U.S. and other countries in connection with wars and other global events. The Company operates under a hybrid workforce model and such model may be more vulnerable to security breaches.

While we have information security policies and systems in place to secure our information technology systems and to prevent unauthorized access to or disclosure of sensitive information, there can be no assurance with respect to our systems and those of our third-party vendors that unauthorized access to the systems or disclosure of the sensitive information, either through the actions of third parties or employees, will not occur. Due to our reliance on information technology systems, including ours and those of our customers and third-party service providers, and to the sensitivity of the information that we maintain, unauthorized access to the systems or disclosure of the information could adversely affect our reputation, severely disrupt our operations, result in a loss of business and expose us to material claims for damages and may require that we provide free credit monitoring services to individuals affected by a security breach.

Should we experience an unauthorized disclosure of information or a cyber attack, including those involving ransomware, some of the costs we incur may not be recoverable through insurance, or legal or other processes, and this may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

For additional information about our IT systems and cybersecurity, see our risk factors titled "*Failed, disrupted, or inadequate information technology systems may materially impact our operations and/or adversely affect our financial results*" and "*We could be materially adversely affected by a cyber security breach or failure of information security controls*" and [Item 1C. Cybersecurity](#) in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Explanation and Reconciliation of Our Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We believe that use of the Non-GAAP financial measures of adjusted pre-tax operating income (loss), adjusted net operating income (loss) and adjusted net operating income (loss) per diluted share facilitate the evaluation of the company's core financial performance thereby providing relevant information to investors. These measures are not recognized in accordance with GAAP and should not be viewed as alternatives to GAAP measures of performance.

Adjusted pre-tax operating income (loss) is defined as GAAP income (loss) before tax, excluding the effects of net realized investment gains (losses), gain and losses on debt extinguishment, and infrequent or unusual non-operating items where applicable.

Adjusted net operating income (loss) is defined as GAAP net income (loss) excluding the after-tax effects of net realized investment gains (losses), gain and losses on debt extinguishment, and infrequent or unusual non-operating items where applicable. The amounts of adjustments to components of pre-tax operating income (loss) are tax effected using a federal statutory tax rate of 21%.

Adjusted net operating income (loss) per diluted share is calculated in a manner consistent with the accounting standard regarding earnings per share by dividing (i) adjusted net operating income (loss) by (ii) diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, which reflects share dilution from unvested restricted stock units.

Although adjusted pre-tax operating income (loss) and adjusted net operating income (loss) exclude certain items that have occurred in the past and are expected to occur in the future, the excluded items represent items that are: (1) not viewed as part of the operating performance of our primary activities; or (2) impacted by both discretionary and other economic or regulatory factors and are not necessarily indicative of operating trends, or both. These adjustments, along with the reasons for their treatment, are described below. Trends in the profitability of our fundamental operating activities can be more clearly identified without the fluctuations of these adjustments. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. Therefore, their measures may not be comparable to those used by us.

- (1) *Net realized investment gains (losses)*. The recognition of net realized investment gains or losses can vary significantly across periods as the timing of individual securities sales is highly discretionary and is influenced by such factors as market opportunities, our tax and capital profile, and overall market cycles.
- (2) *Gains and losses on debt extinguishment*. Gains and losses on debt extinguishment result from discretionary activities that are undertaken to enhance our capital position, and/or improve our debt profile.
- (3) *Infrequent or unusual non-operating items*. Items that are non-recurring in nature and are not part of our primary operating activities.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Reconciliation of Income before Tax / Net Income to Adjusted Pre-Tax Operating Income / Adjusted Net Operating Income:

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Pre-tax	Tax Effect	Net (after-tax)	Pre-tax	Tax Effect	Net (after-tax)
Income before tax / Net income	\$ 928,537	\$ 190,190	\$ 738,347	968,709	205,715	762,994
Adjustments:						
Net realized investment (gains) losses	75	16	59	6,914	1,452	5,462
Adjusted pre-tax operating income / Adjusted net operating income	\$ 928,612	\$ 190,206	\$ 738,406	\$ 975,623	\$ 207,167	\$ 768,456

Reconciliation of Net Income per Diluted Share to Adjusted Net Operating Income per Diluted Share:

Weighted average shares - diluted		235,099		263,995
Net income per diluted share	\$	3.14	\$	2.89
Net realized investment (gains) losses		0.00		0.02
Adjusted net operating income per diluted share	\$	3.14	\$	2.91

Mortgage Insurance Portfolio

New Insurance Written

NIW in 2025 was \$60.2 billion compared with \$55.7 billion in the prior year. The increase for the year ended December 31, 2025 reflects a higher expected market position compared with the same period in the prior year.

Even when home prices are stable or rising, mortgages with certain characteristics have higher probabilities of claims. In general, these characteristics include mortgages with high LTV and DTI ratios and low credit scores, which are determined at the time of loan origination. When home prices increase, interest rates increase and/or the percentage of our NIW from purchase transactions increases, our NIW on mortgages with DTI ratios over 45% and LTVs over 95% may fluctuate. We consider a variety of loan characteristics when assessing the risk of a loan.

The following tables provide information about loan characteristics associated with our NIW.

Primary NIW by FICO Score

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
760 and greater	51.7 %	50.9 %
740 - 759	17.4 %	17.4 %
720 - 739	13.2 %	13.5 %
700 - 719	8.7 %	9.1 %
680 - 699	4.9 %	5.2 %
660 - 679	2.7 %	2.8 %
640 - 659	0.9 %	0.8 %
639 and less	0.5 %	0.3 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Primary NIW by Loan-to-Value

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
95.01% and above	14.7 %	13.7 %
90.01% to 95.00%	46.2 %	47.3 %
85.01% to 90.00%	28.6 %	27.7 %
80.01% to 85%	10.5 %	11.3 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Primary NIW by Debt-to-Income Ratio

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
45.01% and above	27.0 %	28.9 %
38.01% to 45.00%	30.5 %	31.6 %
38.00% and below	42.5 %	39.5 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Primary NIW by Policy Payment Type

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Monthly premiums	97.3 %	97.6 %
Single premiums	2.7 %	2.4 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Primary NIW by Type of Mortgage

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Purchases	90.9 %	96.0 %
Refinances	9.1 %	4.0 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

The following table provides information about loans with one or more of the following characteristics associated with our NIW: LTV ratios greater than 95%, borrowers having FICO scores below 680, and borrowers having DTI ratios greater than 45%, each attribute as determined at the time of loan origination.

Primary NIW by Number of Attributes Discussed Above

(% of primary NIW)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
One	36.2 %	36.3 %
Two or More	4.7 %	5.0 %

Insurance in Force and Risk in Force

The amount of our IIF and RIF is impacted by the amount of NIW, cancellations, and principal payments received on our primary IIF during the period. Cancellation activity is impacted by refinancing activity, policies cancelled when borrowers achieve the required amount of home equity, and cancellations due to claim payment. Refinancing activity has historically been affected by the level of mortgage interest rates and the level of home price appreciation. Cancellations generally move inversely to the change in the direction of interest rates, although they generally lag a change in direction. The following table presents a summary of the change in our IIF and RIF for the periods indicated.

Primary Insurance in Force and Risk in Force

(\$ in billions)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
NIW	\$ 60.2	\$ 55.7
Cancellations, principal payments, and other reductions	(52.5)	(53.8)
Increase (decrease) in primary IIF	\$ 7.7	\$ 1.9
Direct primary IIF as of December 31,	\$ 303.1	\$ 295.4
Direct primary RIF as of December 31,	\$ 81.2	\$ 78.8

The composition of our primary RIF and IIF by policy year is shown below for the periods indicated.

Primary Insurance in Force and Risk in Force by Policy Year

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
Policy year	Insurance in force	Risk in Force	Insurance in Force	Risk in Force
2004 and prior	\$ 1,013	\$ 288	\$ 1,155	\$ 327
2005 - 2008	7,735	2,069	8,655	2,312
2009 - 2019	21,084	5,582	27,233	7,225
2020	29,369	8,109	37,968	10,375
2021	56,502	15,795	69,839	18,992
2022	51,788	13,992	59,317	15,865
2023	33,023	8,602	38,978	10,109
2024	46,960	12,266	52,252	13,608
2025	55,610	14,521	—	—
Total	\$ 303,084	\$ 81,224	\$ 295,397	\$ 78,813

The following table sets forth portfolio statistics associated with our primary IIF and RIF as of December 31, 2025.

Portfolio Statistics by Policy Year

Policy Year	Weighted Avg. Interest Rate	Delinquency Rate %	Cede Rate % ⁽¹⁾	% of Original Remaining IIF
2004 and prior	7.3 %	12.4 %	— %	N.M.
2005-2008	7.0 %	9.3 %	— %	3.2 %
2009-2019	4.3 %	4.2 %	— %	5.4 %
2020	3.2 %	1.7 %	5.0 %	25.7 %
2021	3.1 %	2.2 %	27.5 %	47.9 %
2022	4.9 %	2.5 %	30.9 %	69.8 %
2023	6.6 %	2.0 %	26.8 %	71.8 %
2024	6.6 %	1.3 %	30.6 %	83.5 %
2025	6.5 %	0.3 %	39.3 %	94.6 %

(1) Cede Rate % is calculated as the risk in force ceded to our QSR Transactions divided by the total risk in force.

Credit Profile of Our Primary RIF

Our 2009 and later books possess significantly improved risk characteristics when compared to our 2005-2008 books. We believe changes such as more rigorous underwriting standards, higher quality credit profiles, strengthened mortgage loan servicing, and government support to help borrowers stay in their homes, have led to improved credit performance on our 2009 and later books. For additional information on the composition of our primary RIF see "[Our Products and Services - Business](#)" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Annual Persistency

Our Annual Persistency was 84.8% at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Since 2018, our Annual Persistency ranged from a high of 86.3% at September 30, 2023 to a low of 60.7% at March 31, 2021. Our persistency rate is primarily affected by the level of current mortgage interest rates compared to the mortgage coupon rates on our IIF, which affects the vulnerability of the IIF to refinancing; and the current amount of equity that borrowers have in the homes underlying our IIF.

CRT Programs

In connection with the GSEs CRT programs, an insurance subsidiary of MGIC provides insurance and reinsurance covering portions of the credit risk related to certain reference pools of mortgages acquired by the GSEs. Our RIF, as reported to us, related to these programs was approximately \$482 million and \$392 million as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following section of the MD&A provides a comparative discussion of our Consolidated Results of Operations for the two-year period ended December 31, 2025. For a discussion of the Critical Accounting Estimates used by us that affect the Consolidated Results of Operations, see "Critical Accounting Estimates" below.

Summary Results of Operations

(in thousands, except per share data and effective tax rate)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	Change
Revenues			
Net premiums earned	\$ 965,812	\$ 970,807	(1)%
Net investment income	246,258	244,640	1 %
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	334	(9,846)	N/M
Other revenue	1,232	2,130	(42)%
Total revenues	1,213,636	1,207,731	0 %
Losses and expenses			
Losses incurred, net	48,903	(14,861)	N/M
Underwriting and other expenses, net	200,593	218,281	(8)%
Interest expense	35,603	35,602	0 %
Total losses and expenses	285,099	239,022	19 %
Income before tax	928,537	968,709	(4)%
Provision for income taxes	190,190	205,715	(8)%
Net income	\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	(3)%
Net income per diluted share	\$ 3.14	\$ 2.89	9 %
Effective tax rate	20.5 %	21.2 %	(0.7) bps
Non-GAAP Financial Measures ⁽¹⁾			
Adjusted pre-tax operating income	\$ 928,612	\$ 975,623	(5)%
Adjusted net operating income	738,406	768,456	(4)%
Adjusted net operating income per diluted share	\$ 3.14	\$ 2.91	8 %

(1) See "Explanation and Reconciliation of our use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Net income for 2025 was \$738.3 million (2024: \$763.0 million) and diluted income per share was \$3.14 (2024: \$2.89). The decrease in net income is primarily due to an increase in losses incurred, net, partially offset by a decrease in underwriting and other expenses, net, and a decrease in the provision for income taxes. Diluted income per share increased primarily due to a decrease in the number of diluted weighted shares outstanding partially offset by a decrease in net income.

Adjusted net operating income for 2025 was \$738.4 million (2024: \$768.5 million) and adjusted net operating income per diluted share was \$3.14 (2024: \$2.91). The decrease in adjusted net operating income in 2025 compared to 2024 is primarily reflects a decrease in net income. The increase in adjusted net operating income per diluted share primarily reflects a decrease in the number of diluted weighted shares outstanding partially offset by a decrease in adjusted net operating income.

Revenues

Net Premiums Earned

Premium yield

Net premium yield is net premiums earned divided by average IIF during the period. The following table presents the key drivers of our net premium yield for 2025 and 2024.

Premium Yield

<i>(in basis points)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
In force portfolio yield ⁽¹⁾	38.1	38.4
Premium refunds	(0.2)	0.0
Accelerated earnings on single premium policies	0.2	0.3
Total direct premium yield	38.1	38.7
Ceded premiums earned, net of profit commission and assumed premiums ⁽²⁾	(5.9)	(5.7)
Net premium yield	32.2	33.0

(1) Total direct premiums earned, excluding premium refunds and accelerated premiums from single premium policy cancellations divided by average primary insurance in force.

(2) Assumed premiums include those from our participation in GSE CRT programs, of which the impact on the net premium yield was 0.5 bps in 2025 and 0.5 bps in 2024.

The key drivers of our net premium yield are listed below:

In force Portfolio Yield

➔ The yield on our current IIF is impacted by the premium rates on our IIF. Premium rates are generally affected by risk characteristics on our NIW, competition in the industry, and the amount of capital we are required to hold.

Premium Refunds

➔ Premium refunds are primarily driven by our estimate of refundable premiums on our delinquency inventory and claim activity. Our estimate of refundable premium on our delinquency inventory fluctuates with changes in our delinquency inventory and our estimate of the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will result in a claim. Lower levels of claims received results in a lower level of premium refunds.

Accelerated earnings on single premium policies

➔ The benefit from accelerated earned premium from cancellation of single premium policies prior to their estimated policy life is influenced by the level of refinance activity during a given period. An elevated level of refinance activity increases the benefit received from accelerated earned premium while a low level of refinance activity reduces the benefit from accelerated earned premium.

Ceded premiums earned, net of profit commission and assumed premiums

➔ Ceded premiums earned, net of profit commission adversely impact our net premium yield. Ceded premiums earned, net of profit commission, are associated with the QSR Transactions and the XOL Transactions. Assumed premiums consists primarily of premiums from GSE CRT programs. See "Reinsurance Transactions" below for further discussion on our reinsurance transactions.

As discussed in our risk factor titled "*Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and/or increase our losses,*" the private mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive and premium rates have declined over the past several years. We expect our in force portfolio premium yield will remain relatively flat in 2026 driven by sustained high credit quality and an elevated Annual Persistency.

See "[Overview – Key Factors Affecting Our Results](#)" above for additional factors that also influence the amount of net premiums written and earned in a year.

Reinsurance Transactions

Quota Share Reinsurance

Our quota share reinsurance affects various lines of our statements of operations and therefore we believe it should be analyzed by reviewing its total effect on our pre-tax income, described as follows.

- We cede a fixed percentage of premiums earned and received on insurance covered by the transactions.

- We receive the benefit of a profit commission through a reduction in the premiums we cede. The profit commission varies inversely with the level of losses incurred on a "dollar for dollar" basis and can be eliminated at loss levels higher than what we have experienced on the QSR Transactions. As a result, lower levels of ceded losses incurred result in less benefit from ceded losses incurred, and a higher profit commission; higher levels of ceded losses incurred result in more benefit from ceded losses incurred and a lower profit commission (or for certain levels of accident year loss ratios, its elimination).
- We receive the benefit of a ceding commission through a reduction in underwriting expenses equal to 20% of premiums ceded (before the effect of the profit commission).
- We cede a fixed percentage of losses incurred on insurance covered by the transactions.

The following table provides information related to our QSR Transactions for 2025 and 2024.

Quota Share Reinsurance

(\$ in thousands)	As of and For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Ceded premiums written and earned, net of profit commission	\$ 128,853	\$ 115,306
% of direct premiums written	12 %	10 %
% of direct premiums earned	11 %	10 %
Profit commission	121,942	108,368
Ceding commissions	50,105	44,532
Ceded losses incurred	28,402	20,607

Mortgage insurance portfolio:

Ceded RIF (in millions)		
2021 QSR	3,781	5,180
2022 QSR	3,578	4,252
2023 QSR	1,812	2,116
2024 QSR	3,139	3,575
2025 QSR	5,062	N/A
Credit Union QSR	3,218	2,855
Total ceded RIF	\$ 20,590	\$ 17,978

The increase in profit commission in 2025 was primarily due to an increase in premiums ceded under our QSR Transactions, offset by an increase in losses incurred. Ceded losses incurred are impacted by the delinquencies covered by our QSR Transactions, our estimates of payments that will be ultimately made on those delinquencies, and claim payments covered by our QSR Transactions.

We executed two 40% QSR Transactions with groups of unaffiliated reinsurers covering eligible NIW in 2026 and NIW in 2027. Additionally, we amended the terms on our 2022 quota share reinsurance transaction with certain participants from the existing reinsurance panel. The quota share cede rate decreased from 30% to 28%, effective December 31, 2025.

Covered Risk

The percentages of our NIW, new risk written, IIF, and RIF subject to our QSR Transactions as shown in the following table will vary from period to period in part due to the mix of our risk written during the period and the number of active QSR Transactions.

Quota Share Reinsurance

	As of and For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
NIW subject to QSR Transactions	87.2 %	86.9 %
New Risk Written subject to QSR Transactions	93.1 %	92.9 %
IIF subject to QSR Transactions	73.8 %	68.2 %
RIF subject to QSR Transactions	77.1 %	71.5 %

Excess of Loss Reinsurance

We have XOL Transactions with panels of unaffiliated reinsurers executed through the traditional reinsurance market ("Traditional XOL Transactions") and with unaffiliated special purpose insurers ("Home Re Transactions"). For policies covered by our XOL Transactions, we retain the first layer of the aggregate losses paid, and the reinsurers will then provide second layer coverage up to the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. We retain losses paid in excess of the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. The reinsurance coverage is subject to adjustment based on the risk characteristics of the covered loans until the initial excess of loss reinsurance coverage layer has been finalized. Our XOL Transactions provide reinsurance coverage for a portion of the risk associated with certain mortgage insurance policies having insurance coverage in force dates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2025.

The calculated credit for XOL Transactions under PMIERS is generally based on the PMIERS requirement of the covered loans and the attachment and detachment point of the coverage. PMIERS credit is haircut for the uncollateralized portion of the reinsured risk and is generally not given for the reinsured risk above the PMIERS requirement. The current attachment, current detachment, and PMIERS required asset credit for each of our XOL Transactions as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

(\$ In thousands)	Initial Attachment % ⁽¹⁾	Initial Detachment % ⁽²⁾	Current Attachment % ⁽¹⁾	Current Detachment % ⁽²⁾	PMIERS Required Asset Credit
2025 Traditional XOL	2.53%	6.53%	2.53%	6.53%	\$ 146,038
2024 Traditional XOL	2.67%	6.67%	3.03%	7.58%	180,004
2023 Traditional XOL	2.91%	6.91%	3.76%	7.27%	61,723
2022 Traditional XOL	2.60%	7.10%	3.27%	7.47%	96,471
2021 Traditional XOL	1.25%	3.48%	1.32%	3.67%	240,346
2020 Traditional XOL	0.75%	3.50%	0.93%	4.33%	240,883
Home Re 2023-1	3.00%	6.75%	3.79%	7.25%	205,355
Home Re 2022-1	2.75%	6.75%	4.54%	7.50%	164,661
Home Re 2021-2	2.10%	6.50%	5.00%	7.26%	64,312

(1) The percentage represents the cumulative losses as a percentage of adjusted risk in force that MGIC retains prior to the XOL taking losses.

(2) The percentage represents the cumulative losses as a percentage of adjusted risk in force that must be reached before MGIC begins absorbing losses after the XOL layer.

In 2025, we executed an XOL Transaction which will provide up to \$184 million of reinsurance coverage on NIW in 2026.

In January 2026, through an insurance linked note transaction, we executed a \$324 million excess of loss reinsurance agreement that covers certain policies written between January 1, 2022 and March 31, 2025.

Ceded premiums on our XOL Transactions were \$61.1 million and \$66.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

See [Note 7 - "Reinsurance,"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional discussion of our XOL Transactions.

Investment Income

Net investment income increased 1% to \$246.3 million in 2025 compared to \$244.6 million in 2024. See "[Balance Sheet Review](#)" in this Annual Report for further discussion regarding our investment portfolio.

Losses and Expenses

Losses Incurred, Net

As discussed in "[Critical Accounting Estimates](#)" below and consistent with industry practices, we establish case loss reserves for future claims on delinquent loans that were reported to us as two payments past due and have not become current or resulted in a claim payment. Such loans are referred to as being in our delinquency inventory. Case loss reserves are established based on estimating the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will result in a claim payment, which is referred to as the claim rate, and further estimating the amount of the claim payment, which is referred to as claim severity.

IBNR reserves are established for estimated losses from delinquencies we estimate have occurred prior to the close of an accounting period, but have not yet been reported to us. IBNR reserves are also established using estimated claim rates and claim severities.

Estimation of losses is inherently judgmental. The conditions that affect the claim rate and claim severity include the current and future state of the domestic economy, including unemployment and the current and future strength of local housing markets; exposure on insured loans; the amount of time between delinquency and claim filing (all else being equal, the longer the period between delinquency and claim filing, the greater the severity); the effectiveness of loss mitigation efforts; and curtailments and rescissions. The actual amount of the claim payments may be substantially different than our loss reserve estimates.

Our estimates could be adversely affected by several factors, including a deterioration of regional or national economic conditions, including unemployment, which may reduce borrowers' income and their ability to make mortgage payments. Additionally, the impact of past and future government initiatives and actions taken by the GSEs to keep borrowers in their homes may impact our estimates. A decline in housing values may affect borrowers' willingness to continue to make mortgage payments when the value of the home is below the mortgage balance. Loss reserves in future periods will also be dependent on the number of loans reported to us as delinquent. Changes in our estimates arising from the factors described above or due to other unforeseen circumstances could materially affect our financial results, even in a stable economic environment.

Generally, losses follow a seasonal trend in which the second half of the year has weaker credit performance than the first half, with higher new notice activity and a lower cure rate. The state of the economy, local housing markets, pandemics, natural disasters, and various other factors, may result in delinquencies not following the typical pattern.

For information on how pandemics and natural disasters could affect losses incurred, net see our risk factors titled "*The effects of pandemics, severe weather events, or other disasters may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.*" As discussed in our risk factor titled "*Because we establish loss reserves only upon a loan delinquency rather than based on estimates of our ultimate losses on risk in force, losses may have a disproportionate adverse effect on our earnings in certain periods*" if we have not received a notice of delinquency with respect to a loan and if we have not estimated the loan to be delinquent as of December 31, 2025, through our IBNR reserve, then we have not yet recorded an incurred loss with respect to that loan.

The following table details the financial impact of the significant components of losses incurred for the periods indicated.

Composition of Losses Incurred

(\$ in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current year / New notices	\$ 204,082	\$ 197,615
Prior year reserve development	(155,179)	(212,476)
Losses incurred, net	\$ 48,903	\$ (14,861)
Loss Ratio	5.1 %	(1.5)%

The favorable development for both periods primarily resulted from a decrease in the expected claim rate on previously received delinquencies. Home price appreciation experienced in recent years has allowed some borrowers to cure their delinquencies through the sale of their property.

See "New notice activity" and "Claims severity" below for additional factors and trends that impact these loss reserve assumptions

Delinquency Inventory

A roll-forward of our primary delinquency inventory for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 appears in the table below. The information concerning new notices and cures is compiled from monthly reports received from loan servicers. The level of new notice and cure activity reported in a particular month can be influenced by, among other things, the date on which a servicer generates its report, the number of business days in a month and transfers of servicing between loan servicers.

Delinquency Inventory Roll-Forward

	2025	2024
Beginning delinquent inventory		25,650
New notices	26,791	51,427
Cures	(51,015)	(48,731)
Paid claims	(1,371)	(1,318)
Rescissions and denials	(91)	(84)
Other items removed from inventory	(248)	(153)
Ending delinquent inventory	27,072	26,791

New Notice Activity

The table below presents our new notices received, delinquency inventory, and the average number of missed payments for the loans in our delinquency inventory by policy year:

New Notices and Delinquency Inventory during the Period

December 31, 2025

Policy Year	New Notices Received in the Year Ended	Delinquency Inventory	Avg. Number of Missed Payments of Delinquency Inventory
2004 and prior	2,685	1,557	14
2005-2008	8,368	4,871	14
2009-2015	1,295	741	9
2016	1,146	518	8
2017	2,077	1,005	7
2018	2,742	1,424	7
2019	2,773	1,369	7
2020	5,022	2,268	6
2021	10,062	4,739	6
2022	8,238	4,227	6
2023	4,063	2,044	6
2024	3,779	1,844	5
2025	756	465	3
Total	53,006	27,072	8
Claim rate on new notices ⁽¹⁾	7.5 %		

December 31, 2024

Policy Year	New Notices Received in the Year Ended	Delinquency Inventory	Avg. Number of Missed Payments of Delinquency Inventory
2004 and prior	3,077	1,793	15
2005-2008	9,707	5,857	15
2009-2015	1,889	976	10
2016	1,576	772	8
2017	2,516	1,205	7
2018	3,078	1,628	7
2019	3,058	1,505	7
2020	5,304	2,421	6
2021	10,096	4,796	6
2022	7,409	3,803	5
2023	2,831	1,464	4
2024	886	571	3
Total	51,427	26,791	9
Claim rate on new notices ⁽¹⁾	7.5 %		

(1) Claim rate at the time new delinquency notices are received.

Claims Severity

Factors that impact claim severity include:

- economic conditions at that time, including home prices compared to home prices at the time of placement of coverage
- exposure on the loan, which is the unpaid principal balance of the loan times our insurance coverage percentage,
- length of time between delinquency and claim filing (which impacts the amount of interest and expenses, with a longer period between default and claim filing generally increasing severity), and
- curtailments.

As discussed in [Note 8 - "Loss Reserves,"](#) our loss reserves estimates take into consideration trends over time, because the development of the delinquencies may vary from period to period without establishing a meaningful trend. In recent years, an increase in third party property sales, prior to claim settlement has resulted in a decrease in the average claim paid and the average claim paid as a percentage of exposure. We expect average claims paid as a percentage of exposure to increase as we receive delinquencies that have not experienced the same level of home price appreciation. The extent and timing of their increase is uncertain.

The majority of loans insured prior to 2014 (which represent 24% of the loans in the delinquency inventory) are covered by master policy terms that, except under certain circumstances, do not limit the number of years that an insured can include interest when filing a claim. Under our current master policy terms, an insured can include accumulated interest when filing a claim only for the first three years the loan is delinquent. In each case, the insured must comply with its obligations under the terms of the applicable master policy.

Claims Severity Trend

Period	Average exposure on claim paid		Average claim paid		% Paid to exposure	Average number of missed payments at claim received date
Q4 2025	\$	59,228	\$	46,061	77.8 %	29
Q3 2025		55,846		39,689	71.1 %	30
Q2 2025		50,411		36,536	72.5 %	30
Q1 2025		55,297		38,826	70.2 %	34
Q4 2024		51,368		34,042	66.3 %	35
Q3 2024		47,779		27,249	57.0 %	34
Q2 2024		49,623		30,578	61.6 %	36
Q1 2024		45,284		28,267	62.4 %	40

See [Note 8 – "Loss Reserves"](#) to our consolidated financial statements and ["Critical Accounting Estimates"](#) below for a discussion of our losses incurred and claims paying practices (including curtailments).

The table below shows the number of consecutive months a borrower is delinquent. Historically as a delinquency ages it is more likely to result in a claim.

Delinquency Inventory - Consecutive Months Delinquent

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
3 months or less	10,389	10,352
4 - 11 months	9,559	9,281
12 months or more ⁽¹⁾	7,124	7,158
Total	27,072	26,791
3 months or less	38 %	38 %
4 - 11 months	35 %	35 %
12 months or more	27 %	27 %
Total	100 %	100 %

(1) Approximately 22% and 27% of the delinquency inventory that has been delinquent for 12 consecutive months or more has been delinquent for at least 36 consecutive months as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The length of time a loan is in the delinquency inventory can differ from the number of payments that the borrower has not made or is considered delinquent. These differences typically result from a borrower making monthly payments that do not result in the loan becoming fully current. Generally, a defaulted loan with more missed payments is more likely to result in a claim. The number of payments that a borrower is delinquent is shown in the following table.

Delinquent Inventory - Number of Payments Delinquent

	2025	2024
3 payments or less	14,121	14,135
4 - 11 payments	8,747	8,392
12 payments or more ⁽¹⁾	4,204	4,264
Total	27,072	26,791
3 payments or less	52 %	53 %
4 - 11 payments	32 %	31 %
12 payments or more	16 %	16 %
Total	100 %	100 %

(1) Approximately 16% and 25% of the loans in the delinquency inventory with 12 payments or more delinquent have at least 36 payments delinquent as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Net Losses and LAE Paid

Net losses and LAE paid increased \$12 million in 2025 when compared with 2024, primarily driven by an increase in average claim paid. The primary average claim paid can vary materially from period to period based upon a variety of factors, including the local market conditions, average loan amount, average coverage percentage, the amount of time between delinquency and claim filing, and our loss mitigation efforts on loans for which claims are paid. Home price appreciation and pre-claim third-party sales have mitigated net losses and LAE in recent years; however, the positive impact of both factors has moderated relative to prior years. We expect net losses and LAE paid to increase; however, the magnitude and timing of their increase is uncertain.

The following table presents our net losses and LAE paid in 2025 and 2024.

Net Losses and LAE Paid

<i>(in millions)</i>	2025	2024
Direct primary (excluding settlements)	\$ 55	\$ 39
NPL settlements	4	2
Reinsurance	(9)	(3)
LAE and other	5	7
Reinsurance terminations ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(3)
Net losses and LAE paid	\$ 54	\$ 42

(1) See Note 7 - "Reinsurance" for additional information on our reinsurance terminations

Loss Reserves

The gross loss reserves as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 appear in the table below.

Gross Loss Reserves

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Primary (in millions):		
Direct case loss reserves	\$ 412	\$ 402
Direct IBNR and LAE reserves	60	58
Total primary direct loss reserves	472	460
Ending delinquent inventory (count based)	27,072	26,791
Percentage of loans delinquent (delinquency rate)	2.43 %	2.40 %
Average total primary loss reserves per delinquency	\$ 17,449	\$ 17,159
Primary claims received inventory included in ending delinquent inventory (count based)	398	319

The primary delinquency inventory for the top 15 jurisdictions (based on December 31, 2025 delinquency inventory) at December 31, 2025 and 2024 appears in table the below.

Primary Delinquency Inventory by Jurisdiction

	2025	2024
Florida *	2,291	2,648
Texas	2,245	2,207
Illinois *	1,769	1,762
California	1,623	1,499
Pennsylvania *	1,522	1,504
Michigan	1,301	1,231
Ohio *	1,276	1,268
New York *	1,204	1,229
Georgia	1,040	1,025
Maryland	807	655
New Jersey *	783	753
North Carolina	766	880
Indiana *	693	690
Minnesota	651	616
Virginia	581	526
All other jurisdictions	8,520	8,298
Total	27,072	26,791

Note: Asterisk denotes jurisdictions in the table above that predominately use a judicial foreclosure process, which generally increases the amount of time it takes for a foreclosure to be completed.

The primary average RIF on delinquent loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 for the top 5 jurisdictions (based on December 31, 2025 delinquency inventory) appears in the following table.

Primary Average RIF - Delinquent Loans

	2025	2024
Florida	\$ 73,620	\$ 70,377
Texas	68,787	63,943
Illinois	48,443	46,311
California	114,904	109,226
Pennsylvania	48,413	45,227
All other jurisdictions	59,991	56,525
Total all jurisdictions	\$ 63,760	\$ 60,148

The primary average RIF on all loans was \$72,995 and \$70,475 at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the average loan balances in recent years.

The primary delinquency inventory by policy year at December 31, 2025 and 2024 appears in the following table.

Primary Delinquency Inventory by Policy Year

	2025	2024
2004 and prior	1,557	1,793
<i>2004 and prior %:</i>	<i>6 %</i>	<i>7 %</i>
2005 - 2008	4,871	5,857
<i>2005 - 2008 %</i>	<i>18 %</i>	<i>22 %</i>
2009 - 2015	741	976
<i>2009 - 2015 %</i>	<i>3 %</i>	<i>3 %</i>
2016	518	772
2017	1,005	1,205
2018	1,424	1,628
2019	1,369	1,505
2020	2,268	2,421
2021	4,739	4,796
2022	4,227	3,803
2023	2,044	1,464
2024	1,844	571
2025	465	—
<i>2016 and later %:</i>	<i>73 %</i>	<i>68 %</i>
Total	27,072	26,791

Generally, on our primary business, the third and fourth year after loan origination have been periods with the highest level of new delinquency notices. Factors such as Annual Persistency and deteriorating economic conditions can impact the level and frequency of new notices we receive during a given period. As of December 31, 2025, 44% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2022, 61% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2021, and 80% of our primary RIF was written subsequent to December 31, 2020.

Underwriting and Other Expenses, Net

Underwriting and other expenses includes items such as employee compensation costs, outside service expenses, premium taxes, and depreciation and maintenance expense, and are reported net of ceding commissions.

Underwriting and other expenses, net for 2025 decreased to \$200.6 million from \$218.3 million in 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in employee costs. See [Note 14. - "Segment Reporting"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion around significant segment expenses.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Underwriting expense ratio	21.4%	23.0%

The underwriting expense ratio is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the underwriting and operating expenses, net and amortization of DAC to net premiums written. The underwriting expense ratio decreased in 2025 compared with 2024 due to a decrease in underwriting and operating expenses, net, and an increase in net premiums written.

Income Tax Expense and Effective Tax Rate

Our provision for income taxes for 2025 decreased to \$190.2 million from \$205.7 million in 2024 primarily due to a decrease in income before tax and a benefit recognized for the purchase of transferable federal tax credits. Our effective tax rate for 2025 and 2024 approximated the federal statutory income tax rate of 21%. See [Note 16 – "Income Taxes"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our tax position.

Balance Sheet Review

The following sections focus on the assets and liabilities experiencing major developments in 2025.

Consolidated Balance Sheets - Assets

(in thousands)	As of December 31,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Investments	\$ 5,807,662	\$ 5,867,560	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents	368,989	229,485	61
Reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves	65,055	47,281	38
Deferred incomes taxes, net	18,512	69,875	(74)
Other assets	379,268	333,034	14
Total Assets	\$ 6,639,486	\$ 6,547,235	1

(1) See "Liabilities and Equity" section below for further discussion.

Investment Portfolio - Our investment portfolio primarily consists of a diverse mix of highly rated fixed income securities. The return we generate on our investment portfolio is an important component of our consolidated financial results. The investment portfolio is designed to achieve the following objectives:

Operating Companies ⁽¹⁾	Holding Company
→ Preserve PMIERS assets	→ Provide liquidity with minimized realized loss
→ Maximize total return with emphasis on book yield, subject to our other objectives	→ Maintain highly liquid, low volatility assets
→ Limit portfolio volatility	→ Maintain high credit quality
→ Duration 3.5 to 5.5 years	→ Duration maximum of 2.5 years

(1) Primarily MGIC

To achieve our portfolio objectives, our asset allocation considers the risk and return parameters of the various asset classes in which we invest. This asset allocation is informed by, and based on, the following factors:

- economic and market outlooks;
- diversification effects;
- security duration;
- liquidity;
- capital considerations; and
- income tax rates.

The average duration and embedded investment yield of our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table.

Portfolio Duration and Embedded Investment Yield

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Effective Duration (in years)	4.2	3.9
Pre-tax yield ⁽¹⁾	4.0%	4.0%
After-tax yield ⁽¹⁾	3.2%	3.2%

(1) Embedded investment yield is calculated on a yield-to-worst basis.

The credit risk of a security is evaluated through analysis of the security's underlying fundamentals, including the issuer's sector, scale, profitability, debt coverage, and ratings. Our investment policy guidelines limit the amount of our credit exposure to any one issue, issuer and type of instrument. The following table shows the security ratings of our fixed income investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Fixed income security ratings

Security Ratings ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
AAA	12%	10%
AA	36%	34%
A	34%	36%
BBB	18%	20%

(1) Ratings are provided by one or more of: Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. If three ratings are available, the middle rating is used, otherwise the lowest rating is used.

Our investment portfolio was invested in comparable security types for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See [Note 5 – “Investments”](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure on our investment portfolio.

Investments Outlook

The Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") reduced the federal funds rate three times in 2025, taking the rate from 4.50% to 3.75%. The FOMC held the federal funds rate at 3.75% in January, as it aims to support the labor market while being committed to returning inflation to its long-run target of 2.00%. The lagged effects of the FOMC's actions and other ongoing macroeconomic and geopolitical factors could create economic uncertainty and alter forward rate expectations, which may result in interest rate and credit spread volatility. Market volatility resulting from these factors, particularly the absolute level of rates and the rate of change, will continue to impact our investment valuations and returns.

The changes in unrealized investment gains and losses generally do not alter the management of our investment portfolio. We seek to manage our exposure to interest rate risk and volatility by maintaining a diverse mix of securities with an intermediate duration profile and generally hold fixed income investments until maturity. The quality of our fixed income portfolio remains very high and changes in unrealized gains and losses have little impact on our cash flows, statutory surplus, or other capital requirements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents increased to \$369.0 million as of December 31, 2025 (2024: \$229.5 million), as net cash generated from operating and investing activities was only partially offset by cash used in financing activities.

Deferred Income Taxes - Our net deferred tax asset was \$18.5 million as of December 31, 2025 (2024: \$69.9 million). The change to our deferred tax asset during 2025 was primarily due to the change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio and our accelerated deduction of research and experimental costs allowable under 2025 tax legislation. We owned \$984.2 million and \$968.2 million of tax and loss bonds at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See [Note 16 – “Income Taxes”](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional disclosure on the components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Consolidated Balance Sheets - Liabilities and Equity

(In thousands)	As of December 31,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Liabilities			
Loss reserves	\$ 474,884	\$ 462,662	3
Unearned premiums	93,026	120,360	(23)
Long-term debt	646,138	644,667	0
Federal tax credit payable	135,344	12,535	N/M
Other liabilities	142,543	134,636	6
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,491,935	\$ 1,374,860	9
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock	\$ 219,367	\$ 248,449	(12)
Paid-in capital	1,812,463	1,808,236	0
AOCl, net of tax	(134,394)	(288,162)	53
Retained earnings	3,250,115	3,403,852	(5)
Total	\$ 5,147,551	\$ 5,172,375	0

Loss Reserves and Reinsurance Recoverable on Loss Reserves - Our loss reserves include estimates of losses and settlement expenses on (1) loans in our delinquency inventory (known as case reserves), (2) IBNR delinquencies, and (3) LAE. Our gross loss reserves are reduced by reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves to calculate a net reserve balance. Loss reserves increased to \$474.9 million as of December 31, 2025, from \$462.7 million of December 31, 2024. Reinsurance recoverables on loss reserves were \$65.1 million and \$47.3 million as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Reinsurance recoverable is impacted by the mix of delinquencies covered by our QSR Transactions. The increase in our loss reserves was primarily driven by loss reserves established on new delinquency notices, offset partially by favorable development on previously received delinquencies. See [Note 8 - "Loss Reserves"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on the composition of our loss reserves.

Unearned Premium - Our unearned premium decreased to \$93.0 million as of December 31, 2025 from \$120.4 million as of December 31, 2024 primarily due to the run-off of unearned premium on our existing portfolio of single premium policies, partially offset by new premium written on single premium policies.

Federal tax credit payable - We have purchased transferable federal tax credits from third parties. The increase to the federal tax credit payable in 2025 is primarily due to amounts owed to third parties for purchased credits.

Shareholders' Equity - The decrease in shareholders' equity primarily relates to the repurchases of our common stock and dividends paid to shareholders, partially offset by net income for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Consolidated Cash Flow Analysis

We have three primary types of cash flows: (1) operating cash flows, which consist mainly of cash generated by our insurance operations and income earned on our investment portfolio, less amounts paid for claims, interest expense and operating expenses, (2) investing cash flows related to the purchase, sale and maturity of investments and purchases of property and equipment and (3) financing cash flows generally from activities that impact our capital structure, such as changes in debt and shares outstanding, and dividend payments. The following table summarizes these three cash flows on a consolidated basis for the last two years.

Summary of Consolidated Cash Flows

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Total cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 852,798	\$ 725,032
Investing activities	228,374	(142,005)
Financing activities	(940,285)	(719,044)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 140,887	\$ (136,017)

Operating Activities

The following list highlights the major sources and uses of cash flow from operating activities:

Sources

- + Premiums received
- + Loss payments from reinsurers
- + Investment income

Uses

- Claim payments
- Premium ceded to reinsurers
- Interest expense
- Operating expenses
- Tax payments

Our largest source of cash is from premiums received from our insurance policies, which we receive on a monthly installment basis for most policies. Our largest cash outflows have generally been for our operating expenses and claims paid on our mortgage insurance policies. Net cash provided by operating activities in 2025 increased compared to 2024 primarily due to a decrease in taxes paid, an increase in premiums received, and a decrease in underwriting expenses paid, partially offset by an increase in losses paid, net.

We invest our net cash flow in various investment securities that earn interest. We also use cash to pay for our ongoing expenses such as employee costs, outside service expenses and debt interest.

In connection with our reinsurance transactions, we cede, or pay out, part of the premiums we receive to our reinsurers and collect cash when claims subject to our reinsurance coverage are paid.

In the next twelve months we will pay approximately \$134.6 million for amounts owed to third parties for our purchase of transferable federal tax credits.

We also have purchase obligations totaling approximately \$19.4 million which consist primarily of contracts related to our continued investment in our information technology infrastructure in the normal course of business. The majority of these obligations are under contracts that give us cancellation rights with notice. In the next twelve months we anticipate we will pay approximately \$12.3 million for our purchase obligations.

We do not expect to make a contribution to the pension plan in 2026 and distributions from the supplemental executive retirement plan will be funded as incurred. The net funded status (the market value of our plan assets compared to the projected benefit obligation) will impact future contributions to our qualified pension plan.

Investing Activities

The following list highlights the major sources and uses of cash flow from investing activities:

Sources	
+	Proceeds from sales of investments
+	Proceeds from maturity of fixed income securities
Uses	
-	Purchases of investments

We maintain an investment portfolio that is primarily invested in a diverse mix of fixed income securities. Net cash flows provided from investing activities in 2025 primarily reflects sales of fixed income securities that exceeded purchases of fixed income securities. Net cash flows used in investing activities in 2024 primarily reflected purchases of fixed income securities that exceeded sales of fixed income securities. For additional information on the composition of our investment portfolio refer to "[Balance Sheet Review](#)".

Financing Activities

The following list highlights the major sources and uses of cash flow from financing activities:

Sources	
+	Proceeds from debt and/or common stock issuances
Uses	
-	Repayment/repurchase of debt
-	Repurchase of common stock
-	Payment of dividends to shareholders
-	Payment of withholding taxes related to share-based compensation net share settlement

Net cash flows used in financing activities in 2025 and 2024 primarily reflects the repurchases of our common stock, dividends to shareholders, and the payment of withholding taxes related to share-based compensation net share settlement.

Capitalization

Capital Risk

Capital risk is the risk of adverse impact on our ability to comply with capital requirements (regulatory and GSE) and to maintain the level, structure and composition of capital required for meeting financial performance objectives.

A strong capital position is essential to our business strategy and is important to maintain a competitive position in our industry. Our capital strategy focuses on long-term stability, which enables us to build and invest in our business, even in a stressed environment.

Our capital management objectives are to:

- influence and maintain compliance with capital requirements,
- maintain access to capital and reinsurance markets,
- manage our capital to support our business strategies and the competing priorities of relevant stakeholders,
- assess appropriate uses for capital that cannot be deployed in support of our business strategies, including the size and form of capital return to shareholders, and
- support business opportunities by enabling capital flexibility and efficiently using company resources.

These objectives are achieved through ongoing monitoring and management of our capital position, mortgage insurance portfolio stress modeling, and a capital governance framework. Capital management is intended to be flexible in order to react to a range of potential events. The focus we place on any individual objective may change over time due to factors that include, but are not limited to, economic conditions, changes at the GSEs, competition, and alternative transactions to transfer mortgage risk.

Capital Structure

The following table summarizes our capital structure as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

<i>(In thousands, except ratio)</i>	2025		2024	
Common stock, paid-in capital, retained earnings	\$	5,281,945	\$	5,460,537
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(134,394)		(288,162)
Total shareholders' equity		5,147,551		5,172,375
Long-term debt, par value		650,000		650,000
Total capital resources	\$	5,797,551	\$	5,822,375
Ratio of long-term debt to shareholders' equity		12.6 %		12.6 %

The decrease in shareholders' equity primarily relates to the repurchases of our common stock and dividends paid to shareholders, partially offset by net income in the year ended December 31, 2025. See [Note 11 - "Shareholders' Equity"](#) for further information.

Debt Obligations - Holding Company

As of December 31, 2025, our holding company's debt obligations was \$650 million in aggregate principal amount consisting of our 5.25% Notes due in 2028. See [Note 3 - "Debt"](#) for further information on our outstanding debt obligations impacting our consolidated financial statements in 2025 and 2024.

Liquidity Analysis - Holding Company

Our holding company had approximately \$1.1 billion in cash and investments as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. These resources are maintained primarily to service our debt interest expense, pay debt maturities, repurchase shares, pay dividends to shareholders, and to settle intercompany obligations. While these assets are held, we generate investment income that serves to offset a portion of our cash requirements. The payment of dividends from MGIC are the principal source of holding company cash inflow and their payment is restricted by insurance regulation. See [Note 13 - "Statutory Information"](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional information about MGIC's dividend restrictions. The payment of dividends from MGIC is also influenced by our view of the appropriate level of excess PMIERS Available Assets to maintain, which can change over time. Raising capital in the public markets is another potential source of holding company liquidity. The ability to raise capital in the public markets is subject to prevailing market conditions, investor demand for the securities to be issued, and our deemed creditworthiness.

During 2025 and 2024, we repurchased 30.1 million and 25.3 million shares of our common stock for \$782.0 million and \$566.6 million, respectively. Through February 20, 2026 we repurchased 4.5 million shares of our common stock for \$120.5 million. The repurchase programs may be suspended or discontinued at any time. In 2026, we expect share repurchase programs will remain our primary means of returning capital to shareholders.

In 2025, we paid dividends of \$0.13 to shareholders in the first and second quarters and \$0.15 to shareholders in the third and fourth quarters. On January 27, 2026, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share to shareholders of record on February 17, 2026, payable on March 6, 2026. We expect to continue to make dividend payments to shareholders in 2026.

Over the next twelve months the principal demand on our holding company resources will be interest payments on our 5.25% Notes approximating \$34.0 million, based on the debt outstanding at December 31, 2025, and dividends to our shareholders. We believe our holding company has sufficient sources of liquidity to meet its payment obligations for the foreseeable future.

We may use holding company cash to repurchase additional shares or to repurchase our outstanding debt obligations. Such repurchases may be material, may be made for cash (funded by debt) and/or exchanges for other securities, and may be made in open market purchases (including through 10b5-1 plans), privately negotiated acquisitions or other transactions.

Significant cash and investments *inflows* at our holding company during the year were:

- \$800.0 million dividends received from MGIC,
- \$101.7 million intercompany tax receipts, and
- \$31.9 million of investment income.

Significant cash *outflows* at our holding company during the year were:

- \$788.6 million of net share repurchase transactions,
- \$132.5 million of cash dividends paid to shareholders, and
- \$34.1 million of interest payments on our outstanding debt obligations.

The net unrealized losses on our holding company investment portfolio were approximately \$0.4 million at December 31, 2025 and the portfolio had a modified duration of approximately 0.7 years.

The ability of MGIC to pay dividends is restricted by insurance regulation. Amounts in excess of prescribed limits are deemed “extraordinary” and may not be paid if disapproved by the OCI. A dividend is extraordinary when the proposed dividend amount, plus dividends paid in the twelve months preceding the dividend payment date exceed the ordinary dividend level. In 2026, MGIC can pay \$89 million of ordinary dividends without OCI approval, before taking into consideration dividends paid in the preceding twelve months. In 2025 and 2024, MGIC paid a cash and/or investment security dividend of \$800 million and \$750 million, respectively, to our holding company. Future dividend payments from MGIC to the holding company will be determined in consultation with the Board of Directors, and after considering any updated estimates about our business. We ask the Wisconsin OCI not to object before MGIC pays dividends to the holding company.

Scheduled debt maturities beyond the next twelve months include \$650 million of our 5.25% Notes in 2028. See [Note 3 – “Debt”](#) to our consolidated financial statements for additional information about our long term debt. The description in [Note 3 - “Debt”](#) to our consolidated financial statements is qualified in its entirety by the terms of the notes. The terms of our 5.25% Notes are contained in a Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 12, 2020, between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, which is included as an exhibit to our 8-K filed with the SEC on August 12, 2020, and in the Indenture dated as of October 15, 2000 between us and the trustee.

Although not anticipated in the near term, we may also contribute funds to our insurance operations to comply with the PMIERS or the State Capital Requirements. See [“Overview – PMIERS”](#) above for a discussion of these requirements.

Debt at Subsidiaries

MGIC did not have any outstanding debt obligations at December 31, 2025. MGIC is a member of the FHLB, which provides MGIC access to an additional source of liquidity through a secured lending facility. We may borrow from the FHLB at any time.

Capital Adequacy

PMIERS

As of December 31, 2025, MGIC’s Available Assets under the PMIERS totaled approximately \$5.7 billion, an excess of approximately \$2.5 billion over its Minimum Required Assets; MGIC is in compliance with the requirements of the PMIERS and eligible to insure loans delivered to or purchased by the GSEs.

The table below presents the PMIERS capital credit for our reinsurance transactions.

PMIERS - Reinsurance Credit

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2025	2024
QSR Transactions	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,177
Home Re Transactions	434	666
Traditional XOL Transactions	966	388
Total capital credit for reinsurance transactions	\$ 2,802	\$ 2,231

The total calculated PMIERS credit for risk ceded under our XOL Transactions are based on the PMIERS requirement of the covered policies and the attachment and detachment points of the coverage, all of which fluctuate over time. (See [Note 1 - “Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation”](#).)

The PMIERS generally require us to hold significantly more Minimum Required Assets for delinquent loans than for performing loans and the Minimum Required Assets required to be held increases as the number of payments missed on a delinquent loan increases. Refer to [“Overview - PMIERS”](#) of this Annual Report and our risk factor titled *“We may not continue to meet the GSEs’ private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility”* for further discussion of PMIERS.

Risk-to-Capital

The risk-to-capital ratio is our net RIF divided by our policyholders' position. Our net RIF includes primary RIF and excludes risk on policies for which case loss reserves have been established and the risk covered by reinsurance transactions. MGIC's policyholders' position consists primarily of statutory policyholders' surplus (which generally changes due to statutory net income/loss and dividends paid, among other things), plus the statutory contingency loss reserve. The statutory contingency loss reserve is reported as a liability on the statutory balance sheet. A mortgage insurance company is required to make annual additions to a contingency loss reserve of approximately 50% of earned premiums. These contributions must generally be maintained for a period of ten years. However, with regulatory approval a mortgage insurance company may make early withdrawals from the contingency loss reserve when incurred losses exceed 35% of earned premiums in a calendar year.

The table below presents MGIC's risk-to-capital calculation.

Risk-to-Capital - MGIC

(In millions)	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
RIF - net ⁽¹⁾	\$	57,598	\$	58,213
Statutory policyholders' surplus	\$	887	\$	973
Statutory contingency reserve		4,853		4,833
Statutory policyholders' position	\$	5,740	\$	5,806
Risk-to-capital		10.0:1		10.0:1

(1) RIF – net, as shown in the table above, is net of reinsurance and exposure on policies for which case loss reserves have been established (\$1.8 billion at December 31, 2025 and \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2024).

For additional information regarding regulatory capital see [Note 13 – “Statutory Information”](#) to our consolidated financial statements as well as our risk factor titled “*State capital requirements may prevent us from continuing to write new insurance on an uninterrupted basis.*”

Financial Strength Ratings

Financial strength ratings are published by third-party rating agencies as an independent opinion of an insurer's financial strength and ability to meet ongoing insurance and contract obligations. The financial strength ratings for MGIC and MAC through the date of this filing are listed below:

MGIC Financial Strength Ratings

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook
Moody's Investors Service	A2	Stable
Standard and Poor's Rating Services	A-	Positive
A.M. Best	A	Stable

MAC Financial Strength Ratings

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook
Standard and Poor's Rating Services	A-	Positive
A.M. Best	A	Stable

For further information about the importance of MGIC's ratings and rating methodologies, see our risk factor titled “*Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and / or increase our losses.*”

Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting estimate described below requires significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Loss Reserves

The estimation of case loss reserves is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires significant judgment by management. Changes to our estimates could result in a material impact to our consolidated results and financial position, even in a stable economic environment.

Case Reserves

Case reserves are established for estimated insurance losses when notices of delinquency on insured mortgage loans are received. Such loans are referred to as being in our delinquency inventory. For reporting purposes, we consider a loan delinquent when it is two or more payments past due and has not become current or resulted in a claim payment. Although the accounting standard, ASC 944, regarding accounting and reporting by insurance entities specifically excludes mortgage insurance from its guidance relating to loss reserves, we establish loss reserves using the general principles contained in the insurance standard. However, consistent with industry standards for mortgage insurers, we do not establish case loss reserves for future claims on insured loans which are not currently delinquent.

We establish reserves using estimated claim rates and claim severities in estimating the ultimate loss.

The estimated claim rates and claim severities are used to determine the amount we estimate will actually be paid on the delinquent loans as of the reserve date. If a policy is rescinded we do not expect that it will result in a claim payment and thus the rescission generally reduces the historical claim rate used in establishing reserves. In addition, if a loan cures its delinquency, including through a successful loan modification, the cure reduces the historical claim rate used in establishing reserves. To establish reserves, we utilize a reserving model that continually incorporates historical data into the estimated claim rate. The model also incorporates an estimate for severity. The severity is estimated using the historical percentage of our claims paid compared to our loan exposures, as well as the RIF of the loans currently in default. We do not utilize an explicit rescission rate in our reserving methodology, but rather our reserving methodology incorporates the effects rescission activity has had on our historical claim rate and claim severities. We review recent trends in the claim rate, claim severity, levels of defaults by geography and average loan exposure. As a result, the process to determine reserves does not include quantitative ranges of outcomes that are reasonably likely to occur.

The claim rates and claim severities are affected by external events, including actual economic conditions such as changes in unemployment rates, interest rates or housing values, pandemics and natural disasters. Our estimation process does not include a correlation between claim rates and claim severities to projected economic conditions such as changes in unemployment rates, interest rates or housing values. Our experience is that analysis of that nature would not produce reliable results as the change in one economic condition cannot be isolated to determine its specific effect on our ultimate paid losses because each economic condition is also influenced by other economic conditions. Additionally, the changes and interactions of these economic conditions are not likely homogeneous throughout the regions in which we conduct business. Each economic condition influences our ultimate paid losses differently, even if apparently similar in nature. Furthermore, changes in economic conditions may not necessarily be reflected in our loss development in the quarter or year in which the changes occur. Actual claim results generally lag changes in economic conditions by at least nine to twelve months.

Our estimate of loss reserves is sensitive to changes in claim rate and claim severity; it is possible that even a relatively small change in our estimated claim rate or claim severity could have a material impact on reserves and, correspondingly, on our consolidated results of operations even in a stable economic environment. For example, as of December 31, 2025, assuming all other factors remain constant, a \$1,000 increase/decrease in the average claim severity reserve factor would change the reserve amount by approximately +/- \$7 million. A one percentage point increase/decrease in the average claim rate reserve factor would change the reserve amount by approximately +/- \$19 million. Historically, it has not been uncommon for us to experience variability in the development of loss reserves from period to period, as shown in the table below:

Historical Development of Loss Reserves

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Losses incurred related to prior years ⁽¹⁾	Reserve at end of prior year
2025	(155,179)	462,662
2024	(212,476)	505,379
2023	(208,514)	557,988
2022	(404,130)	883,522
2021	(60,015)	880,537

(1) A negative number for a prior year indicates a redundancy of loss reserves. A positive number for a prior year indicates a deficiency of loss reserves.

See [Note 8 – “Loss Reserves”](#) to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recent loss development.

Glossary of terms and acronyms

/ A

ARMs

Adjustable rate mortgages

ABS

Asset-backed securities

Annual Persistency

The percentage of our insurance remaining in force from one year prior.

ASC

Accounting Standards Codification

Available Assets

Assets, as designated under the PMIERS, that are readily available to pay claims, and include the most liquid investments.

/ B

Book or book year

A group of loans insured in a particular calendar year

BPMI

Borrower-paid mortgage insurance

BPS

Basis Points

/ C

CECL

Current expected credit losses covered under ASC 326

CFPB

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

CLO

Collateralized loan obligations

CMBS

Commercial mortgage-backed securities

COVID-19 Pandemic

An outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease, later named COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and a national emergency in the United States in March 2020.

CRT

Credit risk transfer. The transfer of a portion of mortgage credit risk to the private sector through different forms of transactions and structures.

/ D

DAC

Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs

Debt-to-income ("DTI") ratio

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of a borrower's total debt payments to gross income.

Delinquent Loan

A loan that is past due on a mortgage payment. A delinquent loan is typically reported to us by servicers when the loan has missed two or more payments. A loan will continue to be reported as delinquent until it becomes current or a claim payment has been made. A delinquent loan is also referred to as a default.

Delinquency Rate

The percentage of insured loans that are delinquent

Direct

Before giving effect to reinsurance

/ E

EPS

Earnings per share

/ F

Fannie Mae

Federal National Mortgage Association

FCRA

Fair Credit Reporting Act

FHA

Federal Housing Administration

FHFA

Federal Housing Finance Agency

FHLB

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, of which MGIC is a member

FICO score

A measure of consumer credit risk provided by credit bureaus, typically produced from statistical models by Fair Isaac Corporation utilizing data collected by the credit bureaus

Freddie Mac

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

/ G**GAAP**

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States

GSEs

Government Sponsored Enterprise. Collectively, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

/ H**HAMP**

Home Affordable Modification Program

HARP

Home Affordable Refinance Program

Home Re Entities

Unaffiliated special purpose insurers domiciled in Bermuda that participate in our aggregate XOL Transactions through the ILN market

Home Re Transactions

Excess-of-loss reinsurance transactions with the Home Re Entities

HOPA

Homeowners Protection Act

/ I**IBNR Reserves**

Loss reserves established on loans we estimate are delinquent, but for which the delinquency has not been reported to us

IIF

Insurance in force is the unpaid principal balance, either reported to us by mortgage servicers or estimated by us, for the loans we insure.

ILN

Insurance-linked notes

/ L**LAE**

Loss adjustment expenses, which includes the costs of settling claims, including legal and other expenses and general expenses of administering the claims settlement process

Loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the dollar amount of the first mortgage loan to the value of the property at the time the loan became insured and does not reflect subsequent housing price appreciation or depreciation. Subordinate mortgages may also be present.

Long-term debt:**5.25% Notes**

5.25% Senior Notes due on August 15, 2028, with interest payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year.

Loss ratio

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of losses incurred, net to net premiums earned

Low down payment loans or mortgages

Loans with less than 20% down payments

LPMI

Lender-paid mortgage insurance

/ M**MBS**

Mortgage-backed securities

MD&A

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

MGIC

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation, a subsidiary of MGIC Investment Corporation

MAC

MGIC Assurance Corporation, a subsidiary of MGIC

Minimum Required Assets

The minimum amount of Available Assets that must be held under the PMIERS, which is based on an insurer's book of RIF and is calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions, reduced for credit given for risk ceded under reinsurance transactions, and subject to a floor of \$400 million

MPP

Minimum Policyholder Position, as required under certain state requirements. The “policyholder position” of a mortgage insurer is its net worth or surplus, contingency reserve and a portion of the reserves for unearned premiums.

/ N

N/A

Not applicable for the period presented

NAIC

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners

NIW

New Insurance Written, is the aggregate original principal amount of the mortgages that are insured during a period.

N/M

Data, or calculation, deemed not meaningful for the period presented

NPL Settlement

The commutation of coverage on non-performing loans, which are delinquent loans, at any stage in their delinquency.

/ O

OCI

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin

/ P

PMI

Private Mortgage Insurance (as an industry or product type)

PMIERS

Private Mortgage Insurer Eligibility Requirements issued by each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to set forth requirements that an approved insurer must meet and maintain to provide mortgage guaranty insurance on loans delivered to or acquired by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, as applicable

Premium Rate

The contractual rate charged for coverage under our insurance policies

Premium Yield

The ratio of premium earned divided by the average IIF outstanding for the period measured

Primary Insurance

Insurance that provides mortgage default protection on individual loans

Profit Commission

Payments we receive from reinsurers under each of our quota share reinsurance transactions if the annual loss ratio is below levels specified in the quota share reinsurance transaction

/ Q

QSR Transaction

Quota share reinsurance transaction with a group of unaffiliated reinsurers

/ R

RESPA

Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act

RIF

Risk in force, which for an individual loan insured by us, is equal to the unpaid loan principal balance, as reported to us, multiplied by the insurance coverage percentage. RIF is sometimes referred to as exposure.

Risk-to-capital

Under certain state regulations, the ratio of RIF, net of reinsurance and exposure on policies currently in default and for which loss reserves have been established, to the level of statutory capital

RMBS

Residential mortgage-backed securities

/ S

State Capital Requirements

Under certain state regulations, the minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force (or similar measure)

/ T

TILA

Truth in Lending Act

Traditional XOL Transaction

Excess-of-loss reinsurance transaction with a group of unaffiliated reinsurers

/ U

Underwriting expense ratio

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of other underwriting and operating expenses, net and amortization of DAC to net premiums written

Underwriting profit

Net premiums earned minus losses incurred, net and other underwriting and operating expenses, net

USDA

U.S. Department of Agriculture

/ V

VA

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

VIE

Variable interest entity

/ X**XOL Transactions**

Excess-of-loss reinsurance transactions executed through the Home Re Transactions and the Traditional XOL Transactions

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our investment portfolio is essentially a fixed income portfolio and is exposed to market risk. Important drivers of the market risk are credit spread risk and interest rate risk.

Credit spread risk is the risk that we will incur a loss due to adverse changes in credit spreads. Credit spread is the additional yield on fixed income securities above the risk-free rate (typically referenced as the yield on U.S. Treasury securities) that market participants require to compensate them for assuming credit, liquidity and/or prepayment risks.

We manage credit risk via our investment policy guidelines which primarily place our investments in investment grade securities and limit the amount of our credit exposure to any one issue, issuer and type of instrument. Guideline and investment portfolio detail is available in "Business – Section E, Investment Portfolio" in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Interest rate risk is the risk that we will incur a loss due to adverse changes in interest rates relative to the characteristics of our interest bearing assets.

One of the measures used to quantify this exposure is effective duration. Effective duration measures the price sensitivity of the assets to the changes in spreads. At December 31, 2025, the effective duration of our fixed income investment portfolio was 4.2 years, which means that an instantaneous parallel shift in the yield curve of 100 basis points would result in a change of 4.2% in the fair value of our fixed income portfolio. For an upward shift in the yield curve, the fair value of our portfolio would decrease and for a downward shift in the yield curve, the fair value would increase. A discussion of portfolio strategy appears in "[Management's Discussion and Analysis – Balance Sheet Review– Investment Portfolio](#)."

Risk Factors

As used below, "we," "our" and "us" refer to MGIC Investment Corporation's consolidated operations or to MGIC Investment Corporation, as the context requires; and "MGIC" refers to Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation.

Risk Factors Relating to the Mortgage Insurance Industry and its Regulation

Economic downturns and/or declines in home prices may lead to increased losses.

Our business is sensitive to general macroeconomic conditions and fluctuations in the housing market. Events such as recession, unemployment, reduction in household income, decreases in home prices, inflation, shifts in the comparative cost of renting versus owning a home, and changes in family status may affect a borrower's ability or willingness to make mortgage payments. Such events are outside of our control, difficult to predict, and generally increase loan delinquencies and claims. The U.S. economy may be vulnerable to an array of factors, including inflation, geopolitical tensions and/or conflicts, rising national debt, ongoing fiscal deficits, and disruptions to international trade. Additionally, economic conditions may differ from region to region. Information about the geographic dispersion of our risk in force and delinquency inventory can be found in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

A decline in home prices may make it more difficult for borrowers to sell or refinance their homes, increasing the risk of default. A decline in home prices may occur even absent a deterioration in economic conditions, such as changes in buyers' perceptions of the potential for future appreciation, restrictions on and the cost of mortgage credit due to more stringent underwriting standards, elevated interest rates, increased cost of homeowners insurance, changes to the tax deductibility of mortgage interest, decreases in the rate of household formations, or other factors. A decline in home prices may result in loan balances exceeding home values, discouraging borrowers from continuing to make payments. Although the rate of home price appreciation recently reached historically high rates, the rate of growth is moderating: according to the seasonally-adjusted Purchase-Only U.S. Home Price Index of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (the "FHFA"), which is based on single-family properties whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, home prices increased by 1.4% from January 2025 through November 2025, after increasing 4.8% and 6.7% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The national average price-to-income ratio exceeds its historical average, in part as a result of recent home price appreciation outpacing increases in income. Elevated home prices have contributed to affordability constraints, which may lead to reduced demand and downward pressure on prices at both regional and national levels.

Changes in the business practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ("the GSEs"), federal legislation that changes their charters or a restructuring of the GSEs could reduce our revenues or increase our losses.

The substantial majority of our new insurance written ("NIW") is for loans purchased by the GSEs; therefore, the business practices of the GSEs greatly impact our business. The GSEs possess substantial market power, which enables them to influence our business and the mortgage insurance industry in general. In 2008, the housing market was in severe decline, which damaged the financial condition of the GSEs. FHFA placed the GSEs into conservatorship on September 7, 2008 and the FHFA has the authority to control and direct their operations. Given that the Director of the FHFA serves at the pleasure of the President, the agency's agenda, policies and actions may be influenced by the then-current administration.

Changes in the status, powers, or supervision of the GSEs, whether through legislation or administrative action, that impact private mortgage insurers could have an adverse effect on our business, revenue, results of operations and financial condition. Business practices of the GSEs that affect the mortgage insurance industry include:

- The GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements ("PMIERS"), the financial requirements of which are discussed in our risk factor titled *"We may not continue to meet the GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility."*
- The capital and collateral requirements for participants in the GSEs' alternative forms of credit enhancement discussed in our risk factor titled *"The amount of insurance we write could be adversely affected if lenders and investors select alternatives to private mortgage insurance or are unable to obtain capital relief for mortgage insurance."*
- The level of private mortgage insurance coverage, subject to the limitations of the GSEs' charters, when private mortgage insurance is used as the required credit enhancement on low down payment mortgages (the GSEs generally require a level of mortgage insurance coverage that is higher than the level of coverage required by their charters; any change in the required level of coverage will impact our new risk written).
- The amount of loan level price adjustments and guaranty fees (which result in higher costs to borrowers) that the GSEs assess on loans that require private mortgage insurance. The requirements of the new GSE capital framework may lead the GSEs to increase their guaranty fees. In addition, the FHFA has indicated that it is reviewing the GSEs' pricing in connection with preparing them to exit conservatorship and to ensure that pricing subsidies benefit only affordable housing activities.
- Whether the GSEs select or influence the mortgage lender's selection of the mortgage insurer providing coverage.
- The underwriting standards that determine which loans are eligible for purchase by the GSEs, which can affect the quality of the risk insured by the mortgage insurer and the availability of mortgage loans.
- The terms on which mortgage insurance coverage can be canceled before reaching the cancellation thresholds established by law and the business practices associated with such cancellations. If the GSEs or other mortgage investors change their practices regarding the timing of cancellation of mortgage insurance due to home price appreciation, policy goals, changing risk tolerances or otherwise, we could experience an unexpected reduction in our insurance in force ("IIF"), which would negatively impact our business and financial results. For more information, see the discussion below regarding the GSEs' Equitable Housing Plans and our risk factor titled *"The length of time our insurance policies remain in force has a significant impact on our results."*
- The programs established by the GSEs intended to avoid or mitigate loss on insured mortgages and the circumstances in which mortgage servicers must implement such programs.
- The terms that the GSEs require to be included in mortgage insurance policies for loans that they purchase, including limitations on the rescission rights of mortgage insurers.
- The extent to which the GSEs intervene in mortgage insurers' claims paying practices, rescission practices or rescission settlement practices with lenders.
- The maximum loan limits of the GSEs compared to those of the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") and other investors.
- Benchmarks established by the FHFA for loans to be purchased by the GSEs, which can affect the loans available to be insured.

- The establishment, modification, or termination of programs intended to promote affordable housing for low-income borrowers.

To the extent the business practices and policies of the GSEs regarding mortgage insurance coverage, costs and cancellation change, such changes may negatively impact the mortgage insurance industry and our financial results.

Congress and executive branch officials have periodically proposed various plans for the reform of the GSEs, including through privatization and/or termination of FHFA's conservatorship. However, it is unclear what reforms will ultimately be implemented, if any, and what the time frame for any such reforms will be. The potential impact of any such plan on our business and financial results remains uncertain.

It is uncertain what role the GSEs, FHA and private capital, including private mortgage insurance, will play in the residential housing finance system in the future. The timing and impact on our business of any resulting changes are uncertain. For changes that would require Congressional action to implement it is difficult to estimate when Congressional action would be final and how long any associated phase-in period may last.

We may not continue to meet the GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility.

We must comply with a GSE's PMIERS to be eligible to insure loans delivered to or purchased by that GSE. The PMIERS include financial requirements, as well as business, quality control and certain transaction approval requirements. The PMIERS provide that the GSEs may amend any provision of the PMIERS or impose additional requirements with an effective date specified by the GSEs.

The financial requirements of the PMIERS require a mortgage insurer's "Available Assets" (generally only the most liquid assets of an insurer) to equal or exceed its "Minimum Required Assets" (which are generally based on an insurer's book of risk in force and calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions, reduced for credit given for risk ceded under reinsurance agreements). MGIC is in compliance with the PMIERS and eligible to insure loans purchased by the GSEs; however, if our Available Assets fall below our Minimum Required Assets, we would not be in compliance with the PMIERS. Our ability to continue to comply with PMIERS financial requirements could be affected by several factors, including:

- Amendments to PMIERS, or changes to the way the GSEs interpret the existing PMIERS.
- An increase in the number of loan delinquencies. The PMIERS generally require us to hold significantly more Minimum Required Assets for delinquent loans than for performing loans, and the Minimum Required Assets required to be held increases as the number of payments missed on a delinquent loan increases. If we are required to hold more capital relative to our insured loans it could adversely affect our business and results of operations.
- The credit we receive for the investments in our investment portfolio. Under PMIERS, specified assets are excluded, limited or haircut for purposes of being counted as Available Assets.
- Changes to the amount of credit we receive for risk ceded under our QSR and XOL reinsurance transactions, which are discussed in our risk factors titled "*Our underwriting practices and the mix of business we write affects our Minimum Required Assets under the PMIERS, our premium yields and the likelihood of claims*" and "*Reinsurance may be unavailable at current levels and prices, and/or the GSEs may reduce the amount of capital credit we receive for our reinsurance transactions.*"
- Failure to meet certain transactional approval conditions imposed by PMIERS. Such failure may restrict or delay us from taking certain actions that would be advantageous to our investors.

The PMIERS provide a list of remediation actions for a mortgage insurer's non-compliance, with additional actions possible in the GSEs' discretion. At the extreme, the GSEs may suspend or terminate our eligibility to insure loans purchased by them. Such suspension or termination would significantly reduce the volume of our NIW, the substantial majority of which is for loans delivered to or purchased by the GSEs.

Should capital be needed by MGIC in the future, capital contributions from our holding company may not be available due to competing demands on holding company resources.

Because loss reserve estimates are subject to uncertainties, paid claims may be substantially different than our loss reserves.

When we establish case reserves, we estimate our ultimate loss on delinquent loans by estimating the number of such loans that will result in a claim payment (the "claim rate"), and further estimating the amount of the claim payment (the "claim severity"). Changes to our claim rate and claim severity estimates could have a material impact

on our future results, even in a stable economic environment. Our estimates incorporate anticipated cures, loss mitigation activity, rescissions and curtailments. The establishment of loss reserves is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires significant judgment by management. Our actual claim payments may differ substantially from our loss reserve estimates. Our estimates could be affected by several factors, including a change in regional or national economic conditions as discussed in these risk factors and a change in the length of time loans are delinquent before claims are received. Generally, the longer a loan is delinquent before a claim is received, the greater the severity. Forbearance programs intended to preserve homeownership for borrowers at risk of foreclosure increase the average time it takes to receive claims. Generally, losses follow a seasonal trend in which the first half of the year has stronger credit performance than the second half, with higher cure rates and lower new delinquency notice activity. The state of the economy, local housing markets, pandemics, natural disasters, and various other factors, may result in delinquencies not following the typical pattern.

We are subject to comprehensive regulation and other requirements, which we may fail to satisfy.

We are subject to comprehensive regulation, including by state insurance departments. Many regulations are designed for the protection of our insured policyholders and consumers, rather than for the benefit of investors. Mortgage insurers, including MGIC, have in the past been involved in litigation and regulatory actions related to alleged violations of the anti-referral fee provisions of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA"), and the notice provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"). While these proceedings in the aggregate did not result in material liability for MGIC, there can be no assurance that the outcome of future proceedings, if any, under these laws or others would not have a material adverse effect on us.

In the past we have provided contract underwriting services, including on loans for which we are not providing mortgage insurance. These services are subject to contractual obligations and federal and state regulation. Our failure to meet the standards set forth in the applicable contracts or regulations would subject us to potential litigation or regulatory action. To the extent that we are construed to have made independent credit decisions in connection with our contract underwriting activities, we also could be subject to increased regulatory requirements under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act ("ECOA"), FCRA, and other laws. Under relevant laws, examination may also be made of whether a mortgage insurer's underwriting decisions have a disparate impact on persons belonging to a protected class in violation of the law.

Although their scope varies, state insurance laws generally grant broad supervisory powers to agencies or officials to examine insurance companies and enforce rules or exercise discretion affecting almost every significant aspect of the insurance business, including payment for the referral of insurance business, establishing premium rates, discrimination in pricing and underwriting, and minimum capital requirements. The increased use by the private mortgage insurance industry of risk-based pricing systems that establish premium rates based on more attributes than previously considered, and of algorithms, artificial intelligence and data and analytics, has led to additional regulatory scrutiny of these and other matters such as data privacy and access to insurance. For more information about state capital requirements, see our risk factor titled "*State capital requirements may prevent us from continuing to write new insurance on an uninterrupted basis.*" For information about regulation of data privacy, see our risk factor titled "*We could be materially adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or failure of information security controls.*" For more details about the various ways in which our subsidiaries are regulated, see "Business - Regulation" in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

While we have established policies and procedures to comply with applicable laws and regulations, many such laws and regulations are complex and it is not possible to predict the eventual scope, duration or outcome of any reviews or investigations. A regulatory action against us could have an adverse material adverse effect on our reputation, business and financial results.

The effects of pandemics, severe weather events, or other disasters may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Pandemics and other disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires and floods, or other events related to climate change, could trigger an economic downturn in the affected areas, or in areas with similar risks, which could result in a decrease in home prices, an increased claim rate and increased claim severity in those areas. Due to the increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, some homeowners' insurers are increasing premium rates or withdrawing from certain states or areas that they deem to be high risk. Even though we do not generally insure losses related to property damage, the inability of a borrower to obtain hazard and/or flood insurance, or the increased cost of such insurance, could lead to a decrease in home prices in the affected areas and an increase in delinquencies and our incurred losses.

The PMIERS require us to maintain significantly more "Minimum Required Assets" for delinquent loans than for performing loans. See our risk factor titled "*We may not continue to meet the GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility.*"

Pandemics and other disasters could also lead to increased reinsurance rates or reduced availability of reinsurance. This may cause us to retain more risk than we otherwise would and could negatively affect our compliance with the financial requirements of State Capital Requirements and the PMIERS. Similarly, pandemics and other disasters may impact the value of and cause volatility in our investment portfolio, which could also negatively affect our compliance with the financial requirements of PMIERS.

To the extent that government authorities, including FHFA and the GSEs, change their approach to the management of climate risk (including through GSE guideline or mortgage insurance policy changes) those changes could affect the volume and characteristics of our NIW (including its policy terms), and home prices and defaults in certain areas, in turn impacting our business and financial results.

Reinsurance may be unavailable at current levels and prices, and/or the GSEs may reduce the amount of capital credit we receive for our reinsurance transactions.

We have in place QSR and XOL reinsurance transactions providing various amounts of coverage on our risk in force as of December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 7 – “Reinsurance” and “Consolidated Results of Operations – Reinsurance Transactions” of this Annual Report, for more information about coverage under our reinsurance transactions. The reinsurance transactions reduce the tail-risk associated with stress scenarios. As a result, they reduce the risk-based capital that we are required to hold to support the risk and they allow us to earn higher returns on risk-based capital for our business than we would without them. However, market conditions impact the availability and cost of reinsurance. Reinsurance may not always be available to us, or available only on terms or at costs that we consider unacceptable. If we are not able to obtain reinsurance we will be required to hold additional capital to support our risk in force.

Reinsurance transactions subject us to counterparty risk, including the financial capability of the reinsurers to make payments for losses ceded to them under the reinsurance agreements. As reinsurance does not relieve us of our obligation to pay claims to our policyholders, our inability to recover losses from a reinsurer could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the GSEs may change the credit they allow under the PMIERS for risk ceded under our reinsurance transactions. In addition, we may not receive the same level of credit under future reinsurance transactions that we receive under existing transactions. Refer to “Consolidated Results of Operations – Reinsurance Transactions” in this Annual Report for information about the calculated PMIERS credit for our XOL transactions. At present, the GSE capital framework provides more capital credit for transactions with higher rated counterparties, as well as those who are diversified. If the GSEs were to reduce the credit that we receive for reinsurance under the PMIERS, it could result in decreased returns absent an increase in our premium rates. An increase in our premium rates to adjust for a decrease in reinsurance credit may lead to a decrease in our NIW and net income.

Because we establish loss reserves only upon a loan delinquency rather than based on estimates of our ultimate losses on risk in force, losses may have a disproportionate adverse effect on our earnings in certain periods.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we establish case reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses only when delinquency notices are received for insured loans that are two or more payments past due and for loans we estimate are delinquent but for which delinquency notices have not yet been received (which we include in “IBNR”). Losses that may occur from loans that are not delinquent are not reflected in our financial statements, except when a “premium deficiency” is recorded. A premium deficiency would be recorded if the present value of expected future losses and expenses exceeds the present value of expected future premiums, anticipated investment income, and already established loss reserves on the applicable loans. As a result, future losses incurred on loans that are not currently delinquent may have a material impact on future results as delinquencies emerge.

State capital requirements may prevent us from continuing to write new insurance on an uninterrupted basis.

The insurance laws of 16 jurisdictions, including Wisconsin, MGIC’s domiciliary state, require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to its risk in force (or a similar measure) in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. We refer to these requirements as the “State Capital Requirements.” While they vary among jurisdictions, the most common State Capital Requirements allow for a maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25 to 1. A risk-to-capital ratio will increase if (i) the percentage decrease in capital exceeds the percentage decrease in insured risk, or (ii) the percentage increase in capital is less than the percentage increase in insured risk. Wisconsin does not regulate capital by using a risk-to-capital measure but instead requires a minimum policyholder position (“MPP”). MGIC’s “policyholder position” includes its net worth, or surplus, and its contingency reserve.

Our risk-to-capital ratio and MPP reflect credit for the risk ceded under our reinsurance agreements with unaffiliated reinsurers. If MGIC is not allowed an agreed level of credit under the State Capital Requirements, MGIC may terminate the reinsurance transactions, without penalty.

In 2023, the NAIC adopted a revised Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The updated Model Act includes requirements relating to, among other things: (i) capital and minimum capital requirements, and contingency reserves; (ii) restrictions on mortgage insurers' investments in notes secured by mortgages; (iii) prudent underwriting standards and formal underwriting guidelines; (iv) the establishment of formal, internal "Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Programs" with respect to in-force business; and (v) reinsurance and prohibitions on captive reinsurance arrangements. It is uncertain when the revised Model Act will be adopted in any jurisdiction. The provisions of the Model Act, if adopted in their final form, are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our business. It is unknown whether any changes will be made by state legislatures prior to adoption, and the effect changes, if any, will have on the mortgage guaranty insurance market generally, or on our business. Wisconsin, where MGIC is domiciled, has begun the process to replace current mortgage insurance regulations with the Model Act; however it is expected that modifications will be made before formal adoption.

While MGIC currently meets the State Capital Requirements of Wisconsin and all other jurisdictions, it could be prevented from writing new business in the future in all jurisdictions if it fails to meet the State Capital Requirements of Wisconsin, or it could be prevented from writing new business in a particular jurisdiction if it fails to meet the State Capital Requirements of that jurisdiction, and in each case if MGIC does not obtain a waiver of such requirements. It is possible that regulatory action by one or more jurisdictions, including those that do not have specific State Capital Requirements, may prevent MGIC from continuing to write new insurance in such jurisdictions. If we are unable to write business in a particular jurisdiction, lenders may be unwilling to procure insurance from us anywhere. In addition, a lender's assessment of the future ability of our insurance operations to meet the State Capital Requirements or the PMIERS may affect its willingness to procure insurance from us. In this regard, see our risk factor titled "*Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and/or increase our losses.*" A possible future failure by MGIC to meet the State Capital Requirements or the PMIERS will not necessarily mean that MGIC lacks sufficient resources to pay claims on its insurance liabilities. You should read the rest of these risk factors for information about matters that could negatively affect MGIC's compliance with State Capital Requirements and its claims paying resources.

If the volume of low down payment home mortgage originations declines, the amount of insurance that we write could decline.

The factors that may affect the volume of low down payment mortgage originations include the health of the U.S. economy; conditions in regional and local economies and the level of consumer confidence; the health and stability of the financial services industry; restrictions on mortgage credit due to more stringent underwriting standards, liquidity issues or risk-retention and/or capital requirements affecting lenders; the level of home mortgage interest rates; housing affordability; new and existing housing availability; the rate of household formation, which is influenced, in part, by population and immigration trends; homeownership rates; the rate of home price appreciation, which in times of heavy refinancing can affect whether refinanced loans have LTV ratios that require private mortgage insurance; the extent to which the GSEs' business practices shift the market away from the GSEs to the FHA, other government execution channels, or lender portfolios; tax policy; and government housing policy. A decline in the volume of low down payment home mortgage originations could decrease demand for mortgage insurance and limit our NIW. For other factors that could decrease the demand for mortgage insurance, see our risk factor titled "*The amount of insurance we write could be adversely affected if lenders and investors select alternatives to private mortgage insurance or are unable to obtain capital relief for mortgage insurance.*"

The amount of insurance we write could be adversely affected if lenders and investors select alternatives to private mortgage insurance or are unable to obtain capital relief for mortgage insurance.

Alternatives to private mortgage insurance include:

- investors using risk mitigation and credit risk transfer techniques other than private mortgage insurance, or accepting credit risk without credit enhancement;
- lenders and other investors holding mortgages in portfolio and self-insuring;
- lenders using FHA, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA") and other government mortgage insurance programs; and
- lenders originating mortgages using piggyback structures to avoid private mortgage insurance, such as a first mortgage with an 80% loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio and a second mortgage with a 10%, 15% or 20% LTV ratio rather than a first mortgage with a 90%, 95% or 100% LTV ratio that has private mortgage insurance.

The GSEs' charters generally require credit enhancement for a low down payment mortgage loan (a loan in an amount that exceeds 80% of a home's value) in order for such loan to be eligible for purchase by the GSEs. Private mortgage insurance generally has been purchased by lenders in primary mortgage market transactions to satisfy this credit enhancement requirement. In 2018, the GSEs initiated secondary mortgage market programs with loan level mortgage default coverage provided by various (re)insurers that are not mortgage insurers governed by PMIERS, and that are not selected by the lenders. These programs, which currently account for a small percentage of the low down payment market, compete with traditional private mortgage insurance and, due to differences in policy terms, they may offer premium rates that are below prevalent single premium lender-paid mortgage insurance ("LPMI") rates. We participate in these programs from time to time. See our risk factor titled "*Changes in the business practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ("the GSEs"), federal legislation that changes their charters or a restructuring of the GSEs could reduce our revenues or increase our losses*" for a discussion of various business practices of the GSEs that may be changed, including through expansion or modification of these programs.

The GSEs (and other investors) have also used other forms of credit enhancement that did not involve traditional private mortgage insurance, such as engaging in credit-linked note transactions executed in the capital markets, or using other forms of debt issuances or securitizations that transfer credit risk directly to other investors, including competitors and an affiliate of MGIC; using other risk mitigation techniques in conjunction with reduced levels of private mortgage insurance coverage; or accepting credit risk without credit enhancement.

Government-supported mortgage insurance programs are not subject to the same capital requirements, risk tolerance or business objectives as private mortgage insurance companies and generally have greater financial flexibility in setting their pricing, guidelines and capacity, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage. If the FHA or other government-supported mortgage insurance programs increase their share of the mortgage insurance market, our business could be affected. Factors that influence market share include relative rates and fees, underwriting guidelines and loan limits of the FHA, VA, private mortgage insurers and the GSEs; changes to the GSEs' business practices; lenders' perceptions of legal risks under FHA versus GSE programs; flexibility for the FHA to establish new products as a result of federal legislation and programs; returns expected to be obtained by lenders for Ginnie Mae securitization of FHA-insured loans compared to those obtained from selling loans to the GSEs for securitization; and differences in policy terms, such as the ability of a borrower to cancel insurance coverage under certain circumstances.

The FHA's share of the low down payment residential mortgages that were subject to FHA, VA, USDA or primary private mortgage insurance was 34.3% in 2025, 33.5% in 2024, and 33.2% in 2023. Since 2012, the FHA's market share has been as low as 23.4% (2020) and as high as 42.1% (in 2012). Generally, we expect FHA market share to increase in environments with lower origination volume.

The VA's share of the low down payment residential mortgages that were subject to FHA, VA, USDA or primary private mortgage insurance was 26.8% in 2025, 24.5% in 2024, and 21.5% in 2023. Since 2012, the VA's market share has been as high as 30.9% (in 2020). The VA's 2023 market share was the lowest since 2013 (22.8%). The VA program offers 100% LTV ratio loans for qualifying borrowers.

In July 2023, the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency proposed a revised regulatory capital rule, known as the Basel III End Game, that would impose higher capital standards on large U.S. banks. Under the proposed regulation's new expanded risk-based approach, it was interpreted that affected banks would no longer receive risk-based capital relief for mortgage insurance on loans held in their portfolios. In September 2024, it was announced that regulators may revise the proposed rule, including by lowering the proposed-risk weighting for loans secured by residential real estate. In November 2024, it was announced that the proposed rule will be placed on hold. It is possible that in the future the proposed rule could be re-proposed or an entirely different proposal could be made.

The length of time our insurance policies remain in force has a significant impact on our results.

The premium from a single premium policy is collected upfront and generally earned over the estimated life of the policy. In contrast, premiums from monthly and annual premium policies are received each month or year, as applicable, and earned each month over the life of the policy. In each year, most of our premiums earned are from insurance that has been written in prior years. As a result, the length of time insurance remains in force, which is generally measured by annual persistency (the percentage of our insurance remaining in force from one year prior), is a significant determinant of our revenues. A higher than expected persistency rate may decrease the profitability from single premium policies because they will remain in force longer and may increase the incidence of claims that was estimated when the policies were written. A low persistency rate on monthly and annual premium policies will reduce future premiums but may also reduce the incidence of claims, while a high persistency on those policies will increase future premiums but may increase the incidence of claims.

Our persistency rate is primarily affected by the level of current mortgage interest rates compared to the mortgage coupon rates on our insurance in force, which affects the vulnerability of the IIF to refinancing; and the current

amount of equity that borrowers have in the homes underlying our insurance in force. The amount of equity affects persistency in the following ways:

- Borrowers with significant equity may be able to refinance their loans without requiring mortgage insurance.
- The Homeowners Protection Act ("HOPA") requires servicers to cancel mortgage insurance when a borrower's LTV ratio meets or is scheduled to meet certain levels, generally based on the original value of the home and subject to various conditions and exclusions.
- The GSEs' mortgage insurance cancellation guidelines apply more broadly than HOPA and also consider a home's current value. For more information about the GSEs' guidelines and business practices, and how they may change, see our risk factor titled "*Changes in the business practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ("the GSEs"), federal legislation that changes their charters or a restructuring of the GSEs could reduce our revenues or increase our losses.*"

We are susceptible to disruptions in the servicing of mortgage loans that we insure and we rely on third-party reporting for information regarding the mortgage loans we insure.

We depend on reliable, consistent third-party servicing of the loans that we insure. An increase in delinquent loans may result in liquidity issues for servicers. When a mortgage loan that is collateral for a mortgage-backed security ("MBS") becomes delinquent, the servicer is usually required to continue to pay principal and interest to the MBS investors, generally for four months, even though the servicer is not receiving payments from borrowers. This may cause liquidity issues, especially for non-bank servicers (who service approximately 59% of the loans underlying our IIF as of December 31, 2025) because they do not have the same sources of liquidity that bank servicers have. Consolidation in the mortgage servicing market may also lead to increased risk as a large servicer's operational failures, system outages, or policy changes could affect a larger portion of our IIF.

Servicers who experience future liquidity issues may be less likely to advance premiums to us on policies covering delinquent loans or to remit premiums on policies covering loans that are not delinquent. Our policies generally allow us to cancel coverage on loans that are not delinquent if the premiums are not paid within a grace period.

An increase in delinquent loans or a transfer of servicing resulting from liquidity issues, may increase the operational burden on servicers, cause a disruption in the servicing of delinquent loans and reduce servicers' abilities to undertake mitigation efforts that could help limit our losses.

We have delegated authority to the GSEs to implement certain loss mitigation options (e.g., modifications, short sales, and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure) on certain loans we insure. The GSEs in turn have delegated such authority to most of their approved servicers, pursuant to delegation agreements. Servicers who service GSE-owned loans are required to operate under the GSEs' required standards in accepting certain loss mitigation alternatives. We rely on these servicers to appropriately make decisions to mitigate our exposure to loss. In some cases, loss mitigation decisions may not be favorable to us and may increase the incidence and/or severity of paid claims. Ineffective delegation procedures or the failure of servicers to operate pursuant to required standards may increase our losses and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. We may terminate delegation of some of these loss mitigation decisions to the GSEs; however, such termination may adversely affect our relationships with the GSEs and servicers.

The information presented in this report and on our website with respect to the mortgage loans we insure is based on information reported to us by third parties, including the servicers and originators of the mortgage loans, and information presented may be subject to lapses or inaccuracies in reporting from such third parties. In many cases, we may not be aware that information reported to us is incorrect until such time as a claim is made against us under the relevant insurance policy. We do not consistently receive monthly policy status information from servicers for single premium policies and may not be aware that the mortgage loans insured by such policies have been repaid. We periodically attempt to determine if coverage is still in force on such policies by asking the last servicer of record or through the periodic reconciliation of loan information with certain servicers. It may be possible that our reports continue to reflect, as active, policies on mortgage loans that have been repaid.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business Generally

If our risk management programs are not effective in identifying, controlling or mitigating the risks we face, or if the models we use are inaccurate, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our enterprise risk management program, described in "Business - Our Products and Services - Risk Management" in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, may not be effective in identifying, or adequate in controlling or mitigating, the risks we face in our business.

We employ proprietary and third-party models for a wide range of purposes, including the following: projecting losses, premiums, expenses, and returns; pricing products; determining the techniques used to underwrite insurance; estimating reserves; evaluating risk; determining internal capital requirements; procuring automated valuations; and performing stress testing. These models rely on estimates, projections, and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may not always operate as intended. This can be especially true when extraordinary events occur, such as wars, periods of extreme inflation, pandemics, or environmental disasters related to changing climatic conditions. In addition, our models are continuously updated over time. Changes in models or model assumptions could lead to material changes in our future expectations, returns, or financial results. The models we employ are complex, which could increase our risk of error in their design, implementation, or use. Also, the associated input data, assumptions, and calculations may not always be correct or accurate and the controls we have in place to mitigate these risks may not be effective in all cases. The risks related to our models may increase when we change assumptions, methodologies, or modeling platforms. Moreover, we may use information we receive through enhancements to refine or otherwise change existing assumptions and/or methodologies.

Failed, disrupted, or inadequate information technology systems may materially impact our operations and/or adversely affect our financial results.

We are heavily dependent on our information technology systems to conduct our business. Our ability to efficiently operate our business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of our systems and technology. The failure of our systems and technology, or our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, to operate effectively could affect our ability to provide our products and services to customers, reduce efficiency, or cause delays in operations. Significant capital investments might be required to remediate any such problems. We are also dependent on our ongoing relationships with key technology providers, including provisioning of their services, products and technologies, and their ability to support those products and technologies. The inability of these providers to successfully provide and support those products could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

From time to time we upgrade, automate or otherwise transform our information systems, business processes, risk-based pricing system, and our system for evaluating risk. Certain information systems have been in place for a number of years and it has become increasingly difficult to support their operation. The implementation of technological and business process improvements, as well as their integration with customer and third-party systems when applicable, is complex, expensive and time consuming.

Technological advancements are occurring at a rapid pace. If we are unable to effectively deploy technology such as artificial intelligence ("AI"), our business and results of operations may be materially affected. Technological advancements must also be implemented in compliance with applicable laws, exposing us to regulatory action or legal liability that may have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to timely and successfully implement and integrate new technology systems, if third party providers upon which we are reliant do not perform as expected, if our legacy systems fail to operate as required, or if the upgraded systems and/or transformed and automated business processes do not operate as expected, it could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

We could be materially adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or failure of information security controls.

As part of our business, we maintain large amounts of confidential and proprietary information both on our own servers and those of cloud computing services. This includes personal information of consumers and our employees. Personal information is subject to an increasing number of federal and state laws and regulations regarding privacy and data security, as well as contractual commitments. Any failure or perceived failure by us, or by the vendors with whom we share this information, to comply with such obligations may result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties or customer dissatisfaction.

All information technology systems are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including by cyber attacks, such as those involving ransomware. We regularly defend against threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. Threats have the potential to jeopardize the information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks and otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations, which could result in damage to our reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties or customer dissatisfaction. We could be similarly affected by threats against our vendors and/or third-parties with whom we share information.

Globally, attacks are expected to continue accelerating in both frequency and sophistication with increasing use by actors of tools and techniques that may hinder our ability to identify, investigate and recover from incidents. The

development and use of AI may increase our information security risks. For example, it may be more difficult to defend against cybersecurity breaches if AI is used to create attacks or bypass security measures. The relative newness of AI technology, and the lack of uniform laws, regulations or standards governing its use may also increase the risk of misuse by us or by third parties with whom we do business. Cyber attacks may additionally increase as a result of retaliation by threat actors against actions taken by the U.S. and other countries in connection with wars and other global events. We operate under a hybrid workforce model and such model may be more vulnerable to security breaches.

While we have information security policies and systems in place to secure our information technology systems and to prevent unauthorized access to or disclosure of sensitive information, there can be no assurance with respect to our systems and those of our third-party vendors that unauthorized access to the systems or disclosure of sensitive information, either through the actions of third parties or employees, will not occur. Due to our reliance on information technology systems, including ours and those of our customers and third-party service providers, and to the sensitivity of the information that we maintain, unauthorized access to the systems or disclosure of the information could adversely affect our reputation, severely disrupt our operations, result in a loss of business and expose us to material claims for damages and may require that we provide free credit monitoring services to individuals affected by a security breach.

Should we experience an unauthorized disclosure of information or a cyber attack, including those involving ransomware, some of the costs we incur may not be recoverable through insurance, or legal or other processes, and this may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our underwriting practices and the mix of business we write affects our Minimum Required Assets under the PMIERS, our premium yields and the likelihood of claims.

The Minimum Required Assets under the PMIERS are, in part, a function of the direct risk-in-force and the risk profile of the loans we insure, considering LTV ratio, credit score, vintage, Home Affordable Refinance Program ("HARP") status and delinquency status; and whether the loans were insured under lender-paid mortgage insurance policies or other policies that are not subject to automatic termination consistent with the Homeowners Protection Act requirements for borrower-paid mortgage insurance. Therefore, if our direct risk-in-force increases through increases in NIW, or if our mix of business changes to include loans with higher LTV ratios or lower credit scores, for example, all other things equal, we will be required to hold more Available Assets in order to maintain GSE eligibility.

As discussed in our risk factor titled "*Reinsurance may be unavailable at current levels and prices, and/or the GSEs may reduce the amount of capital credit we receive for our reinsurance transactions,*" we have in place various QSR transactions. Although the transactions reduce our premiums, they have a lesser impact on our overall results, as losses ceded under the transactions reduce our losses incurred and the ceding commissions we receive reduce our underwriting expenses. The effect of the QSR transactions on the various components of pre-tax income will vary from period to period, depending on the level of ceded losses incurred. We also have in place various XOL reinsurance transactions under which we cede premiums. Under the XOL reinsurance transactions, for the respective reinsurance coverage periods, we retain the first layer of aggregate losses and the reinsurers provide second layer coverage up to the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount.

In addition to the effect of reinsurance on our premiums, if credit performance remains strong and loss ratios remain low, we expect a decline in our in force portfolio yield over time as competition in the industry results in lower premium rates. Refinance transactions on single premium policies benefit the yield due to the impact of accelerated earned premium from cancellation prior to their estimated life. Recent low levels of refinance transactions have reduced that benefit.

Our ability to rescind insurance coverage became more limited for new insurance written beginning in mid-2012, and it became further limited for new insurance written under our revised master policy that became effective March 1, 2020. These limitations may result in higher losses paid than would be the case under our previous master policies.

From time to time, in response to market conditions, we change the types of loans that we insure. We also may change our underwriting guidelines, including by agreeing with certain approval recommendations from a GSE automated underwriting system. We also make exceptions to our underwriting requirements on a loan-by-loan basis and for certain customer programs. Our underwriting requirements are available on our website at <http://www.mgic.com/underwriting>.

Even when home prices are stable or rising, mortgages with certain characteristics have higher probabilities of claims. In general, these characteristics include mortgages with high LTV and DTI ratios, low credit scores, mortgages with limited underwriting, and/or mortgages with limited borrower documentation. Each of these attributes is determined at the time of loan origination. Certain loans we insure may have more than one of these attributes. When home prices increase, interest rates increase and/or the percentage of our NIW from purchase

transactions increases, our NIW on mortgages with higher LTV ratios and higher DTI ratios may increase. Our NIW on mortgages with LTV ratios greater than 95% was 15% in 2025 and 14% in 2024. Our NIW on mortgages with DTI ratios greater than 45% was 27% in 2025 and 29% in 2024. Our NIW on mortgages with borrowers having FICO scores less than 680 was 4% in 2025 and 4% in 2024.

From time to time, we change the processes we use to underwrite loans. For example: we rely on information provided to us by lenders that was obtained from certain of the GSEs' automated appraisal and income verification tools, which may produce results that differ from the results that would have been determined using different methods; we accept GSE appraisal waivers for certain loans; and we accept GSE appraisal flexibilities that allow property valuations in certain transactions to be based on appraisals that do not involve an onsite or interior inspection of the property. Our acceptance of automated GSE appraisal and income verification tools, GSE appraisal waivers and GSE appraisal flexibilities may affect our pricing and risk assessment. We also continue to further automate our underwriting processes and it is possible that our automated processes result in our insuring loans that we would have insured at a different premium rate or not otherwise have insured under our prior processes.

Approximately 70% of our NIW in 2025 and 71% of our 2024 NIW was originated under delegated underwriting programs pursuant to which the loan originators had authority on our behalf to underwrite the loans for our mortgage insurance. For loans originated through a delegated underwriting program, we depend on the originators' compliance with our guidelines and rely on the originators' representations that the loans being insured satisfy the underwriting guidelines, eligibility criteria and other requirements. While we have established systems and processes to monitor whether certain aspects of our underwriting guidelines were being followed by the originators, such systems may not ensure that the guidelines were being strictly followed at the time the loans were originated.

The widespread use of risk-based pricing systems by the private mortgage insurance industry (discussed in our risk factor titled "*Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and / or increase our losses*") makes it more difficult to compare our premium rates to those offered by our competitors. We may not be aware of industry rate changes until we observe that our mix of new insurance written has changed and our mix may fluctuate more as a result.

The premiums we charge may not be adequate to compensate us for our liabilities for losses and as a result any inadequacy could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our premium rates are calculated using proprietary models that assess likely performance of the insured risk over the long term. These models leverage historical data and incorporate factors such as geographic location, LTV, DTI and credit score. There can be no assurance that our premium rates adequately reflect increased risk that may arise in periods of economic recession, high unemployment, slowing home price appreciation or home price declines, or when extraordinary events occur, such as pandemics, wars, periods of extreme inflation, or environmental disasters related to changing climactic conditions. Generally, we cannot cancel mortgage insurance coverage or adjust renewal premiums during the life of a policy. As a result, changes in economic conditions or the practices of the GSEs, higher than anticipated claims, or other unexpected events generally cannot be addressed by premium increases on policies in force or mitigated by our non-renewal or cancellation of insurance coverage. Our premiums are subject to approval by state regulatory agencies, which can delay or limit our ability to increase premiums on future policies. In addition, our customized rate plans may delay our ability to increase premiums on future policies covered by such plans. The premiums we charge, the investment income we earn and the amount of reinsurance we carry may not be adequate to compensate us for the risks and costs associated with the insurance coverage provided to customers. An increase in the number or size of claims, compared to what we anticipated when we set the premiums, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. For a discussion of the risks associated with our models, see our risk factor titled "*If our risk management programs are not effective in identifying, controlling or mitigating the risks we face, or if the models we use are inaccurate, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.*"

Our premium rates are also based in part on the amount of capital we are required to hold against the insured risk. If the amount of capital we are required to hold increases from the amount we were required to hold when we set the premiums, our returns may be lower than we assumed. For a discussion of the amount of capital we are required to hold, see our risk factor titled "*We may not continue to meet the GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility.*"

If state or federal regulations or statutes are changed in ways that ease mortgage lending standards and/or requirements, or if lenders seek ways to replace business in times of lower mortgage originations, it is possible that more mortgage loans could be originated with higher risk characteristics than are currently being originated, such as loans with lower credit scores and higher DTI ratios. Lenders could pressure mortgage insurers to insure such loans, which are expected to experience higher claim rates. Although we attempt to incorporate these higher expected claim rates into our underwriting and pricing models, there can be no assurance that the premiums earned and the

associated investment income will be adequate to compensate for actual losses paid even under our current underwriting requirements.

Actual or perceived instability in the financial services industry or non-performance by financial institutions or transactional counterparties could materially impact our business.

Limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transactional counterparties or other companies in the financial services industry with which we do business, or concerns or rumors about the possibility of such events, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems. Such conditions may negatively impact our results and/or financial condition. While we are unable to predict the full impact of these conditions, they may lead to among other things: disruption to the mortgage market, delayed access to deposits or other financial assets; losses of deposits in excess of federally-insured levels; reduced access to, or increased costs associated with, funding sources and other credit arrangements adequate to finance our current or future operations; increased regulatory pressure; the inability of our counterparties and/or customers to meet their obligations to us; economic downturn; and rising unemployment levels. Refer to our risk factor titled “*Economic downturns and/or declines in home prices may lead to increased losses.*” for more information about the potential effects of a deterioration of economic conditions on our business.

We routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including commercial banks, brokers and dealers, investment banks, reinsurers, and our customers. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk and losses in the event of a default by a counterparty or customer. Any such losses could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on our management team and our business could be harmed if we are unable to retain qualified personnel or successfully develop and/or recruit their replacements.

Our success depends, in part, on the skills, working relationships and continued services of our management team and other key personnel. The unexpected departure of key personnel or inadequate succession planning could adversely affect the conduct of our business. In such event, we would be required to obtain other personnel to manage and operate our business. In addition, we will be required to replace the knowledge and expertise of our aging workforce as our workers retire. In either case, there can be no assurance that we would be able to develop or recruit suitable replacements for the departing individuals; that replacements could be hired, if necessary, on terms that are favorable to us; or that we can successfully transition such replacements in a timely manner. We currently have not entered into any employment agreements with our officers or key personnel. Volatility or lack of performance in our stock price may affect our ability to retain our key personnel or attract replacements should key personnel depart. Without a properly skilled and experienced workforce, our costs, including productivity costs and costs to replace employees may increase, and this could negatively impact our earnings.

Competition or changes in our relationships with our customers could reduce our revenues, reduce our premium yields and / or increase our losses.

The mortgage insurance industry is highly competitive. We expect competition to increase from both existing competitors and new market entrants. Our competitors primarily include other private mortgage insurers and governmental agencies, principally the FHA and VA. We believe we currently compete with other private mortgage insurers based on premium rates, underwriting requirements, financial strength (including based on credit or financial strength ratings), customer relationships, name recognition, reputation, strength of management teams and field organizations, the ancillary products and services provided to lenders, and the effective use of technology and innovation in the delivery and servicing of our mortgage insurance products.

Recently reported increases in the credit quality of borrowers, and the relative financial results of the existing mortgage insurance companies, may encourage new entrants into the private mortgage insurance industry, which could further increase competition in our business. Based on public disclosures, a potential new market entrant intends to begin writing mortgage insurance in 2026. Changes in the competitive landscape, including as a result of this or other new market entrants, may adversely impact our results.

Our relationships with our customers, which may affect the amount of our NIW, could be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including if our premium rates are higher than those of our competitors, our underwriting requirements are more restrictive than those of our competitors, our customers are dissatisfied with our claims-paying practices (including insurance policy rescissions and claim curtailments), or the availability of alternatives to mortgage insurance.

In recent years, pricing has become a key competitive factor in the private mortgage insurance market, with an increasing number of customers prioritizing the lowest premium rate available for any particular loan. The industry has materially reduced its use of standard rate cards, which were fairly consistent among competitors, and correspondingly increased its use of (i) pricing systems that use a spectrum of filed rates to allow for formulaic, risk-

based pricing based on multiple attributes that may be quickly adjusted within certain parameters, and (ii) customized rate plans pursuant to which rates may be available to customers for a defined period of time. The widespread use of risk-based pricing systems by the private mortgage insurance industry makes it more difficult to compare our rates to those offered by our competitors. We may not be aware of industry rate changes until we observe that our volume of NIW has changed. In addition, business under customized rate plans is awarded by certain customers for only limited periods of time. As a result, our NIW may fluctuate more than it has in the past. Failure to maintain our business relationships and business volumes with our largest customers could materially impact our business. Regarding the concentration of our new business, our top ten customers accounted for approximately 32% and 37% in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Our largest customer accounted for approximately 16% and 21% of our NIW for 2025 and 2024, respectively. That customer accounted for approximately 11% and 10% of our direct earned premiums in each of 2025 and 2024, respectively. Loss of business from a significant customer may have a material adverse effect on our NIW, business, and results of operations.

We monitor various competitive and economic factors while seeking to balance both profitability and market share considerations in developing our pricing strategies. Our premium yield is expected to decline over time as older insurance policies with premium rates that are generally higher run off and new insurance policies with premium rates that are generally lower remain on our books.

Additionally, technological advancements and innovation are occurring at a rapid pace that may continue to accelerate. Our competitive position could be impacted if we are unable to develop and maintain technologies to meet changing customer preferences. Failure to utilize, in a cost effective and competitive manner, technology such as AI and machine learning may have an adverse effect on our customer relationships, results of operations, and financial condition.

Certain of our competitors have access to capital at a lower cost than we do (including, through off-shore intercompany reinsurance vehicles, which have tax advantages that may increase if U.S. corporate income taxes increase). As a result, they may be able to achieve higher after-tax rates of return on their NIW compared to us, which could allow them to leverage reduced premium rates to gain market share, and they may be better positioned to compete outside of traditional mortgage insurance, including by participating in alternative forms of credit enhancement pursued by the GSEs discussed in our risk factor titled "*The amount of insurance we write could be adversely affected if lenders and investors select alternatives to private mortgage insurance or are unable to obtain capital relief for mortgage insurance.*"

Adverse rating agency actions could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Financial strength and credit ratings are important to maintaining public confidence in our mortgage insurance coverage and our competitive position. PMIERS requires approved insurers to maintain at least one financial strength rating with a rating agency acceptable to the respective GSEs. Downgrades in our financial strength and/or credit ratings could materially affect our business and results of operations, including in the ways described below:

- Our failure to maintain a rating acceptable to the GSEs could impact our eligibility as an approved insurer under PMIERS.
- A downgrade in our financial strength ratings could result in increased scrutiny of our financial condition by the GSEs and/or our customers, potentially resulting in a decrease in the amount of our NIW.
- If we are unable to compete effectively in the future as a result of the financial strength ratings assigned to our insurance subsidiaries, our future NIW could be negatively affected.
- Our ability to participate in the non-GSE residential mortgage-backed securities market could depend on our ability to maintain and improve our investment grade ratings for our insurance subsidiaries. We could be competitively disadvantaged with some market participants because the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries are lower than at least one of our competitors and some of our competitors have financial strength ratings from rating agencies that do not rate our insurance subsidiaries.
- Financial strength ratings may also play a greater role if the GSEs no longer operate in their current capacities, for example, due to legislative or regulatory action. In addition, although the PMIERS do not require minimum financial strength ratings, the GSEs consider financial strength ratings to be important when using forms of credit enhancement other than traditional mortgage insurance, as discussed in our risk factor titled "*The amount of insurance we write could be adversely affected if lenders and investors select alternatives to private mortgage insurance or are unable to obtain capital relief for mortgage insurance.*" Although we are currently unaware of a direct impact on MGIC, this could potentially become a competitive disadvantage in the future.

- Downgrades to our ratings or the ratings of our mortgage insurance subsidiary could adversely affect the terms and cost of funds, liquidity, and access to capital markets.

We are subject to the risk of legal proceedings.

We operate in a highly regulated industry that is subject to the risk of litigation and regulatory proceedings, including related to our claims paying practices. From time to time, we are a party to material litigation and are also subject to legal and regulatory claims, assertions, actions, reviews, audits, inquiries and investigations. Additional lawsuits, legal and regulatory proceedings and inquiries or other matters may arise in the future. The outcome of future legal and regulatory proceedings, inquiries or other matters could result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, injunctions, restitutions or other relief which could require significant expenditures or have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See our risk factor titled "*We are subject to comprehensive regulation and other requirements, which we may fail to satisfy*" for additional information about risks related to government enforcement actions.

From time to time, we are involved in disputes and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, based on the facts known at this time, the ultimate resolution of these ordinary course disputes and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Under ASC 450-20, until a loss associated with settlement discussions or legal proceedings becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated, we do not accrue an estimated loss. When we determine that a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, we record our best estimate of our probable loss. In those cases, until settlement negotiations or legal proceedings are concluded it is possible that we will record an additional loss.

Our investment portfolio is subject to credit and interest rate risk, may suffer reduced or low returns, and/or material realized or unrealized losses.

Investment returns are an important part of our overall profitability. Our investments are subject to market risks and risks inherent in individual securities. Our investment performance is highly sensitive to many factors, including interest rates, inflation, monetary and fiscal policies, tax laws, and domestic and international political conditions. Additionally, realized and unrealized losses in our investment portfolio reduce our book value, and if material, could affect our ability to conduct business.

Changes in interest rates could impact the performance of the investment portfolio which could have an adverse effect on our investment income and operating results. A decline in interest rates reduces the returns available on short-term investments and new fixed investments, including those purchased to re-invest maturities from the existing portfolio, thereby negatively impacting our net investment income on a going-forward basis. Conversely, rising interest rates reduce the market value of existing fixed income investments, thereby negatively impacting our book value. The value of our fixed income investments and short-term investments is also subject to the risk that certain investments may default or become impaired due a deterioration in the financial condition of one or more issuers of the securities held in our portfolio, or due to a deterioration in the financial condition of an insurer that guarantees an issuer's payments on such investments. Such defaults or impairments could reduce our net investment income and result in realized investment losses. During an economic downturn, fixed income and short-term investments could be subject to a higher risk of default.

A significant portion of our fixed income investment portfolio is invested in obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions. Our state and municipal investments could be subject to higher risk of default or impairment due to declining municipal tax bases and revenue. State and local governments may operate under deficits or projected deficits, the severity and duration of which could have an adverse impact on both the valuation of our state and municipal fixed income investments and the issuers ability to perform its obligations thereunder.

Our investment portfolio has benefited from certain tax exemptions (such as those related to interest from municipal bonds) and other tax laws. Changes in these laws could adversely impact the value of our investment portfolio.

Our investment portfolio may include: residential mortgage-backed securities; collateralized loan obligations; asset-backed securities; and commercial mortgage-backed securities, all of which could be adversely impacted by declines in real estate valuations. Some of our fixed income investments, such as mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, also carry prepayment risk as a result of interest rate fluctuations.

Our investment portfolio is also subject to increased valuation uncertainties when investment markets are illiquid. The valuation of investments is more subjective when markets are illiquid, thereby increasing the risk that estimated fair values reflected in our financial statements is different than actual market prices. For additional information about the methodologies, estimates and assumptions we use in determining the fair value of our investments refer to Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements."

For the significant portion of the investment portfolio that is held by MGIC, insurance regulations limit the type and extent of the investments we can make and are generally more restrictive for those investments with more credit risk

or less liquidity. Similarly, under the PMIERS, our Available Assets are reduced by exclusions, limitations and haircuts related to our investment portfolio composition. These reductions are generally higher for those investments with more credit risk or less liquidity.

The inability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends in sufficient amounts would harm our ability to meet our obligations, pay future shareholder dividends and/or make future share repurchases.

MGIC Investment Corporation is the holding company for our insurance operating subsidiaries. At the holding company level, our principal assets are the shares of capital stock of our insurance company subsidiaries and cash and investments. Dividends and other permitted distributions from MGIC are the holding company's primary source of funds used to meet ongoing cash requirements, including future debt service payments, repurchases of its shares, payment of dividends to our shareholders, and other expenses. Other sources of holding company cash inflow include investment income and raising capital in the public markets. The payment of dividends from MGIC is subject to regulatory approval as described in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K. In general, dividends in excess of prescribed limits are deemed "extraordinary" and may not be paid if disapproved by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin ("OCI"). The prescribed limits are based on a rolling 12-month period, and as such, the impact of the limitations will vary over time. Dividend payments from MGIC to the holding company are determined in consultation with the Board of Directors, and after considering any updated estimates about our business, subject to regulatory approval.

The long-term debt obligations are owed by the holding company and not its subsidiaries. The inability of MGIC to pay dividends (or other intercompany amounts due) in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our cash requirements at the holding company level could have an adverse effect on our operations, and our ability to repay debt, repurchase shares and/or pay dividends to shareholders.

If any capital contributions to our subsidiaries are required, such contributions would decrease our holding company cash and investments.

Your ownership in our company may be diluted by additional capital that we raise.

As noted above under our risk factor titled "We may not continue to meet the GSEs' private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements and our returns may decrease if we are required to maintain more capital in order to maintain our eligibility," although we are currently in compliance with the requirements of the PMIERS, there can be no assurance that we would not seek to issue additional debt capital or to raise additional equity or equity-linked capital to manage our capital position under the PMIERS or for other purposes. Any future issuance of equity securities may dilute your ownership interest in our company. In addition, the market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares or similar securities in the market or the perception that such sales could occur.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, which may make it difficult for holders to resell common stock when they want or at a price they find attractive.

The market price for our common stock may fluctuate significantly. In addition to the risk factors described herein, the following factors may have an adverse impact on the market price for our common stock: changes in general conditions in the economy or the housing market, the mortgage insurance industry or the financial stability of markets and financial services industry; announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions or strategic initiatives; our actual or anticipated quarterly and annual operating results; changes in expectations of future financial performance (including incurred losses on our insurance in force); changes in estimates of securities analysts or rating agencies; actual or anticipated changes in our share repurchase program or dividends; changes in operating performance or market valuation of companies in the mortgage insurance industry; the addition or departure of key personnel; failure to establish and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, changes in tax law; and adverse press or news announcements affecting us or the industry. In addition, ownership by certain types of investors may affect the market price and trading volume of our common stock. For example, ownership in our common stock by investors such as index funds and exchange-traded funds can affect the stock's price when those investors must purchase or sell our common stock because the investors have experienced significant cash inflows or outflows, the index to which our common stock belongs has been rebalanced, or our common stock is added to and/or removed from an index (due to changes in our market capitalization, for example).

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that such controls and procedures were effective as of the end of such period.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, however, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on such evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Changes in Internal Control During the Fourth Quarter

There are no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of MGIC Investment Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MGIC Investment Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income, of shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, including the related notes and financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,

accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of Loss Reserves – Primary Case Reserves

As described in Notes 2 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company establishes case reserves for estimated insurance losses when notices of delinquency on insured mortgage loans are received. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's recorded loss reserves were \$475 million. A significant portion of total loss reserves relates to primary case reserves established for the Company's primary insurance business. Case reserves are established by estimating the number of loans in the delinquency inventory that will result in a claim payment, which is referred to as the claim rate, and further estimating the amount of the claim payment, which is referred to as claim severity. The Company's case reserve estimates are primarily established based upon historical experience, including rescissions of policies, curtailments of claims, and loan modification activity. The conditions that affect the claim rate and claim severity include the current and future state of the domestic economy, including unemployment and the current and future strength of local housing markets; exposure on insured loans; the amount of time between delinquency and claim filing; and curtailments and rescissions.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of loss reserves – primary case reserves is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when developing the estimate of the primary case reserves; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence relating to the claim rate and claim severity significant assumptions; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of loss reserves, including controls over the development of significant assumptions related to the claim rate and claim severity. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in developing an independent estimate of the primary case reserves and comparing this independent estimate to management's recorded primary case reserves to evaluate the reasonableness of the recorded primary case reserves. Developing the independent estimate involved testing the completeness and accuracy of data provided by management and independently developing assumptions related to the claim rate and claim severity.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 25, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1985, which includes periods before the Company became subject to SEC reporting requirements.

MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands)	Note	December 31,	
		2025	2024
Assets			
Investment portfolio:	5 / 6		
Fixed income, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost 2025 - \$5,642,929; 2024 - \$5,838,145)		\$ 5,489,945	\$ 5,511,564
Short-term, fixed income, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost 2025 - \$301,072; 2024 - \$339,978)		301,286	340,125
Equity securities, at fair value (cost, 2025 - \$16,286; 2024 - \$16,146)		15,322	14,762
Other invested assets, at cost		1,109	1,109
Total investment portfolio		5,807,662	5,867,560
Cash and cash equivalents		368,989	229,485
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		6,525	5,142
Accrued investment income		58,009	61,064
Reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves	7	65,055	47,281
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	7	4,386	4,197
Premiums receivable		58,184	57,536
Home office and equipment, net		32,454	35,679
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs		8,377	11,694
Deferred income taxes, net	16	18,512	69,875
Other assets		211,333	157,722
Total assets		\$ 6,639,486	\$ 6,547,235
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities:			
Loss reserves	8	\$ 474,884	\$ 462,662
Unearned premiums		93,026	120,360
Senior notes	3	646,138	644,667
Federal tax credits payable		135,344	12,535 ⁽¹⁾
Other liabilities		142,543	134,636 ⁽¹⁾
Total liabilities		1,491,935	1,374,860
Contingencies	15		
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock (\$1 par value, shares authorized 1,000,000; shares issued and outstanding 2025 - 219,367; 2024 - 248,449)		219,367	248,449
Paid-in capital		1,812,463	1,808,236
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	9	(134,394)	(288,162)
Retained earnings		3,250,115	3,403,852
Total shareholders' equity		5,147,551	5,172,375
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 6,639,486	\$ 6,547,235

(1) Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In thousands, except per share data)	Note	Years Ended December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Premiums written:				
Direct		\$ 1,114,049	\$ 1,100,918	\$ 1,105,027
Assumed		14,448	14,366	12,835
Ceded	7	(190,019)	(181,896)	(202,821)
Net premiums written		938,478	933,388	915,041
Decrease in unearned premiums, net		27,334	37,419	37,510
Net premiums earned	7	965,812	970,807	952,551
Investment income, net of expenses	5	246,258	244,640	214,740
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	5	334	(9,846)	(14,141)
Other revenue		1,232	2,130	1,952
Total revenues		1,213,636	1,207,731	1,155,102
Losses and expenses:				
Losses incurred, net	7 / 8	48,903	(14,861)	(20,856)
Amortization of deferred insurance policy acquisition costs		7,120	8,957	10,820
Other underwriting and operating expenses, net	14	193,473	209,324	226,004
Interest expense	3	35,603	35,602	36,905
Total losses and expenses		285,099	239,022	252,873
Income before tax		928,537	968,709	902,229
Provision for income taxes	16	190,190	205,715	189,280
Net income		\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 712,949
Earnings per share:				
	4			
Basic		\$ 3.17	\$ 2.92	\$ 2.51
Diluted		\$ 3.14	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.49
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	4	232,975	261,684	283,605
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	4	235,099	263,995	287,155

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Note	Years Ended December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Net income		\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 712,949
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:	9			
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	5	137,192	9,070	141,548
Benefit plans adjustment	10	16,576	19,049	23,682
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		153,768	28,119	165,230
Comprehensive income		\$ 892,115	\$ 791,113	\$ 878,179

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(In thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Common stock				
Balance, beginning of year		\$ 248,449	\$ 371,353	\$ 371,353
Retirement of treasury stock		—	(119,053)	—
Issuance of common stock, net under share-based compensation plans	2	1,056	—	—
Purchases of common stock	11	(30,138)	(3,851)	—
Balance, end of year		219,367	248,449	371,353
Paid-in capital				
Balance, beginning of year		1,808,236	1,808,113	1,798,842
Conversion of 9% Debentures, net of tax	3	—	—	(5,315)
Issuance of common stock, net under share-based compensation plans	2	(20,205)	—	—
Reissuance of treasury stock, net under share-based compensation plans		—	(31,201)	(17,021)
Equity compensation		24,432	31,324	31,607
Balance, end of year		1,812,463	1,808,236	1,808,113
Treasury stock				
Balance, beginning of year		—	(1,384,293)	(1,050,238)
Purchases of common stock	2	—	(475,107)	(343,819)
Reissuance of treasury stock, net under share-based compensation plans		—	12,135	9,764
Retirement of treasury stock	2	—	1,847,265	—
Balance, end of year		—	—	(1,384,293)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Balance, beginning of year		(288,162)	(316,281)	(481,511)
Other comprehensive income	9	153,768	28,119	165,230
Balance, end of year		(134,394)	(288,162)	(316,281)
Retained earnings				
Balance, beginning of year		3,403,852	4,593,125	4,004,294
Retirement of treasury stock	2	—	(1,728,212)	—
Purchases of common stock	11	(759,439)	(93,013)	—
Net income		738,347	762,994	712,949
Cash dividends	11	(132,645)	(131,042)	(124,118)
Balance, end of year		3,250,115	3,403,852	4,593,125
Total shareholders' equity		\$ 5,147,551	\$ 5,172,375	\$ 5,072,017

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 712,949
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and other amortization	6,949	18,436	35,230
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	19,221	2,432	1,065
Equity compensation	24,432	31,324	31,607
Net (gains) losses on investments and other financial instruments	(334)	9,846	14,141
Change in certain assets and liabilities:			
Accrued investment income	3,055	(2,290)	(3,596)
Reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves	(17,774)	(13,979)	(5,062)
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	(189)	5,699	8,185
Premiums receivable	(648)	963	(499)
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	3,317	2,897	4,471
Loss reserves	12,222	(42,717)	(52,609)
Unearned premiums	(27,334)	(37,419)	(37,510)
Current income taxes	93,164	16,274	(4,143)
Other, net	(1,630)	(29,428)	8,733
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	852,798	725,032	712,962
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investments	(1,621,324)	(1,555,624)	(1,469,540)
Proceeds from sales of investments	110,930	45,087	376,598
Proceeds from maturity of fixed income securities	1,739,793	1,369,706	913,415
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	—	2,336
Additions to property and equipment	(1,025)	(1,174)	(1,999)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	228,374	(142,005)	(179,190)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Conversion / purchase of convertible junior subordinated debentures	—	—	(28,637)
Repurchase of common stock	(788,645)	(569,478)	(337,182)
Dividends paid	(132,491)	(130,500)	(122,965)
Payment of withholding taxes related to share-based compensation net share settlement	(19,149)	(19,066)	(7,257)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(940,285)	(719,044)	(496,041)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	140,887	(136,017)	37,731
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	234,627	370,644	332,913
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 375,514	\$ 234,627	\$ 370,644

(1) Certain reclassifications have been made to conform to current year presentation
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

MGIC Investment Corporation is a holding company which, through Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation ("MGIC"), is principally engaged in the mortgage insurance business. We provide mortgage insurance to lenders throughout the United States and to government sponsored entities to protect against loss from defaults on low down payment residential mortgage loans. Primary mortgage insurance provides mortgage default protection on individual loans and covers a percentage of the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest and certain expenses associated with the default and subsequent foreclosure or sale approved by us, of the underlying property. MGIC Assurance Corporation ("MAC") and MGIC Indemnity Corporation ("MIC"), insurance subsidiaries of MGIC, provide insurance for certain mortgages under Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the "GSEs") credit risk transfer programs. We operate as a single segment for the purposes of evaluating financial performance and allocating resources.

At December 31, 2025, our direct primary insurance in force ("IIF") was \$303.1 billion, which represents the unpaid principal balance, either reported to us by mortgage servicers or estimated by us, for the loans we insure, and our direct primary risk in force ("RIF") was \$81.2 billion, which represents the IIF multiplied by the insurance coverage percentage.

The substantial majority of our new insurance written ("NIW") is for loans purchased by the GSEs. The current private mortgage insurer eligibility requirements ("PMIERS") of the GSEs include financial requirements, as well as business, quality control and certain transactional approval requirements. The financial requirements of the PMIERS require a mortgage insurer's "Available Assets" (generally only the most liquid assets of an insurer) to equal or exceed its "Minimum Required Assets" (which are based on an insurer's book of risk in force, calculated from tables of factors with several risk dimensions). Based on our application of the PMIERS, as of December 31, 2025, MGIC's Available Assets are in excess of its Minimum Required Assets, and MGIC is in compliance with the PMIERS and eligible to insure loans purchased by the GSEs.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), as codified in the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MGIC Investment Corporation and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. In accordance with GAAP, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

We considered subsequent events through the date of the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider money market funds and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and money market funds held in trusts for the benefit of contractual counterparties under reinsurance agreements or for other contractual restrictions.

Fair Value Measurements

We carry certain financial instruments at fair value and disclose the fair value of all financial instruments. Our financial instruments carried at fair value are predominantly measured on a recurring basis. Financial instruments measured on a nonrecurring basis are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment).

The fair value of an asset or liability is defined as the price that would be received upon a sale of an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or inputs, where available. If prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based on valuation models or other valuation techniques that consider relevant transaction characteristics (such as maturity) and use as inputs observable or unobservable market parameters including yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, and credit curves. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value, as described below.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not elect to measure any financial instruments acquired, or issued, such as our outstanding debt obligations, at fair value for which the primary basis of accounting is not fair value.

Valuation Process

We use independent pricing sources to determine the fair value of a substantial majority of our financial instruments, which primarily consist of assets in our investment portfolio, but also includes cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents. A variety of inputs are used; in approximate order of priority, they are benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications.

Market indicators, industry, and economic events are also considered.

The inputs listed above are evaluated using a multidimensional pricing model. This model combines all inputs to arrive at a value assigned to each security. Quality controls are performed by the independent pricing sources throughout this process, which include reviewing tolerance reports, trading information, data changes, and directional moves compared to market moves.

On a quarterly basis, we perform quality controls over values received from the pricing sources which also include reviewing tolerance reports, data changes, and directional moves compared to market moves. We have not made any adjustments to the prices obtained from the independent pricing sources.

Valuation Hierarchy

A three-level valuation hierarchy has been established under GAAP for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of a financial instrument as of the measurement date. To determine the fair value of securities available-for-sale in Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, independent pricing sources, as described below, have been utilized. One price is provided per security based on observable market data. To ensure securities are appropriately classified in the fair value hierarchy, we review the pricing techniques and methodologies of the independent pricing sources and believe that their policies adequately consider market activity, either based on specific transactions for the issue valued or based on modeling of securities with similar credit quality, duration, yield and structure that were recently traded.

The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that we can access. Financial assets using Level 1 inputs primarily include U.S. Treasury securities, money market funds, treasury bills, and certain equity securities.
- Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets that we can access; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable

in the marketplace for the instrument. The observable inputs are used in valuation models to calculate the fair value of the instruments. Financial assets using Level 2 inputs primarily include obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, most municipal bonds, and commercial paper. The independent pricing sources used for our Level 2 investments vary by type of investment. See [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) for further information.

- Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or value drivers are unobservable. The inputs used to derive the fair value of Level 3 securities reflect our own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. Our non-financial assets that are classified as Level 3 securities consist of real estate acquired through claim settlement and embedded derivatives related to our Home Re Transactions. The fair value of real estate acquired is the lower of our acquisition cost or a percentage of the appraised value. The percentage applied to the appraised value is based upon our historical sales experience adjusted for current trends. The fair value of our embedded derivatives reflects the present value impact of the variation in investment income on the assets held by the reinsurance trusts and the contractual reference rate on Home Re Transactions used to calculate the reinsurance premiums we estimate we will pay over the estimated remaining life.

Investments

Fixed Income Securities

Our fixed income securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value. Fixed income securities with original maturities less than one year and greater than three months are classified as short-term on our consolidated balance sheet. The related unrealized investment gains or losses are, after considering the related tax expense or benefit, recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Realized investment gains and losses on fixed income securities are reported in income based upon specific identification of securities within "Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments" on the consolidated statement of operations, along with any changes in the credit allowance.

Equity Securities

Equity securities are reported at fair value, except for certain securities that are carried at cost. Equity securities carried at cost are reported as Other invested assets. Realized investment gains and losses on equity securities are reported in income based upon specific identification of securities sold within "Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments" on the consolidated statement of operations, along with any changes in the fair value.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets are carried at cost. These assets represent our investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago ("FHLB") stock, which due to restrictions, is required to be redeemed or sold only to the security issuer at par value.

Accrued Investment Income

We report accrued investment income separately from securities. Accrued investment income is written off through net realized investment gains (losses) if, and at the time, the issuer of the security defaults or is expected to default on payments.

Unrealized Losses and Allowance for Credit Losses

Each quarter we determine whether securities in an unrealized loss position are impaired by considering several factors including, but not limited to:

- our intent to sell the security or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis;
- the present value of the discounted cash flows we expect to collect compared to the amortized cost basis of the security;
- failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments;
- a change in rating to below investment grade; and
- adverse conditions specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area.

Based on our evaluation, we will record an impairment on a security if we intend to sell, if it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell it prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, or if the present value of the discounted cash flows we expect to collect is less than the amortized cost basis of the security.

When a security is considered to be impaired, but when a sale is not intended or is not likely, the loss is separated into the portion that represents the credit loss and the portion that is due to other factors. A credit loss is recorded, subject to reversal, in the consolidated statement of operations within "Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments." The loss due to other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes. A credit loss is determined to exist if the present value of the discounted cash flows, using the security's original yield, expected to be collected from the security is less than the cost basis of the security.

Home Office and Equipment

Home office and equipment is carried at cost, net of depreciation. For financial reporting purposes, depreciation is determined on a straight-line basis for the home office and equipment over estimated lives ranging from 3 to 45 years. For income tax purposes, we use accelerated depreciation methods.

Home office and equipment is shown net of accumulated depreciation of \$53.8 million and \$61.2 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$3.3 million, \$4.2 million and \$4.6 million, respectively.

Deferred Insurance Policy Acquisition Costs

Costs directly associated with the successful acquisition of mortgage insurance business, consisting of employee compensation and other policy issuance and underwriting expenses, are initially deferred and reported as deferred insurance policy acquisition costs ("DAC"). The deferred costs are reported net of any ceding commissions received associated with our reinsurance transactions. For each underwriting year of business, these costs are amortized to income in proportion to estimated gross profits over the estimated life of the policies. The estimates for each underwriting year are reviewed quarterly and updated when necessary to reflect actual experience and any changes to key variables such as persistency or loss development.

Loss Reserves

Loss reserves include case reserves, incurred but not reported ("IBNR") reserves, and loss adjustment expense ("LAE") reserves.

Case reserves and LAE reserves are established when notices of delinquency on insured mortgage loans are received. Such loans are referred to as being in our delinquency inventory. For reporting purposes, we consider a loan delinquent when it is two or more payments past due and has not become current or resulted in a claim payment. Although the accounting standard, ASC 944, regarding accounting and reporting by insurance entities specifically excludes mortgage insurance from its guidance relating to loss reserves, we establish loss reserves using the general principles contained in the insurance standard. However, consistent with industry standards for mortgage insurers, we do not establish case reserves for future claims on insured loans that are not currently delinquent.

Case reserves are established by estimating the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will result in a claim payment, which is referred to as the claim rate, and further estimating the amount of the claim payment, which is referred to as claim severity. Our case reserve estimates are primarily established based upon historical experience, including rescissions of policies, curtailments of claims, and loan modification activity. Adjustments to reserve estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the years in which the adjustments are made. Loss reserves for reinsurance assumed are based on information provided by the ceding companies.

IBNR reserves are established for delinquencies estimated to have occurred prior to the close of an accounting period, but have not yet been reported to us. Consistent with case reserves for reported delinquencies, IBNR reserves are also established using estimated claim rates and claim severities.

LAE reserves are established for the estimated costs of settling claims, including legal and other expenses, and general expenses of administering the claims settlement process.

Loss reserves are ceded to reinsurers under our reinsurance agreements. (See "Reinsurance" discussion below. Also see [Note 7 – "Reinsurance"](#) and [Note 8 – "Loss Reserves."](#))

Premium Deficiency Reserve

After our loss reserves are established, we perform premium deficiency tests using our best estimate of future premium, losses and LAE paid. Premium deficiency reserves are established, if necessary, when the present value of expected future losses and LAE paid exceeds the present value of expected future premium, anticipated investment income, and already established loss reserves.

Revenue Recognition

We write policies which are guaranteed renewable at the insured's option on a monthly, single, or annual premium basis. We have no ability to re-underwrite or reprice these policies. Premiums written on monthly premium policies are earned as coverage is provided. Premiums written on single premium policies and annual premium policies are initially deferred as unearned premium reserve. Premiums written on annual premium policies are earned on a monthly pro rata basis. Premiums written on policies covering more than one year are amortized over the estimated policy life based on historical experience, which includes the anticipated incurred loss pattern. When a policy is cancelled for a reason other than rescission or claim payment, all premium that is non-refundable is immediately earned. Any refundable premium is returned to the servicer or borrower. When a policy is cancelled due to rescission, all previously collected premium is returned. When a policy is cancelled because a claim is paid, premium collected since the date of delinquency is returned.

The liability associated with our estimate of premium to be returned is accrued for separately and included in "Other liabilities" on our consolidated balance sheets. Changes in this liability, and the actual return of premiums for all periods, affect premiums written and earned.

We assess whether a credit loss allowance is required for our premium receivable. We consider collectability trends and industry development, among other things. Any estimated credit loss would be immediately recognized.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided under the liability method, which recognizes the future tax effects of temporary differences between amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the tax bases of these items. The estimated tax effects are computed at the enacted federal statutory income tax rate. Changes in tax laws, rates, regulations, and policies or the final determination of tax audits or examinations, could materially affect our estimates and can be significant to our operating results. We evaluate the realizability of the deferred tax assets based on the weight of all available positive and negative evidence. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The recognition of a tax position is determined using a two-step approach. The first step applies a more-likely-than-not threshold for recognition and derecognition. The second step measures the tax position as the greatest amount of benefit that is cumulatively greater than 50% likely to be realized. When evaluating a tax position for recognition and measurement, we presume that the tax position will be examined by the relevant taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. We recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our provision for income taxes.

Federal tax law permits mortgage guaranty insurance companies to deduct from taxable income, subject to certain limitations, the amounts added to contingency loss reserves that are recorded for regulatory purposes. The amounts we deduct must generally be included in taxable income in the tenth subsequent year. The deduction is allowed only to the extent that we purchase and hold U.S. government non-interest-bearing tax and loss bonds in an amount equal to the tax benefit attributable to the deduction. We account for these purchases as a payment of current federal income tax. (See ["Note 16 - Income Taxes."](#))

Benefit Plans

We have a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, as well as a supplemental executive retirement plan, that covered eligible employees through December 31, 2022. Effective January 1, 2023, these plans were frozen (no future benefits will be accrued for participants due to employment and no new participants will be added). Participants will continue to earn interest credits on their retirement benefits. We recognize the ongoing retirement benefit costs of these plans as they are incurred. Our policy is to fund pension costs as required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

We also offer benefits for retired domestic employees, their eligible spouses and dependents under a postretirement benefit plan. Participation in this plan is limited to eligible employees that participated in the defined benefit pension plan. Eligibility for coverage is based on meeting certain years of service and retirement age qualifications. We accrue the estimated costs of the retiree benefits over the period during which employees render the service that qualifies them for benefits. (See [Note 10 – "Benefit Plans."](#))

Reinsurance

We cede insurance risk through the use of quota share reinsurance transactions ("QSR Transactions") and excess of loss reinsurance transactions ("XOL Transactions"). We have excess of loss transactions executed through the traditional reinsurance market and with Home Re special purpose insurers. Premiums and losses incurred on our QSR Transactions are ceded based on a fixed percentage pursuant to the terms of our reinsurance agreements. Reinsurance premiums ceded under our traditional reinsurance transactions are based off the remaining reinsured coverage levels. Reinsurance premiums ceded under our Home Re agreements are composed of coverage, initial expense and supplemental premiums. The coverage premiums are generally calculated as the difference between the amount of interest payable by the Home Re Entity on the remaining reinsurance coverage levels, and the investment income collected on the collateral assets held in the reinsurance trust account and used to collateralize the Home Re Entity's reinsurance obligation to MGIC.

Loss reserves are reported before taking credit for amounts ceded under reinsurance transactions. Ceded loss reserves are reflected as "Reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves." Amounts due from reinsurers on paid claims are reflected as "Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses." Ceded premiums payable, net of ceding commission and profit commission are included in "Other liabilities." Profit commissions are included with "Premiums written – Ceded" and ceding commissions are included with "Other underwriting and operating expenses, net." We remain liable for all insurance ceded. (See [Note 7 – "Reinsurance."](#))

We assess whether a credit loss allowance is required for our reinsurance recoverables. In assessing whether a credit allowance should be established, we consider several factors including, but not limited to, the credit ratings of individual reinsurers, investor reports for our Home Re Transactions, collateral held in trust accounts in which MGIC is the sole beneficiary, and aging of outstanding reinsurance recoverable balances.

Assumed reinsurance is based on information received from the ceding company.

See [Note 7 – "Reinsurance"](#) for discussion of our variable interest entity ("VIE") policy on the Home Re Transactions.

Share-Based Compensation

We have certain share-based compensation plans. Under the fair value method, compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the service period which generally corresponds to the vesting period. Awards under our plans generally vest over periods ranging from one to three years, although awards to our non-employee directors vest immediately. Any forfeitures of awards are recognized as they occur. (See [Note 12 – "Share-based Compensation Plans."](#))

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Our "participating securities" are composed of vested restricted stock and restricted stock units ("RSUs") with non-forfeitable rights to dividends. Diluted EPS includes the components of basic EPS and also gives effect to dilutive common stock equivalents. We calculate diluted EPS using the treasury stock method and if-converted method. Under the treasury stock method, diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if our unvested restricted stock units result in the issuance of common stock. Prior to our redemption of the outstanding principal on our 9% debentures in 2023, we utilized the if-converted method to calculate the potential dilution that could occur if our 9% Debentures were converted to common stock. The determination of potentially issuable shares did not consider the satisfaction of the conversion requirements and the shares were included in the determination of diluted EPS as of the beginning of the period, if dilutive. For purposes of calculating basic and diluted EPS, vested RSUs are considered outstanding. (See [Note 3 - "Debt"](#) and [Note 4 - "Earnings Per Share"](#).)

Share Repurchases

Prior to November 15, 2024, shares we repurchased were held in treasury stock unless they were reissued under the discretion of our Board of Directors. As of November 15, 2024, we retired all shares of our treasury stock, which resulted in an adjustment to retained earnings equal to the cumulative amount of repurchase price paid in excess of par value for treasury stock held as of that date. Subsequent to the retirement of the treasury stock, all shares of our common stock that we repurchase are immediately retired, and the amount of the repurchase price paid in excess of par value for repurchased shares is recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings. (See [Note 11 - "Shareholders' Equity."](#))

Recent Accounting and Reporting Developments

Accounting standards and laws and regulations effective in 2025 or early adopted, and relevant to our financial statements are described below:

Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures: ASU 2023-09

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. Income tax disclosures now require consistent categories and greater disaggregations of information in the rate reconciliation and disclosure of income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 on a prospective basis with the option to apply the standard retrospectively. We adopted ASU 2023-09 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and applied the new disclosure requirements on a prospective basis. (See [Note 16 - "Income Taxes_"](#))

Prospective Accounting and Reporting Developments

Relevant new amendments to accounting standards, which are not yet effective or adopted.

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses: ASU 2024-03

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03 requiring additional disclosure of the nature of expenses included in the income statement. The new standard requires disclosures about specific expenses included in the expense captions presented on the face of the income statement as well as disclosures about selling expenses. ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The requirements will be applied prospectively with the option for retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impacts the adoption of this guidance will have on our disclosures, but do not expect it to have a material impact.

Note 3. Debt

Debt Obligations

The aggregate carrying value of our 5.25% Senior Notes ("5.25% Notes") and the par value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented in table 3.1 below.

Long-Term Debt Obligation, Carrying value

Table 3.1

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2025	2024
5.25% Notes, due August 2028 (par value: \$650 million)	\$ 646,138	\$ 644,667

The 5.25% Senior Notes are an obligation of our holding company, MGIC Investment Corporation.

2023 Transactions

During 2023, under the terms of our 9% Debentures, we exercised our option to redeem the outstanding principal of \$21.1 million. The 9% Debentures were convertible into shares of MGIC common stock at a rate of 77.9620 shares per \$1,000 principal amount. Prior to the redemption date, substantially all holders elected to convert into shares of common stock. Under the terms of the 9% Debentures, we paid cash of \$28.6 million in lieu of issuing shares of common stock. The conversion of our 9% Debentures resulted in a \$5.3 million reduction in our shareholders' equity, net of tax, and a reduction of 1.6 million potentially dilutive shares.

5.25% Notes

Interest on the 5.25% Notes is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15. We may redeem the notes at 100% of the principal, plus accrued and unpaid interest, at any time prior to the maturity.

The 5.25% Notes have covenants and events of default, which are customary for securities of this nature, and further provide that the trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 5.25% Notes may declare them immediately due and payable upon the occurrence of certain events of default after the expiration of the applicable grace period. In addition, in the case of an event of default arising from certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization relating to the Company or any of its significant subsidiaries, the 5.25% Notes will become due and payable immediately. This description is not intended to be complete in all respects and is qualified in its entirety by the terms of the 5.25% Notes, including their covenants and events of default. We were in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, 2025.

Interest Payments

Interest payments were \$34.1 million during 2025 and 2024 and \$35.1 million during 2023.

Note 4. Earnings Per Share

Table 4.1 reconciles basic and diluted EPS amounts:

Earnings Per Share

Table 4.1

<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income	\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 712,949
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	232,975	261,684	283,605
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.92	\$ 2.51
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net Income	\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 712,949
Interest expense, net of tax ⁽¹⁾ :			
9% Debentures	—	—	1,026
Diluted income available to common shareholders	\$ 738,347	\$ 762,994	\$ 713,975
Weighted-average shares - basic	232,975	261,684	283,605
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Unvested restricted stock units	2,124	2,311	2,427
9% Debentures	—	—	1,123
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	235,099	263,995	287,155
Diluted income per share	\$ 3.14	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.49

(1) Interest expense has been tax effected at a rate of 21%.

Prior to our redemption of the outstanding principal on our 9% debentures in 2023, we utilized the if-converted method to calculate the potential dilution that could occur if our 9% Debentures were converted to common stock. Under this method, if dilutive, the common stock related to the outstanding 9% Debentures was assumed to be issued as of the beginning of the reporting period and the related interest expense, net of tax, was added back to earnings in calculating diluted EPS. In 2023, under the terms of our 9% Debentures, we exercised our option to redeem the outstanding principal. (See [Note 3 - "Debt"](#).)

Note 5. Investments

Fixed Income Securities

Our fixed income securities classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in tables 5.1a and 5.1b below.

Details of Fixed Income Securities by Category as of December 31, 2025

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 279,359	\$ 958	\$ (2,505)	\$ 277,812
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	1,961,841	10,958	(134,035)	1,838,764
Corporate debt securities	2,712,348	36,781	(57,857)	2,691,272
ABS	225,478	2,418	(1,335)	226,561
RMBS	366,671	8,169	(16,816)	358,024
CMBS	237,974	2,484	(1,675)	238,783
CLOs	99,182	129	(24)	99,287
Foreign government debt	4,487	—	(420)	4,067
Commercial paper	56,661	—	—	56,661
Total fixed income securities	\$ 5,944,001	\$ 61,897	\$ (214,667)	\$ 5,791,231

Details of Fixed Income Securities by Category as of December 31, 2024

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 265,349	\$ 231	\$ (5,087)	\$ 260,493
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	2,065,953	2,331	(192,789)	1,875,495
Corporate debt securities	2,857,627	12,593	(112,839)	2,757,381
ABS	155,594	2,157	(1,234)	156,517
RMBS	373,485	2,103	(25,528)	350,060
CMBS	243,840	21	(7,990)	235,871
CLOs	199,773	286	—	200,059
Foreign government debt	4,487	—	(689)	3,798
Commercial paper	12,015	—	—	12,015
Total fixed income securities	\$ 6,178,123	\$ 19,722	\$ (346,156)	\$ 5,851,689

We had \$12.6 million and \$12.2 million of investments at fair value on deposit with various states as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, due to regulatory requirements of those state insurance departments.

In connection with our insurance and reinsurance activities within MAC and MIC, we are required to maintain assets in trusts for the benefit of contractual counterparties, which had investments at fair value of \$185.7 million and \$199.9 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The amortized cost and fair values of fixed income securities at December 31, 2025, by contractual maturity, are shown in table 5.2 below. Actual maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Because most mortgage and asset-backed securities are not due at a single maturity date, they are listed in separate categories.

Fixed Income Securities Maturity Schedule

Table	5.2	December 31, 2025			
		Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Due in one year or less		\$	759,885	\$	759,602
Due after one year through five years			1,651,146		1,632,640
Due after five years through ten years			1,683,909		1,635,359
Due after ten years			919,756		840,975
			5,014,696		4,868,576
ABS			225,478		226,561
RMBS			366,671		358,024
CMBS			237,974		238,783
CLOs			99,182		99,287
Total as of December 31, 2025		\$	5,944,001	\$	5,791,231

Equity Securities

The cost and fair value of investments in equity securities as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are shown in tables 5.3a and 5.3b below.

Details of Equity Security Investments as of December 31, 2025

Table	5.3a				
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
	Cost	Fair Value Gains	Fair Value Losses	Fair Value	
Equity securities	\$ 16,286	\$ 42	\$ (1,006)	\$ 15,322	

Details of Equity Security Investments as of December 31, 2024

Table	5.3b				
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
	Cost	Fair Value Gains	Fair Value Losses	Fair Value	
Equity securities	\$ 16,146	\$ 8	\$ (1,392)	\$ 14,762	

Net Gains (Losses) on Investments and Other Financial Instruments

The net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments and the proceeds from the sale of fixed income securities classified as available-for-sale securities are shown in table 5.4 below.

Details of Net Gains (Losses) on Investments and Other Financial Instruments

Table	5.4			
<i>(in thousands)</i>				
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Fixed income securities:				
Gains on sales	\$ 2,971	\$ 1,114	\$ 3,071	
Losses on sales	(3,049)	(8,045)	(17,620)	
Equity securities gains (losses):				
Changes in fair value	421	(130)	530	
Change in embedded derivative on Home Re Transactions ⁽¹⁾	(11)	(2,791)	(118)	
Other:				
Gains (losses) on sales	2	16	(1)	
Market adjustment	—	(10)	(3)	
Net gains (losses) on investments and other financial instruments	\$ 334	\$ (9,846)	\$ (14,141)	
Proceeds from sales of fixed income securities	110,961	45,807	375,788	

(1) See Note 6 "Fair Value Measurements" for discussion of the embedded derivative on the Home Re Transactions.

Other Invested Assets

Our other invested assets balance includes an investment in FHLB stock that is carried at cost, which due to its nature approximates fair value. Ownership of FHLB stock provides access to a secured lending facility, subject to certain conditions, which includes requirements to post collateral and to maintain a minimum investment in FHLB stock.

Unrealized Investment Losses

Tables 5.5a and 5.5b below summarize, for all available-for-sale investments in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the aggregate fair value and gross unrealized loss by the length of time those securities have been continuously in an unrealized loss position. The fair value amounts reported in tables 5.5a and 5.5b below are estimated using the process described in [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) and in [Note 2 - "Significant Accounting Policies"](#) to these consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized Loss Aging for Securities by Type and Length of Time as of December 31, 2025

(In thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 15,762	\$ (60)	\$ 51,113	\$ (2,445)	\$ 66,875	\$ (2,505)
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	144,148	(6,123)	1,087,931	(127,912)	1,232,079	(134,035)
Corporate debt securities	258,349	(1,180)	887,659	(56,677)	1,146,008	(57,857)
ABS	49,774	(1,103)	22,965	(232)	72,739	(1,335)
RMBS	2,906	(8)	187,553	(16,808)	190,459	(16,816)
CMBS	15,363	(30)	82,994	(1,645)	98,357	(1,675)
CLOs	35,272	(24)	—	—	35,272	(24)
Foreign government debt	—	—	4,068	(420)	4,068	(420)
Total	\$ 521,574	\$ (8,528)	\$ 2,324,283	\$ (206,139)	\$ 2,845,857	\$ (214,667)

Unrealized Loss Aging for Securities by Type and Length of Time as of December 31, 2024

(In thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 37,017	\$ (437)	\$ 69,959	\$ (4,650)	\$ 106,976	\$ (5,087)
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	409,406	(5,621)	1,195,869	(187,168)	1,605,275	(192,789)
Corporate debt securities	852,752	(10,334)	1,051,862	(102,505)	1,904,614	(112,839)
ABS	20,090	(184)	49,640	(1,050)	69,730	(1,234)
RMBS	171,654	(5,498)	151,893	(20,030)	323,547	(25,528)
CMBS	77,567	(1,774)	151,188	(6,216)	228,755	(7,990)
Foreign government debt	—	—	3,798	(689)	3,798	(689)
Total	\$ 1,568,486	\$ (23,848)	\$ 2,674,209	\$ (322,308)	\$ 4,242,695	\$ (346,156)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) of investments is shown in table 5.6 below.

Change in Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)

(In thousands)	2025	2024	2023
Fixed income securities	\$ 173,661	\$ 11,481	\$ 179,174

There were 712 and 1,020 securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Based on current facts and circumstances, we believe the unrealized losses as of December 31, 2025 presented in table 5.5a above are not indicative of the ultimate collectability of the par value of the securities. The unrealized losses in all categories of our investments were primarily caused by increases in prevailing interest rates. We also rely upon estimates of several credit and non-credit factors in our review and evaluation of individual investments to determine whether a credit impairment exists. All of the securities in an unrealized loss position are current with respect to their interest obligations.

The source of net investment income is shown in table 5.7 below.

Net Investment Income

Table 5.7

(In thousands)

	2025	2024	2023
Fixed income securities	\$ 237,601	\$ 230,524	\$ 202,655
Equity securities	680	624	529
Cash equivalents	12,531	18,498	16,111
Other	18	31	44
Investment income	250,830	249,677	219,339
Investment expenses	(4,572)	(5,037)	(4,599)
Net investment income	\$ 246,258	\$ 244,640	\$ 214,740

Note 6. Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following describes the valuation methodologies generally used by the independent pricing sources, or by us, to measure financial instruments at fair value, including the general classification of such financial instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

- **Fixed income securities:**

U.S. Treasury Securities and Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies: Securities with valuations derived from quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that we can access are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Securities valued by surveying the dealer community, obtaining relevant trade data, benchmark quotes and spreads and incorporating this information in the valuation process are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate Debt Securities are valued by obtaining relevant trade data, benchmark quotes and spreads and broker/dealer quotes and incorporating this information into the valuation process. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Obligations of U.S. States & Political Subdivisions are valued by tracking, capturing, and analyzing quotes for active issues and trades reported via the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board records. Daily briefings and reviews of current economic conditions, trading levels, spread relationships, and the slope of the yield curve provide further data for evaluation. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities ("RMBS") are valued by monitoring interest rate movements, and other pertinent data daily. Incoming market data is enriched to derive spread, yield and/or price data as appropriate, enabling known data points to be extrapolated for valuation application across a range of related securities. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities ("CMBS") are valued using techniques that reflect market participants' assumptions and maximize the use of relevant observable inputs including quoted prices for similar assets, benchmark yield curves and market corroborated inputs. Evaluation uses regular reviews of the inputs for securities covered, including executed trades, broker quotes, credit information, collateral attributes and/or cash flow waterfall as applicable. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Asset-Backed Securities ("ABS") are valued using spreads and other information solicited from market buy-and-sell-side sources, including primary and secondary dealers, portfolio managers, and research analysts. Cash flows are generated for each tranche, benchmark yields are determined, and deal collateral performance and tranche level attributes including trade activity, bids, and offers are applied, resulting in tranche specific prices. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") are valued by evaluating manager rating, seniority in the capital structure, assumptions about prepayment, default and recovery and their impact on cash flow generation. Loan level net asset values are determined and aggregated for tranches and as a final step prices are checked against available recent trade activity. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Foreign government debt is valued by surveying the dealer community, obtaining relevant trade data, benchmark quotes and spreads and incorporating this information into the valuation process. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Commercial Paper, with an original maturity greater than 90 days, is valued using market data for comparable instruments of similar maturity and average yields. These securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

- **Equity securities:** Consist of actively traded, exchange-listed equity securities, including exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and Bond Mutual Funds, with valuations derived from quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that we can access. These securities are valued in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.
- **Cash Equivalents:** Consist of money market funds and treasury bills with valuations derived from quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that we can access. These securities are valued in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Instruments in this category valued using market data for comparable instruments are classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets measured at fair value, by hierarchy level, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in tables 6.1a and 6.1b below. The fair value of the assets is estimated using the process described above, and in [Note 2 - "Significant Accounting Policies"](#) to the consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

Assets Carried at Fair Value by Hierarchy Level as of December 31, 2025

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 277,812	\$ 241,056	\$ 36,756
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	1,838,764	—	1,838,764
Corporate debt securities	2,691,272	—	2,691,272
ABS	226,561	—	226,561
RMBS	358,024	—	358,024
CMBS	238,783	—	238,783
CLOs	99,287	—	99,287
Foreign government debt	4,067	—	4,067
Commercial paper	56,661	—	56,661
Total fixed income securities	5,791,231	241,056	5,550,175
Equity securities	15,322	15,322	—
Cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	371,219	363,423	7,796
Total	\$ 6,177,772	\$ 619,801	\$ 5,557,971

Assets Carried at Fair Value by Hierarchy Level as of December 31, 2024

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 260,493	\$ 220,369	\$ 40,124
Obligations of U.S. states and political subdivisions	1,875,495	—	1,875,495
Corporate debt securities	2,757,381	—	2,757,381
ABS	156,517	—	156,517
RMBS	350,060	—	350,060
CMBS	235,871	—	235,871
CLOs	200,059	—	200,059
Foreign government debt	3,798	—	3,798
Commercial paper	12,015	—	12,015
Total fixed income securities	5,851,689	220,369	5,631,320
Equity securities	14,762	14,762	—
Cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	230,156	219,943	10,213
Total	\$ 6,096,607	\$ 455,074	\$ 5,641,533

(1) Includes restricted cash equivalents

Additional fair value disclosures related to our investment portfolio are included in [Note 5 - "Investments."](#)

In addition to the assets carried at fair value discussed above, we have embedded derivatives carried at fair value related to our Home Re Transactions that are classified as Other liabilities or Other assets in our consolidated balance sheets. The estimated fair value related to our embedded derivatives reflects the present value impact of the variation in investment income on the assets held by the reinsurance trusts and the contractual reference rate on the Home Re Transactions used to calculate the reinsurance premiums we estimate we will pay over the estimated remaining life. These liabilities or assets are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31,

2025 and 2024, the fair value of the embedded derivatives was a liability of \$0.4 million. (See [Note 7 - "Reinsurance"](#) for more information about our Home Re Transactions.)

Real estate acquired through claim settlement is carried at fair value and is reported in Other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. These assets are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, purchases of real estate acquired were \$5.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, sales of real estate acquired were \$3.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

Other invested assets include an investment in FHLB stock that is carried at cost, which due to restrictions that require it to be redeemed or sold only to the security issuer at par value, approximates fair value. The fair value of other invested assets is categorized as Level 2.

Financial liabilities include our outstanding debt obligation. The fair value of our 5.25% Notes was based on observable market prices and is categorized as level 2.

Table 6.2 presents the carrying value and fair value of our financial assets and liabilities disclosed, but not carried, at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Financial assets				
Other invested assets	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,109
Financial liabilities				
5.25% Senior Notes	646,138	650,442	644,667	636,883

Note 7. Reinsurance

Our consolidated financial statements reflect the effects of assumed and ceded reinsurance transactions. Assumed reinsurance refers to the acceptance of certain insurance risks that other insurance companies have underwritten. Ceded reinsurance involves transferring certain insurance risks we have underwritten to other insurance companies who agree to share these risks. The purpose of ceded reinsurance is to protect us, at a cost, against losses arising from our mortgage guaranty policies covered by the agreement and to manage our capital requirements under PMIERS. Reinsurance is currently placed on a quota share and excess of loss basis.

Table 7.1 below shows the effect of all reinsurance agreements on premiums earned and losses incurred as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Reinsurance

Table 7.1

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Premiums earned:			
Direct	\$ 1,141,305	\$ 1,138,245	\$ 1,142,412
Assumed	14,526	14,458	12,960
Ceded:			
Ceded - quota share reinsurance ⁽¹⁾	(128,853)	(115,306)	(123,955)
Ceded - excess-of-loss reinsurance	(61,166)	(66,590)	(78,866)
Total ceded	(190,019)	(181,896)	(202,821)
Net premiums earned	\$ 965,812	\$ 970,807	\$ 952,551
Losses incurred:			
Direct	\$ 77,337	\$ 5,714	\$ (5,200)
Assumed	(32)	32	(33)
Ceded - quota share reinsurance	(28,402)	(20,607)	(15,623)
Losses incurred, net	\$ 48,903	\$ (14,861)	\$ (20,856)
Other Reinsurance Impacts:			
Profit commission on quota share reinsurance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 121,942	\$ 108,368	\$ 133,145
Ceding commission on quota share reinsurance	50,105	44,532	50,397

(1) Ceded premiums earned are shown net of profit commission.

Quota Share Reinsurance

We have entered into QSR Transactions with panels of third-party reinsurers to cede a fixed percentage of premiums earned and received and losses incurred on insurance covered by the transactions. We receive the benefit of a ceding commission equal to 20% of premiums ceded before profit commission. We also receive the benefit of a profit commission through a reduction of premiums we cede. The profit commission varies inversely with the level of losses on a "dollar for dollar" basis and can be eliminated at annual loss ratios higher than we have experienced on our QSR Transactions. Ceded losses incurred are impacted by the delinquencies covered by our QSR Transactions, our estimates of payments that will be ultimately made on those delinquencies, and claim payments covered by our QSR Transactions.

Each of our QSR Transactions typically have annual loss ratio caps of 300% and lifetime loss ratios of 200%.

Table 7.2 below provides additional detail regarding our QSR Transactions in effect during 2025.

Reinsurance
Table 7.2

Quota Share Contract	Covered Policy Years	Quota Share %	Annual Loss Ratio to Exhaust Profit Commission ⁽¹⁾	Contractual Termination Date
2020 QSR and 2021 QSR	2021	14.8 %	69.0 %	December 31, 2036
2021 QSR and 2022 QSR	2021	11.1 %	69.0 %	December 31, 2036
2021 QSR and 2022 QSR ⁽²⁾	2022	15.0 %	57.5 %	December 31, 2037
2022 QSR and 2023 QSR ⁽³⁾	2022	15.0 %	62.0 %	December 31, 2037
2022 QSR and 2023 QSR	2023	15.0 %	62.0 %	December 31, 2034
2023 QSR	2023	10.0 %	58.5 %	December 31, 2034
2024 QSR	2024	30.0 %	56.0 %	December 31, 2035
2025 QSR	2025	40.0 %	63.0 %	December 31, 2036
Credit Union QSR	2020-2025	65.0 %	50.0 %	December 31, 2039

(1) We will receive a profit commission provided the annual loss ratio on policies covered under the transaction remains below this ratio.

(2) Effective December 31, 2025, we agreed to amended terms with certain participants on our 2021 QSR and 2022 QSR Transaction covering policy year 2022 reducing the quota share cede rate to 13.8%. Under the amended terms we will generally receive an annual profit commission provided the annual loss ratio on loans covered under the transaction remain below 67.5%.

(3) Effective December 31, 2025, we agreed to amended terms with certain participants on our 2022 QSR and 2023 QSR Transaction covering policy year 2022 reducing the quota share cede rate to 14.5%. Under the amended terms we will generally receive an annual profit commission provided the annual loss ratio on loans covered under the transaction remain below 67.5%.

We can elect to terminate the QSR Transactions under specified scenarios without penalty upon prior written notice, including if we will receive less than 90% (80% for the Credit Union QSR Transaction) of the full credit amount under the PMIERS, full financial statement credit or full credit under applicable regulatory capital requirements for the risk ceded in any required calculation period.

Table 7.3 provides additional detail regarding optional termination dates and optional reductions to our quota share percentage which can, in each case, be elected by us for a fee. Under the optional reduction to the quota share percentage, we may reduce our quota share percentage from the original percentage shown in table 7.2 to the percentage shown in 7.3.

Reinsurance
Table 7.3

Quota Share Contract	Covered Policy Years	Optional Termination Date ⁽¹⁾	Optional Quota Share % Reduction Date ⁽²⁾	Optional Reduced Quota Share %
2020 QSR and 2021 QSR	2021	December 31, 2027	January 1, 2028	12.3% or 10%
2021 QSR and 2022 QSR	2021	December 31, 2027	January 1, 2028	9.4% or 7%
2021 QSR and 2022 QSR ⁽³⁾	2022	June 30, 2028	July 1, 2028	11.5% or 9.2%
2022 QSR and 2023 QSR ⁽³⁾	2022	June 30, 2028	July 1, 2028	12.1% or 9.7%
2022 QSR and 2023 QSR	2023	June 30, 2026	January 1, 2026	12.5% or 10%
2023 QSR	2023	June 30, 2026	January 1, 2026	8% or 7%
2024 QSR	2024	December 31, 2027	December 31, 2027	23% or 15%
2025 QSR	2025	December 31, 2027	December 31, 2027	30% or 20%

(1) We can elect early termination of the QSR Transaction beginning on this date, and semi-annually thereafter.

(2) We can elect to reduce the quota share percentage beginning on this date, and semi-annually thereafter.

(3) Terms of the agreement were amended effective December 31, 2025.

Under the terms of our QSR Transactions, ceded premiums, ceding commissions, profit commission, and ceded loss paid and LAE paid are settled net on a quarterly basis. The ceded premiums due after deducting the related ceding commission and profit commission is reported within "Other liabilities" on the consolidated balance sheets.

The reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves related to our QSR Transactions was \$65.1 million as of December 31, 2025 and \$47.3 million as of December 31, 2024. The reinsurance recoverable balance is secured by funds on deposit from the reinsurers (which does not include letters of credit), the minimum amount of which is based on the

greater of 1) a reinsurer's funding requirements under PMIERS or 2) ceded reserves and unpaid losses. Each of the reinsurers under our quota share reinsurance agreements described above has an insurer financial strength rating of A- or better (or a comparable rating) by Standard and Poor's Rating Services, A.M. Best, Moody's, or a combination of the three. An allowance for credit losses was not required as of December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

Excess of Loss Reinsurance

We have XOL Transactions with a panel of unaffiliated reinsurers executed through the traditional reinsurance market ("Traditional XOL Transactions") and with unaffiliated special purpose insurers ("Home Re Transactions").

For the policies covered under our Traditional XOL Transactions, we retain the first layer of the aggregate losses paid, and the reinsurers will then provide second layer coverage up to the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. We retain losses paid in excess of the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. The reinsurance coverage is subject to adjustment based on the risk characteristics of the covered loans until the initial excess of loss reinsurance coverage layer has been finalized.

We can elect to terminate our Traditional XOL Transactions under specified scenarios without penalty upon prior written notice, including if we will receive less than the full credit amount under the PMIERS, full financial statement credit or full credit under applicable regulatory capital requirements for the risk ceded in any required calculation period. The reinsurance premiums ceded under the Traditional XOL Transactions are based off the remaining reinsurance coverage levels. The reinsured coverage levels are secured by funds on deposit from reinsurers (which does not include letters of credit), the minimum amount of which is based on the greater of 1) a reinsurer's funding requirements under PMIERS or 2) ceded reserves and unpaid losses. Each of the reinsurers under our Traditional XOL Transactions has an insurer financial strength rating of A- or better (or a comparable rating) by Standard and Poor's Rating Services, A.M. Best, Moody's, or a combination of the three.

The Home Re Transactions are executed with unaffiliated special purpose insurers ("Home Re Entities"). For the reinsurance coverage periods, we retain the first layer of the respective aggregate losses paid, and a Home Re Entity will then provide second layer coverage up to the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. We retain losses paid in excess of the outstanding reinsurance coverage amount. Subject to certain conditions, the reinsurance coverage decreases as the underlying covered mortgages amortize or are repaid, or mortgage insurance losses are paid.

The Home Re Entities financed the coverages by issuing mortgage insurance-linked notes ("ILNs") to unaffiliated investors in an aggregate amount equal to the initial reinsurance coverage amounts. Each ILN is non-recourse to any assets of MGIC or affiliates. The proceeds of the ILNs, which were deposited into reinsurance trusts for the benefit of MGIC, will be the source of reinsurance claim payments to MGIC and principal repayments on the ILNs.

Payment of principal on the related insurance-linked notes will be suspended and the reinsurance coverage available to MGIC under the transactions will not be reduced by such principal payments until a target level of credit enhancement is obtained or if certain thresholds or "Trigger Events" are reached, as defined in the related insurance-linked notes transaction agreement. As of December 31, 2025, there were no "Trigger Events".

In 2025 we exercised our option to terminate the reinsurance agreement with Home Re 2021-1, Ltd., as such, the insurance-linked notes issued by Home Re 2021-1 Ltd. were redeemed in full.

Table 7.4a, 7.4b, and 7.4c provide a summary of our XOL Transactions that were in effect as of December 31, 2025.

Excess of Loss Reinsurance

7.4a (\$ in thousands)	Issue Date	Policy In force Dates	Optional Call/ Termination Date ⁽¹⁾	Legal Maturity
2025 Traditional XOL	June 1, 2025	January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025	January 1, 2031	10 years
2024 Traditional XOL	April 1, 2024	January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024	January 1, 2030	10 years
2023 Traditional XOL	April 1, 2023	January 1, 2023 - December 29, 2023	January 1, 2031	10 years
2022 Traditional XOL	April 1, 2022	January 1, 2022 - December 30, 2022	January 1, 2030	10 years
2021 Traditional XOL	December 1, 2025	January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021	January 1, 2031	10 years
2020 Traditional XOL	March 1, 2025	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020	April 1, 2030	10 years
Home Re 2023-1, Ltd.	October 23, 2023	June 1, 2022 - August 31, 2023	October 25, 2028	10 years
Home Re 2022-1, Ltd.	April 26, 2022	May 29, 2021 - December 31, 2021	April 25, 2028	12.5 years
Home Re 2021-2, Ltd.	August 3, 2021	January 1, 2021 - May 28, 2021	July 25, 2028	12.5 years

(1) We have the right to terminate the Home Re Transactions under certain circumstances, including an optional call feature that provides us the right to terminate if the outstanding principal balance of the related insurance-linked notes falls below 10% of the initial principal balance of the related insurance-linked notes, and on any payment date on or after the respective Optional Call Date. We can elect early termination of the Traditional XOL Transactions beginning on this date, and quarterly thereafter.

Excess of Loss Reinsurance

7.4b (\$ in thousands)	Initial First Layer Retention	Remaining First Layer Retention		
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2025 Traditional XOL	\$ 95,966	\$ 95,966	N/A	N/A
2024 Traditional XOL	125,016	124,458	125,016	N/A
2023 Traditional XOL	70,578	69,060	70,401	70,578
2022 Traditional XOL	82,523	78,023	81,112	82,346
2021 Traditional XOL	142,291	142,291	N/A	N/A
2020 Traditional XOL	68,343	68,288	N/A	N/A
Home Re 2023-1, Ltd.	272,961	266,371	272,269	272,961
Home Re 2022-1, Ltd.	325,589	318,906	322,566	325,001
Home Re 2021-2, Ltd.	190,159	187,030	188,211	189,403

7.4c (\$ in thousands)	Initial Excess of Loss Reinsurance Coverage ⁽¹⁾	Initial Funding Percentage ⁽²⁾	Funding Percentage at 12/31/2025 ⁽²⁾	Remaining Excess of Loss Reinsurance Coverage ⁽¹⁾		
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2025 Traditional XOL	\$ 151,851	N/A	N/A	\$ 151,851	N/A	N/A
2024 Traditional XOL	187,220	N/A	N/A	187,220	187,220	N/A
2023 Traditional XOL	96,942	N/A	N/A	64,217	91,404	96,942
2022 Traditional XOL	142,642	N/A	N/A	100,274	124,344	142,642
2021 Traditional XOL	250,000	N/A	N/A	250,000	N/A	N/A
2020 Traditional XOL	250,592	N/A	N/A	250,592	N/A	N/A
Home Re 2023-1, Ltd.	330,277	97 %	96 %	231,708	299,325	330,277
Home Re 2022-1, Ltd.	473,575	100 %	100 %	207,641	305,639	420,731
Home Re 2021-2, Ltd.	398,429	100 %	100 %	84,376	132,424	173,960

(1) The initial and remaining excess of loss reinsurance coverage is reduced by the applicable funding percentage.

(2) The funding percentage represents the aggregate outstanding note balances divided by the aggregate ending coverage amounts.

The reinsurance premiums ceded to each Home Re Entity are composed of coverage, initial expense and supplemental premiums. The coverage premiums are generally calculated as the difference between the amount of interest payable by the Home Re Entity on the remaining reinsurance coverage levels, and the investment income collected on the collateral assets held in reinsurance trust account and used to collateralize the Home Re Entity's reinsurance obligation to MGIC. The amount of monthly reinsurance coverage premium ceded will fluctuate due to changes in the reference rate and changes in money market rates that affect investment income collected on the assets in the reinsurance trust. As a result, we concluded that each Home Re Transaction contains an embedded derivative that is accounted for separately as a freestanding derivative. The fair values of the derivatives at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, were not material to our consolidated balance sheet, and the change in fair values during the years ended December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 were not material to our consolidated statements of operations. (see [Note 5 - "Investments"](#) and [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#)).

At the time the Home Re Transactions were entered into, we concluded that each Home Re Entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE"). A VIE is a legal entity that does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or is structured such that equity investors lack the ability to make sufficient decisions relating to the entity's operations through voting rights or do not substantively participate in gains and losses of the entity. Given that MGIC (1) does not have the unilateral power to direct the activities that most significantly affect each Home Re Entity's economic performance and (2) does not have the obligation, outside the terms of the reinsurance agreement, to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of each Home Re Entity that could be significant to the Home Re Entity, consolidation of the Home Re Entities is not required.

We are required to disclose our maximum exposure to loss, which we consider to be an amount that we could be required to record in our statements of operations, as a result of our involvement with the VIEs under our Home Re Transactions. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we did not have material exposure to the VIEs as we have no investment in the VIEs and had no reinsurance claim payments due from the VIEs under our reinsurance transactions. We are unable to determine the timing or extent of claims from losses that are ceded under the reinsurance transactions. The VIE assets are deposited in reinsurance trusts for the benefit of MGIC that will be the source of reinsurance claim payments to MGIC. The purpose of the reinsurance trusts is to provide security to MGIC for the obligations of the VIEs under the reinsurance transactions. The trustee of the reinsurance trusts, a recognized provider of corporate trust services, has established segregated accounts within the reinsurance trusts for the benefit of MGIC, pursuant to the trust agreements. The trust agreements are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. If the trustee of the reinsurance trusts failed to distribute claim payments to us as provided in the reinsurance trusts, we would incur a loss related to our losses ceded under the reinsurance transactions and deemed unrecoverable. We are also unable to determine the impact such possible failure by the trustee to perform pursuant to the reinsurance trust agreements may have on our consolidated financial statements. As a result, we are unable to quantify our maximum exposure to loss related to our involvement with the VIEs. MGIC has certain termination rights under the reinsurance transactions should its claims not be paid.

Table 7.5 presents the total assets of the Home Re Entities as of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Home Re Entities Total Assets

Table 7.5

(In thousands)

Home Re Entity	Total VIE Assets		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Home Re 2023-1 Ltd.	\$ 237,900	\$ 303,733	\$ 330,277
Home Re 2022-1 Ltd.	214,788	313,229	427,279
Home Re 2021-2 Ltd.	89,865	136,486	174,431

The reinsurance trust agreements provide that the trust assets may generally only be invested in certain money market funds that (1) invest at least 99.5% of their total assets in cash or direct U.S. federal government obligations, such as U.S. Treasury bills, as well as other short-term securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. federal government or issued by an agency of the U.S. federal government, (2) have a principal stability fund rating of "AAAm" by S&P or a money market fund rating of "Aaamf" by Moody's as of the Closing Date and thereafter maintain any rating with either S&P or Moody's, and (3) are permitted investments under the applicable credit for reinsurance laws and applicable PMIERS credit for reinsurance requirements.

The total calculated PMIERS credit for risk ceded under our XOL Transactions is generally based on the PMIERS requirement of the covered policies and the attachment and detachment points of the coverage, all of which fluctuate over time. (see [Note 1 - "Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation"](#)).

Reinsurance transactions effective in subsequent periods

QSR Transactions

- We executed a 40% QSR Transaction with a group of unaffiliated reinsurers covering eligible NIW in 2026.
- We executed a 40% QSR Transaction with a group of unaffiliated reinsurers covering eligible NIW in 2027.

Traditional XOL Transactions

- We executed an XOL Transaction which provides up to \$184 million of reinsurance coverage on eligible NIW in 2026.

ILN Transactions

- In January 2026, through an insurance linked note transaction, we executed a \$324 million excess of loss reinsurance agreement that covers certain policies written between January 1, 2022 and March 31, 2025.

Note 8. Loss Reserves

We establish case reserves and LAE reserves on delinquent loans that were reported to us as two or more payments past due and have not become current or resulted in a claim payment. Such loans are referred to as being in our delinquency inventory. Case reserves are established by estimating the number of loans in our delinquency inventory that will result in a claim payment, which is referred to as the claim rate, and further estimating the amount of the claim payment, which is referred to as claim severity.

IBNR reserves are established for estimated losses from delinquencies we estimate have occurred prior to the close of an accounting period, but have not yet been reported to us. IBNR reserves are also established using estimated claim rates and claim severities.

Estimation of losses is inherently judgmental. The conditions that affect the claim rate and claim severity include the current and future state of the domestic economy, including unemployment and the current and future strength of local housing markets; exposure on insured loans; the amount of time between delinquency and claim filing (all else being equal, the longer the period between delinquency and claim filing, the greater the severity); the effectiveness of loss mitigation efforts; and curtailments and rescissions. The actual amount of the claim payments may be substantially different than our loss reserve estimates.

Our estimates could be adversely affected by several factors, including a deterioration of regional or national economic conditions, including unemployment, which may reduce borrowers' income and their ability to make mortgage payments. Additionally, the impact of past and future government initiatives and actions taken by the GSEs to keep borrowers in their homes may impact our estimates. A decline in housing values may affect borrowers' willingness to continue to make mortgage payments when the value of the home is below the mortgage balance. Loss reserves in future periods will also be dependent on the number of loans reported to us as delinquent. Changes in our estimates arising from the factors described above or due to other unforeseen circumstances could materially affect our financial results, even in a stable economic environment.

In considering the potential sensitivity of the factors underlying our estimate of loss reserves, it is possible that even a relatively small change in our estimated claim rate or claim severity could have a material impact on loss reserves and, correspondingly, on our consolidated results of operations even in a stable economic environment. For example, as of December 31, 2025, assuming all other factors remain constant, a \$1,000 increase/decrease in the average severity reserve factor would change the loss reserve amount by approximately +/- \$7 million. A one percentage point increase/decrease in the average claim rate reserve factor would change the loss reserve amount by approximately +/- \$19 million.

The "Losses incurred" section of table 8.1 below shows losses incurred on delinquencies that occurred in the current year and in prior years. The amount of losses incurred relating to delinquencies that occurred in the current year represents the estimated amount to be ultimately paid on such delinquencies. The amount of losses incurred relating to delinquencies that occurred in prior years represents the difference between the actual claim rate and claim severity associated with those delinquencies resolved in the current year compared to the estimated claim rate and claim severity at the prior year-end, as well as a re-estimation of amounts to be ultimately paid on delinquencies continuing from the end of the prior year. This re-estimation of the claim rate and claim severity is the result of our review of current trends in the delinquency inventory, such as percentages of delinquencies that have resulted in a claim, the amount of the claims relative to the average loan exposure, changes in the relative level of delinquencies by geography and changes in average loan exposure.

The "Losses paid" section of table 8.1 below shows the amount of losses paid on delinquencies received in the current year and losses paid on delinquencies that occurred in prior years.

Table 8.1 provides a reconciliation of beginning and ending loss reserves as of and for the past three years:

Development of Reserves for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

	2025	2024	2023
Reserve at beginning of year	\$ 462,662	\$ 505,379	\$ 557,988
Less reinsurance recoverable	47,281	33,302	28,240
Net reserve at beginning of year	415,381	472,077	529,748
Losses incurred:			
Losses and LAE incurred in respect of delinquent notices received in:			
Current year	204,082	197,615	187,658
Prior years ⁽¹⁾	(155,179)	(212,476)	(208,514)
Total losses incurred	48,903	(14,861)	(20,856)
Losses paid:			
Losses and LAE paid in respect of delinquent notices received in:			
Current year	1,477	946	566
Prior years	54,265	43,585	45,645
Reinsurance terminations ⁽²⁾	(1,287)	(2,696)	(9,396)
Total losses paid	54,455	41,835	36,815
Net reserve at end of year	409,829	415,381	472,077
Plus reinsurance recoverable	65,055	47,281	33,302
Reserve at end of year	\$ 474,884	\$ 462,662	\$ 505,379

(1) A positive number for prior year loss development indicates a deficiency of prior year reserves. A negative number for prior year loss development indicates a redundancy of prior year loss reserves. See the following table for more information about prior year loss development.

(2) In a reinsurance termination, amounts for any incurred but unpaid losses are due to us from the reinsurers. As a result, the amount due from the reinsurers is reclassified from reinsurance recoverable on loss reserves to reinsurance recoverable on paid losses, resulting in no impact to losses incurred. (See Note 7 - "Reinsurance")

The increase in the current year losses incurred for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2024 is primarily due to an increase in estimated severity on current year delinquencies and an increase in new delinquencies received during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The favorable loss development on previously received delinquencies for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 primarily resulted from a decrease in the expected claim rate on previously received delinquencies. Home price appreciation in recent years has allowed some borrowers to cure their delinquencies through the sale of their property.

The prior year loss reserve development for the past three years is reflected in table 8.2 below.

Reserve Development on Previously Received Delinquencies

	2025	2024	2023
Increase (decrease) in estimated claim rate on primary defaults	\$ (142,091)	\$ (192,675)	\$ (200,983)
Change in estimates related to severity on primary defaults, pool reserves, LAE reserves, reinsurance, and other	(13,088)	(19,801)	(7,531)
Total prior year loss development ⁽¹⁾	\$ (155,179)	\$ (212,476)	\$ (208,514)

(1) A positive number for prior year loss development indicates a deficiency of prior year loss reserves. A negative number for prior year loss development indicates a redundancy of prior year loss reserves.

Premium Refunds

Our estimate of premiums to be refunded on expected claim payments is accrued for separately in "Other liabilities" on our consolidated balance sheets and was \$11.4 million and \$12.5 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 9. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The pretax and related income tax benefit (expense) components of our other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are included in table 9.1 below.

Components of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	2025	2024	2023
Net unrealized investment (losses) gains arising during the period	\$ 173,661	\$ 11,481	\$ 179,174
Total income tax benefit (expense)	(36,469)	(2,411)	(37,626)
Net of tax	137,192	9,070	141,548
Net changes in benefit plan assets and obligations	20,982	24,113	29,978
Total income tax benefit (expense)	(4,406)	(5,064)	(6,296)
Net of tax	16,576	19,049	23,682
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	194,643	35,594	209,152
Total income tax benefit (expense)	(40,875)	(7,475)	(43,922)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ 153,768	\$ 28,119	\$ 165,230

The pretax and related income tax benefit (expense) components of the amounts reclassified from our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") to our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are included in table 9.2 below.

Reclassifications from AOCI

	2025	2024	2023
Reclassification adjustment for net realized (losses) gains ⁽¹⁾	\$ (9,404)	\$ (15,069)	\$ (27,100)
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,975	3,164	5,691
Net of tax	(7,429)	(11,905)	(21,409)
Reclassification adjustment related to benefit plan assets and obligations ⁽²⁾	(6,149)	(2,925)	(13,990)
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,291	614	2,938
Net of tax	(4,858)	(2,311)	(11,052)
Total reclassifications	(15,553)	(17,994)	(41,090)
Income tax benefit (expense)	3,266	3,778	8,629
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$ (12,287)	\$ (14,216)	\$ (32,461)

(1) Increases (decreases) Net realized investment gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Decreases (increases) Other underwriting and operating expenses, net on the consolidated statements of operations.

A rollforward of AOCI for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, including amounts reclassified from AOCI, are included in table 9.3 below.

Rollforward of AOCI

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Net unrealized gains and (losses) on available-for-sale securities		Net benefit plan assets and (obligations) recognized in shareholders' equity		Total AOCI
Balance, December 31, 2022, net of tax	\$	(408,496)	\$	(73,015)	\$ (481,511)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications		120,139		12,630	132,769
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI		(21,409)		(11,052)	(32,461)
Balance, December 31, 2023, net of tax		(266,948)		(49,333)	(316,281)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications		(2,835)		16,738	13,903
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI		(11,905)		(2,311)	(14,216)
Balance, December 31, 2024, net of tax		(257,878)		(30,284)	(288,162)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications		129,763		11,718	141,481
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI		(7,429)		(4,858)	(12,287)
Balance, December 31, 2025, net of tax	\$	(120,686)	\$	(13,708)	\$ (134,394)

Note 10. Benefit Plans

We have a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, as well as a supplemental executive retirement plan that covered eligible employees through December 31, 2022. Effective January 1, 2023, these plans were frozen (no future benefits will be accrued for participants due to employment and no new participants will be added). Participants in these plans were fully vested in their benefits as of December 31, 2022. We also offer benefits for retired domestic employees and their eligible spouses and dependents under a postretirement benefit plan. Participation in this plan is limited to eligible employees that participated in the defined benefit pension plan. The following tables 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3 provide the components of aggregate annual net periodic benefit cost for each of the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 and changes in the benefit obligation and the funded status of the pension, supplemental executive retirement and other postretirement benefit plans as recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans			Other Postretirement Benefit Plans		
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Company service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 937	\$ 1,668	\$ 1,497
Interest cost	13,193	12,988	13,787	1,244	1,501	1,633
Expected return on plan assets	(13,769)	(14,576)	(13,517)	(11,643)	(9,974)	(8,235)
Amortization of:						
Prior service cost (credit)	345	345	345	470	1,813	1,861
Net actuarial losses (gains)	2,186	2,091	2,185	(2,769)	(1,523)	(150)
Cost of settlements	5,917	198	9,749	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (benefit)	\$ 7,872	\$ 1,046	\$ 12,549	\$ (11,761)	\$ (6,515)	\$ (3,394)

Development of Funded Status
Table 10.2

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Actuarial Value of Benefit Obligations				
Measurement date	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 229,474	\$ 242,253	\$ 22,765	\$ 23,383

Funded Status/Asset (Liability) on the Consolidated Balance Sheet

Benefit obligation	\$ (229,474)	\$ (242,253)	\$ (22,765)	\$ (23,383)
Plan assets at fair value	234,154	240,216	182,436	156,604
Funded status - overfunded/asset	4,680	N/A	159,671	133,221
Funded status - underfunded/liability	N/A	(2,037)	N/A	N/A

Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Income) Loss
Table 10.3

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Net actuarial losses (gains)	\$ 71,597	\$ 78,240	\$ (58,907)	\$ (45,384)
Prior service cost (credit)	2,209	2,555	2,453	2,923
Total at year end	\$ 73,806	\$ 80,795	\$ (56,454)	\$ (42,461)

The amortization of gains and losses resulting from differences in actual experience from expected experience, or changes in assumptions including discount rates, is included as a component of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Benefit) for the year. The gain or loss in excess of a 10% corridor is amortized by the average remaining life expectancy for the pension and supplemental executive retirement plans and by the average remaining service period of participating employees expected to receive benefits under the other postretirement benefits plan.

Table 10.4 shows the changes in the projected benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Change in Projected Benefit / Accumulated Benefit
Table 10.4

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 242,253	\$ 261,330	\$ 23,383	\$ 30,238
Company service cost	—	—	937	1,668
Interest cost	13,193	12,988	1,244	1,501
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	2	240
Net actuarial losses (gains)	7,457	(8,637)	1,141	(379)
Benefit payments from fund	(14,182)	(13,985)	(3,179)	(3,296)
Benefit and settlement payments paid directly by company	(101)	(313)	—	—
Plan amendments	—	—	—	(6,305)
Settlement payments from fund ⁽¹⁾	(19,146)	(9,130)	—	—
Other adjustment	—	—	(763)	(284)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 229,474	\$ 242,253	\$ 22,765	\$ 23,383

(1) Represents lump sum payments from our pension plan to eligible participants, who were former employees with vested benefits.

The change in the net actuarial losses (gains) on the benefit obligation from 2024 to 2025 is primarily due to changes in the discount rate used to calculate the benefit obligation. When the discount rate decreases, the impact on the benefit obligation is an increase, resulting in an actuarial loss. When the discount rate increases, the impact on the benefit obligation is a decrease, resulting in an actuarial gain. The discount rate decreased to 5.50% at December 31, 2025 from 5.70% at December 31, 2024, compared to an increase to 5.70% at December 31, 2024 from 5.20% at December 31, 2023. See Table 10.7 for the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the benefit obligations of our plans for 2025 and 2024.

Tables 10.5 and 10.6 show the changes in the fair value of the net assets available for plan benefits and changes in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Change in Plan Assets

Table 10.5

(In thousands)	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 240,216	\$ 235,612	\$ 156,604	\$ 134,371
Actual return on plan assets	19,766	4,719	29,076	25,699
Company contributions	7,601	23,313	—	—
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	2	240
Benefit payments from fund	(14,182)	(13,985)	(3,179)	(3,296)
Benefit and settlement payments paid directly by company	(101)	(313)	—	—
Settlement payments from fund	(19,146)	(9,130)	—	—
Other adjustment	—	—	(67)	(410)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 234,154	\$ 240,216	\$ 182,436	\$ 156,604

Change in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("AOCI")

Table 10.6

(In thousands)	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
AOCI in prior year	\$ 80,795	\$ 82,209	\$ (42,461)	\$ (19,763)
Increase (decrease) in AOCI				
Recognized during year - prior service (cost) credit	(345)	(345)	(470)	(1,813)
Recognized during year - net actuarial (losses) gains	(8,103)	(2,290)	2,769	1,523
Occurring during year - prior service cost	—	—	—	(6,305)
Occurring during year - net actuarial losses (gains)	1,459	1,221	(16,292)	(16,103)
AOCI in current year	\$ 73,806	\$ 80,795	\$ (56,454)	\$ (42,461)

The projected benefit obligations, net periodic benefit costs and accumulated benefit obligation for the plans were determined using the following weighted average assumptions.

Actuarial Assumptions

Table 10.7

	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at year end				
1. Discount rate	5.50 %	5.70 %	5.30 %	5.65 %
2. Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Cash balance interest crediting rate	4.84 %	4.78 %	N/A	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for year				
1. Discount rate	5.70 %	5.20 %	5.65 %	5.20 %
2. Expected long-term return on plan assets	6.00 %	6.00 %	7.50 %	7.50 %
3. Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In selecting a discount rate, we performed a hypothetical cash flow bond matching exercise, matching our expected pension plan and postretirement medical plan cash flows, respectively, against a selected portfolio of high quality corporate bonds. The modeling was performed using a bond portfolio of noncallable bonds with at least \$50 million outstanding. The average yield of these hypothetical bond portfolios was used as the benchmark for determining the discount rate. In selecting the expected long-term rate of return on assets, we considered the average rate of earnings expected on the classes of funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits of these plans. This

included considering the trusts' targeted asset allocation for the year and the expected returns likely to be earned over the next 20 years.

The year-end asset allocations of the plans are shown in table 10.8 below.

	Pension Plan		Other Postretirement Benefit Plans	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Equity securities	21 %	21 %	100 %	100 %
Debt securities	79 %	79 %	— %	— %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Fair value is disclosed using a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as described in [Note 2 - "Significant Accounting Policies"](#) and [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#).

The following describes the valuation methodologies used for pension plan and other postretirement benefits plan assets at fair value.

- Domestic and International Mutual Funds: Securities are priced at the net asset value ("NAV"), which is the closing price published by the mutual fund on the reporting date. These financial assets are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.
- U.S. Government Securities: See [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for U.S. Treasury Securities and Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies.
- Corporate Debt Securities: See [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for Corporate Debt.
- Non-Government Foreign Debt Securities: These financial assets are represented by corporate debt securities issued by entities domiciled outside of the United States. See [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for Corporate Debt.
- Municipal Bonds: See [Note 6 - "Fair Value Measurements"](#) for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for Obligations of U.S. States & Political Subdivisions.
- Pooled Equity Accounts: Pooled Equity Account assets are represented by the units held by the plan. The redemption value is determined based on the NAV of the underlying units. The NAV is derived from the aggregate fair value of the underlying investments less any liabilities as of the reporting date. These financial assets are categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The pension plan assets and related accrued investment income at fair value, by hierarchy level, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown in tables 10.9a and 10.9b below. There were no securities valued using Level 3 inputs.

Pension Plan Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Domestic mutual funds	\$ 2,468	\$ —	\$ 2,468
U.S. government securities	36,765	—	36,765
Corporate debt securities			
Corporate debt securities and other	—	112,945	112,945
Non-government foreign debt securities	—	16,487	16,487
Municipal bonds	—	18,974	18,974
Pooled equity accounts	—	46,515	46,515
Total assets at fair value	\$ 39,233	\$ 194,921	\$ 234,154

Pension Plan Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2024

Table 10.9b (In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Domestic mutual funds	\$ 3,479	\$ —	\$ 3,479
U.S. government securities	22,355	—	22,355
Corporate debt Securities			
Corporate debt securities and other	—	135,739	135,739
Non-government foreign debt securities	—	20,665	20,665
Municipal bonds	—	11,607	11,607
Pooled equity accounts	—	46,371	46,371
Total assets at fair value	\$ 25,834	\$ 214,382	\$ 240,216

The pension plan has implemented a strategy to reduce risk through the use of a targeted funded ratio. The liability driven component is key to the asset allocation. The liability driven component seeks to align the duration of the fixed income asset allocation with the expected duration of the plan liabilities or benefit payments. Overall asset allocation is dynamic and specifies target allocation weights and ranges based on the funded status.

Generally, an improvement in funded status results in the de-risking of the portfolio, allocating more funds to fixed income and less to equity. A decline in funded status would result in a higher allocation to equity. The maximum equity allocation is 40%.

The equity investments use combinations of mutual funds, ETFs, and pooled equity account structures focused on the following strategies:

Strategy	Objective	Investment types
Return seeking growth	Funded ratio improvement over the long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global quality growth Global low volatility
Return seeking bridge	Downside protection in the event of a declining equity market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enduring asset Durable company

The fixed income objective is to preserve capital and to provide monthly cash flows for the payment of plan liabilities. Fixed income investments can include government, government agency, corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and municipal securities, and other classes of bonds. The duration of the fixed income portfolio has an objective of being within one year of the duration of the accumulated benefit obligation. The fixed income investments have an objective of a weighted average credit of A3/A-/A- by Moody's, S&P, and Fitch, respectively.

Tables 10.10a and 10.10b set forth the other postretirement benefits plan assets at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. All are Level 1 assets.

Other Postretirement Benefits Plan Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2025

Table 10.10a (In thousands)	Level 1
Domestic mutual funds	\$ 148,737
International mutual funds	33,699
Total assets at fair value	\$ 182,436

Other Postretirement Benefits Plan Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2024

Table 10.10b (In thousands)	Level 1
Domestic mutual funds	\$ 130,586
International mutual funds	26,018
Total assets at fair value	\$ 156,604

Our postretirement plan portfolio is designed to achieve the following objectives over each market cycle and for at least 5 years:

- Total return should exceed growth in the Consumer Price Index by 5.75% annually
- Achieve competitive investment results

The primary focus in developing asset allocation ranges for the portfolio is the assessment of the portfolio's investment objectives and the level of risk that is acceptable to obtain those objectives. To achieve these objectives the minimum and maximum allocation ranges for fixed income securities and equity securities are:

	Minimum	Maximum
Equities (long only)	70 %	100 %
Real estate	0 %	15 %
Commodities	0 %	10 %
Fixed income/Cash	0 %	10 %

Given the long term nature of this portfolio and the lack of any immediate need for significant cash flow, it is anticipated that the equity investments will consist of growth stocks and will typically be at the higher end of the allocation ranges above.

Investment in international mutual funds is limited to a maximum of 30% of the equity range. The allocation as of December 31, 2025 included 2% that was primarily invested in equity securities of emerging market countries and another 16% was invested in securities of companies primarily based in Europe and the Pacific Basin.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, we contributed \$7.6 million to the pension and supplemental executive retirement plans. We do not expect to make a contribution to the pension plan in 2026 and distributions from the supplemental executive retirement plan will be funded as incurred. We did not make a contribution to the other postretirement benefits plan in 2025 and we do not expect to make a contribution in 2026.

Expected future benefit payments from the plans are shown in Table 10.11 below.

Expected Future Benefit Payments

Table 10.11 <i>(In thousands)</i>	Pension and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans	Other Postretirement Benefit Plans
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Current + 1	20,684	2,796
Current + 2	20,942	2,606
Current + 3	20,386	2,554
Current + 4	19,956	2,386
Current + 5	19,471	2,224
Current + 6 - 10	89,763	10,087

Profit Sharing and 401(k)

We have a profit sharing and 401(k) savings plan for employees. At the discretion of the Board of Directors, we may make a contribution to the plan of up to 5% of each participant's eligible compensation. We provide a matching 401(k) savings contribution for employees of 200% up to the first 2% contributed and 100% of the next 2% contributed. We recognized expenses related to these plans of \$7.4 million in 2025, \$8.2 million in 2024, and \$9.5 million in 2023.

Note 11. Shareholders' Equity

Share Repurchase Programs

Repurchases may be made from time to time on the open market (including through 10b5-1 plans) or through privately negotiated transactions. In 2025, we repurchased approximately 30.1 million shares of our common stock for \$782.0 million, inclusive of commissions. As of December 31, 2025, we had a remaining authorization to repurchase \$425.2 million of our common stock under our existing share repurchase program through December 31, 2027. In the year to date period ended February 20, 2026 we repurchased approximately 4.5 million shares for \$120.5 million.

In 2024, we repurchased approximately 25.3 million shares for \$566.6 million, inclusive of commissions.

Cash Dividends

In the first and second quarters of 2025, we paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.13 per share. In the third and fourth quarters of 2025, we paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.15 per share. On January 27, 2026, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend to holders of the company's common stock of \$0.15 per share payable on March 6, 2026 to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 17, 2026.

Note 12. Share-based Compensation Plans

Our current omnibus incentive plan was adopted on April 24, 2025. When the 2025 plan was adopted, no further awards could be made under our previous 2020 plan. The purpose of the 2025 plan is to motivate and incentivize performance by, and to retain the services of, key employees and non-employee directors through receipt of equity-based and other incentive awards under the plan. Awards issued under the plan that are subsequently forfeited will not count against the limit on the maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan. The 2025 plan provides for the award of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units, as well as cash incentive awards. No awards may be granted after April 24, 2035 under the 2025 plan. The vesting provisions of options, restricted stock and restricted stock units are determined at the time of grant. At December 31, 2025, 11.0 million shares were available for future grant under the 2025 plan.

Under the fair value method, the compensation cost of awards granted under our share-based compensation plans is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the awards and is recognized over the service period which generally corresponds to the vesting period. Awards under our plans generally vest over periods ranging from one to three years, although awards to our non-employee directors vest immediately. The grant date fair value of awards granted to executive officers and non-employee directors in 2025, is calculated based on the stock price as of the grant date, discounted to account for the one year post-vesting holding period to which the awards are subject. Table 12.1 summarizes the compensation cost recognized and charged against income for share-based awards.

Share-based Compensation Cost

	Years ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Compensation cost recognized for share-based awards	\$ 24,332	\$ 31,227	\$ 31,537
Income tax benefit related to share-based compensation cost	1,268	2,383	2,870
Share-based compensation cost, net	\$ 23,064	\$ 28,844	\$ 28,667

As of December 31, 2025, the total unrecognized compensation cost for all of our outstanding share-based awards was \$16.4 million. A portion of the unrecognized costs associated with the outstanding awards may or may not be recognized in future periods, depending upon whether or not the performance and/or service conditions are met. The cost associated with the outstanding share-based awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years.

Table 12.2 summarizes restricted stock or restricted stock unit (collectively called "restricted stock") activity during 2025.

Restricted Stock

Table 12.2	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Market Value	Shares
Restricted stock outstanding at December 31, 2024 \$	16.04	2,827,801
Granted ⁽¹⁾	24.45	724,339
Performance adjustment ⁽²⁾	—	732,231
Vested	15.67	(1,844,424)
Forfeited	23.21	(45,674)
Restricted stock outstanding at December 31, 2025 \$	18.54	2,394,273

(1) Approximately 47% of the shares granted in 2025 are subject to performance conditions under which the target number of shares granted may vest from 0% to 200%.

(2) Amount represents the difference between the number of shares vested at settlement with performance conditions and the number of target shares at the grant date in 2022.

At December 31, 2025, the 2.4 million shares of restricted stock outstanding consisted of 1.7 million shares that are subject to performance conditions, 0.5 million shares that are subject only to service conditions, and 0.2 million shares related to non-employee director shares. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted during 2024 and 2023 was \$19.81 and \$14.17, respectively. Prior to 2025, the fair value of restricted stock granted was the closing price of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the date of grant or previous trading day if the New York Stock Exchange was closed on the date of grant. The total fair value of restricted stock vested during 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$44.9 million, \$43.2 million, and \$17.3 million, respectively.

Note 13. Statutory Information

Statutory Accounting Principles

The statutory financial statements of our insurance companies are presented on the basis of accounting principles prescribed, or practices permitted, by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin (the "OCI"), which has adopted the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") Statements of Statutory Accounting Principles ("SSAP") as the basis of its statutory accounting principles, except as described below. In converting from statutory to GAAP, typical adjustments include deferral of policy acquisition costs, the inclusion of net unrealized holding gains or losses in shareholders' equity relating to fixed income securities, and the inclusion of statutory non-admitted assets.

In addition to the typical adjustments from statutory to GAAP, mortgage insurance companies are required to maintain contingency loss reserves equal to 50% of premiums earned under SSAP and principles prescribed by the OCI. Such amounts cannot be withdrawn for a period of ten years except as permitted by insurance regulations. With regulatory approval, a mortgage guaranty insurance company may make early withdrawals from the contingency reserve when incurred losses exceed 35% of premiums earned in a calendar year. Changes in contingency loss reserves impact the statutory statement of operations. Contingency loss reserves are not reflected as liabilities under GAAP and changes in contingency loss reserves do not impact the GAAP consolidated statements of operations.

As a mortgage guaranty insurer, we are eligible for a tax deduction, subject to certain limitations, under Section 832(e) of the IRC for amounts required by state law or regulation to be set aside in statutory contingency reserves. The deduction is allowed only to the extent that we purchase tax and loss bonds ("T&L Bonds") in an amount equal to the tax benefit derived from deducting any portion of our statutory contingency reserves. Under statutory accounting practices, purchases of T&L Bonds are accounted for as investments. Under GAAP, purchases of T&L Bonds are accounted for as a payment of current taxes.

Statutory Capital Requirements

The insurance laws of 16 jurisdictions, including Wisconsin, our domiciliary state, require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to the RIF (or a similar measure) in order for the mortgage insurer to continue to write new business. We refer to these requirements as the "State Capital Requirements" and, together with the GSE Financial Requirements, as the "Financial Requirements." While they vary among jurisdictions, the most common State Capital Requirements allow for a maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25 to 1. A risk-to-capital ratio will increase if (i) the percentage decrease in capital exceeds the percentage decrease in insured risk, or (ii) the

percentage increase in capital is less than the percentage increase in insured risk. Wisconsin does not regulate capital by using a risk-to-capital measure but instead requires a minimum policyholder position ("MPP"). MGIC's "policyholder position" includes its net worth or surplus, and its contingency loss reserve. Our policyholders' position was above the required MPP and our risk-to-capital ratio was below the maximum allowed by jurisdictions with State Capital Requirements at December 31, 2025.

In 2023, the NAIC adopted a revised Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Model Act. The updated Model Act includes requirements relating to, among other things: (i) capital and minimum capital requirements, and contingency reserves; (ii) restrictions on mortgage insurers' investments in notes secured by mortgages; (iii) prudent underwriting standards and formal underwriting guidelines; (iv) the establishment of formal, internal "Mortgage Guaranty Quality Control Programs" with respect to in-force business; and (v) reinsurance and prohibitions on captive reinsurance arrangements. It is uncertain when the revised Model Act will be adopted in any jurisdiction. It is unknown whether any changes will be made by state legislatures prior to adoption, and the effect changes, if any, will have on the mortgage guaranty insurance market generally, or on our business. Wisconsin, where MGIC is domiciled, has begun the process to replace current mortgage insurance regulations with the Model Act; however it is expected that modifications will be made before formal adoption.

Dividend Restrictions

MGIC is subject to statutory regulations as to payment of dividends. The maximum amount of dividends that MGIC may pay in any twelve-month period without regulatory approval by the OCI is the lesser of adjusted statutory net income or 10% of statutory policyholders' surplus as of the preceding calendar year end. Adjusted statutory net income is defined for this purpose to be the greater of statutory net income, net of realized investment gains, for the calendar year preceding the date of the dividend or statutory net income, net of realized investment gains, for the three calendar years preceding the date of the dividend less dividends paid within the first two of the preceding three calendar years. The maximum dividend that could be paid, without regulatory approval, is reduced by dividends paid in the twelve months preceding the dividend payment date. Before making any dividend payments, we notify the OCI to ensure it does not object.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 there were no contributions made to MGIC or distributions from other insurance subsidiaries to us. Dividends paid by MGIC are shown in table 13.1 below.

Surplus Contributions and Dividends of Insurance Subsidiaries

(In thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Dividends paid by MGIC to the holding company ⁽¹⁾	\$ 800,000	750,000	600,000

⁽¹⁾ Dividends paid in cash and/or investment securities.

Statutory Financial Information

The OCI recognizes only statutory accounting principles prescribed, or practices permitted, by the State of Wisconsin for determining and reporting the financial condition and results of operations of an insurance company. The OCI has adopted certain prescribed accounting practices that differ from those found in other states. Specifically, Wisconsin domiciled companies record changes in the contingency loss reserves through their income statement as a change in underwriting deduction. As a result, in periods in which MGIC is increasing contingency loss reserves, statutory net income is reduced. The statutory net income, policyholders' surplus, and contingency reserve liability of our insurance subsidiaries, including MGIC, are shown in table 13.2.

Statutory Financial Information of Insurance Subsidiaries

(In thousands)	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	2023	
Statutory net income	\$ 735,093	\$ 1,112,477	\$ 279,145	
Statutory policyholders' surplus	894,278	976,756	639,878	
Contingency reserve	4,914,234	4,897,284	5,199,405	

The decrease in statutory policyholders' surplus for the year ended December 31, 2025 is primarily due to dividend payments to MGIC Investment Corporation ("the holding company"), offset by statutory net income.

Note 14. Segment Reporting

We operate as a single reportable segment, which is defined as Mortgage Insurance. This segment generates revenue through mortgage insurance and reinsurance provided under the GSEs credit risk transfer programs. The results of our Mortgage Insurance segment are reported within our financial statements as the consolidated financial results for MGIC Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries. The accounting policies of the Mortgage Insurance segment are the same as those described in [Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies](#).

The Senior Management Oversight Committee (“SMOC”), acts as the Company's chief operating decision maker (“CODM”). The CODM uses consolidated net income (loss) as the primary GAAP measure to evaluate actual financial performance versus planned financial performance and to allocate resources. The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total consolidated assets.

The table below presents a disaggregation of significant segment expenses as monitored by our CODM:

Significant Segment Expenses

(In thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Other underwriting and operating expenses net:			
Employee costs	\$ 143,727	\$ 157,937	\$ 176,682
Outside services ⁽¹⁾	32,355	32,667	36,099
Premium taxes ⁽²⁾	21,380	21,547	21,523
Depreciation expense	3,253	4,179	4,626
All other underwriting and operating ⁽³⁾	(7,242)	(7,006)	(12,926)
Total other underwriting and operating expenses, net	\$ 193,473	\$ 209,324	\$ 226,004

(1) Outside services expense generally includes expenses related to outsourced IT services and consulting services.

(2) Premium taxes are taxes paid to states and municipalities based upon the amount of premiums written.

(3) All other underwriting and operating expenses include ceding commissions (a reduction to our underwriting expenses, see [Note 7 - "Reinsurance"](#)), computer hardware and software expenses, legal, audit, insurance, and general and administrative expenses.

Note 15. Litigation and Contingencies

We operate in a highly regulated industry that is subject to the risk of litigation and regulatory proceedings, including related to our claims paying practices. From time to time, we are involved in disputes and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, based on the facts known at this time, the ultimate resolution of these ordinary course disputes and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Under ASC 450-20, until a loss associated with settlement discussions or legal proceedings becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated we do not accrue an estimated loss. When we determine that a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, we record our best estimate of our probable loss.

Note 16. Income Taxes

Net deferred tax assets (liabilities) as reported on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in table 16.1 below.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

	2025		2024	
Total deferred tax assets	\$	60,277	\$	105,437
Total deferred tax liabilities		(41,765)		(35,562)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$	18,512	\$	69,875

Table 16.2 includes the components of the net deferred tax asset (liability) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Deferred Tax Components

	2025		2024	
Unrealized losses on investments	\$	32,081	\$	68,550
Unearned premium reserves		8,845		11,111
Transferable tax credits		8,733		—
Deferred compensation		6,411		7,878
Loss reserves		3,047		2,291
Research and experimental costs		160		14,143
Benefit plans		(32,086)		(25,195)
Bond discount amortization		(3,996)		(3,535)
Fixed assets		(2,534)		(2,833)
Deferred policy acquisition costs		(1,759)		(2,456)
Other, net		(390)		(79)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$	18,512	\$	69,875

The \$8.7 million carryforward for our transferable tax credits expires in 2048. We believe that all gross deferred tax assets at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are fully realizable and no valuation allowance has been established.

Table 16.3 summarizes income before income tax expense for the periods indicated.

U.S. and Foreign Income Before Income Tax Expense

	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount	Percent (%)	Amount	Percent (%)	Amount	Percent (%)
U.S.	922,826	99.4 %	962,784	99.4 %	893,957	99.1 %
Foreign	5,711	0.6 %	5,925	0.6 %	8,272	0.9 %
Income before tax	928,537	100.0 %	968,709	100.0 %	902,229	100.0 %

Table 16.4 summarizes the components of the provision for income taxes for the periods indicated.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes

	2025		2024		2023	
Current U.S. federal	\$	163,227	\$	196,582	\$	185,191
Deferred		19,226		1,805		1,550
Other		7,737		7,328		2,539
Provision for income taxes	\$	190,190	\$	205,715	\$	189,280

Table 16.5 reconciles the amount and rate of tax from the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to our effective tax provision rate after the prospective adoption of ASU 2023-09.

Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation After Adoption of ASU 2023-09

Table 16.5 (In thousands)	2025	
	Amount	Percent (%)
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	194,993	21.0 %
Tax credits:		
Transferable tax credits	(10,032)	(1.1)%
Other credits	(2,066)	(0.2)%
Other	7,295	0.8 %
Effective tax rate	190,190	20.5 %

Table 16.6 reconciles the rate of tax from the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to our effective tax provision rate for years prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09.

Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation Prior to Adoption of ASU 2023-09

Table 16.6	2024	2023
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
Tax exempt municipal bond interest	(0.3)%	(0.5)%
Other, net	0.5 %	0.5 %
Effective tax rate	21.2 %	21.0 %

Table 16.7 provides our income tax payments by jurisdiction.

Income Taxes Paid by Jurisdiction

Table 16.7 (In thousands)	2025	
	Amount	Percent (%)
Federal		
U.S.	57,043	73 %
Transferable tax credits	12,174	16 %
Total federal income taxes paid	69,217	89 %
State	6,351	8 %
Other	2,236	3 %
Total income taxes paid	77,804	100 %

Current federal income tax payments were \$181.8 million and \$188.2 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. U.S. Tax payments include cash payments to the IRS and net purchases of U.S. government non-interest-bearing tax and loss bonds. As of December 31, 2025 we owned \$984.2 million of tax and loss bonds and our federal tax credits payable was \$135.3 million. Excluding Federal, no jurisdiction comprises 5% or more of the total income taxes paid.

We have not recorded any uncertain tax positions during 2025 and 2024 and have no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. We recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes. Generally, tax years after 2021 are open to examination by tax authorities.

Directors

MGIC Investment Corporation

C. Edward Chaplin

Former President & CFO

MBIA Inc.

Provider of financial guarantee insurance

Curt S. Culver

Chairman

Former Chief Executive Officer

MGIC Investment Corporation

Jay C. Hartzell

President

Southern Methodist University

Martin P. Klein

Former Executive Vice President

and Chief Financial Officer

Athene Holdings LTD.

Provider of retirement savings products

Jodeen A. Kozlak

Founder and Chief Executive Officer Kozlak Capital

Partners, LLC

Provider of strategic advisory services and private investing solutions

Teresita M. Lowman

Strategic Advisor

Launch Factory

Technology incubator

Timothy J. Mattke

Chief Executive Officer

MGIC Investment Corporation

Daniela O'Leary-Gill

Former Chief Operating Officer

BMO U.S., BMO Financial Group

Personal and commercial bank, and provider of wealth management and investment services

Sheryl L. Sculley

Former City Manager (Chief Executive Officer)

City of San Antonio

Michael L. Thompson

Chief Executive Officer

Fair Oaks Foods

Food manufacturing company

Mark M. Zandi

Chief Economist

Moody's Analytics, Inc.

Risk measurement and management firm

Officers

MGIC Investment Corporation

Chief Executive Officer

Timothy J. Mattke

President and Chief Operating Officer

Salvatore A. Miosi

Executive Vice Presidents

Nathaniel H. Colson

Chief Financial Officer

Paula C. Maggio

General Counsel and Secretary

Senior Vice President

Dianna L. Higgins

Investor Relations

Vice Presidents

Nathan R. Abramowski

Treasurer

Brian M. Remington

Assistant Secretary

Leslie A. Schunk

Assistant Secretary

Julie K. Sperber

Controller & Chief Accounting Officer

Officers

Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation

Chief Executive Officer

Timothy J. Matkke

Robert K. Bates
National Accounts

Brian M. Remington
*Loss Mitigation, Assistant
General Counsel and Assistant
Secretary*

President and Chief Operating Officer

Salvatore A. Miosi

Christopher E. Burns
Internal Audit

David H. Schroeder
Claims & Policy Servicing

Executive Vice Presidents

Nathaniel H. Colson
*Chief Financial Officer and Chief
Risk Officer*

Jane S. Coleman
National Accounts

Leslie A. Schunk
Securities Law Counsel

Paula C. Maggio
General Counsel and Secretary

Luis A. Contreras
National Accounts

Julie K. Sperber
*Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer*

Senior Vice Presidents

Annette M. Adams
Chief Human Resources Officer

Dean D. Dardzinski
Managing Director

Kristy A. Stecker
National Accounts

Antony B. D'Cruz
Chief Information Officer

Gary J. Johnson
Data Science

Jennifer M. Steffens
Risk Management

Daniel J. Garcia-Velez
Sales and Business Development

Mark J. Krauter
Managing Director

Sean R. Valcamp
Chief Technology Officer

Dianna L. Higgins
Investor Relations

Michael L. Kull
Head of National Accounts

Andrew J. Versnik
Chief Compliance Officer

Michael E. Jacobson
*Business Intelligence and Product
Strategy*

Erik D. Leaver
Mortgage Modeling Analytics

Assistant Vice President
Jennifer L. Metrie
Regulatory Relations

Vice Presidents

Nathan R. Abramowski
Treasurer

Thomas Liebe
Government Relations

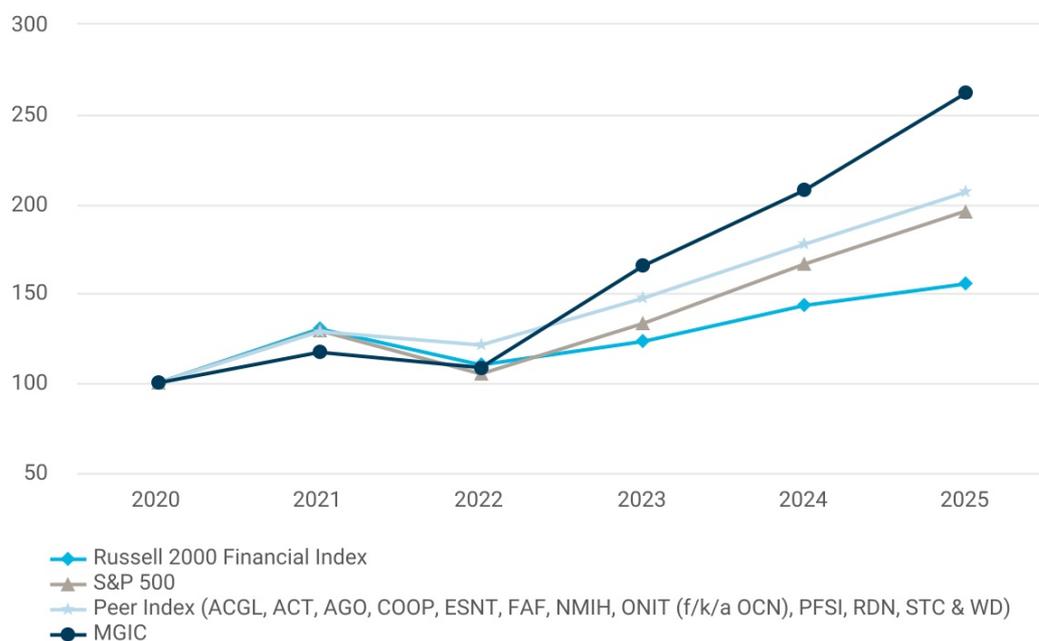
Elyse M. Mitchell
National Accounts

Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total return on (a) our Common Stock, (b) a composite peer group index selected by us, (c) the Russell 2000 Financial Services Index and (d) the S&P 500.

Our peer group index for 2025 consists of the peers against which we analyzed our 2024 executive compensation: Arch Capital Group Ltd., Assured Guaranty Ltd., Enact Holdings, Essent Group Ltd., First American Financial Corp., Mr. Cooper Group, NMI Holdings Inc., Onity Group (f/k/a Ocwen Financial Corp.), PennyMac Financial Services Inc., Radian Group, Stewart Information Services Corp., and Walker and Dunlop, Inc. The criteria considered when selecting this peer group included whether the company: 1) is a mortgage insurer, or direct competitor; 2) has significant exposure to residential real estate; 3) is in an industry in which we compete for talent; 4) chose us as a benchmarking peer, and 5) is reasonably similar in size to us, in terms of revenues and market capitalization.

In March of 2025 it was announced that one of our compensation peers, Mr. Cooper Group, would be purchased by a third-party. The transaction closed in October of 2025. For purposes of the graph, the 2025 total shareholder return for Mr. Cooper Group was calculated through the last trading day immediately before the acquisition occurred.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Russell 2000 Financial Index	100	130	110	123	143	155
S&P 500	100	129	105	133	166	196
Peer Index (ACGL, ACT, AGO, COOP, ESNT, FAF, NMIH, ONIT (f/k/a OCN), PFSI, RDN, STC & WD)	100	128	121	147	177	206
MGIC	100	117	108	165	208	261

Shareholder Information

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of MGIC Investment Corporation will be held on April 23, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. Central Time, via webcast at:

www.virtualshareholdermeeting.com/MTG2026.

10-K Report

Copies of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are available without charge to shareholders on request from:

Secretary
MGIC Investment Corporation
P. O. Box 488
Milwaukee, WI 53201

The Annual Report on Form 10-K referred to above includes as exhibits certifications from the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Following the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, the Company's Chief Executive Officer submitted a Written Affirmation to the New York Stock Exchange that he was not aware of any violation by the Company of the corporate governance listing standards of the Exchange.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Equiniti Trust Company, LLC
1110 Centre Point Curve, Suite 101
Mendota Heights, Minnesota 55120
800-937-5449

Corporate Headquarters

MGIC Plaza
270 East Kilbourn Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Mailing Address

P. O. Box 488
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Shareholder Services

(414) 347-2635

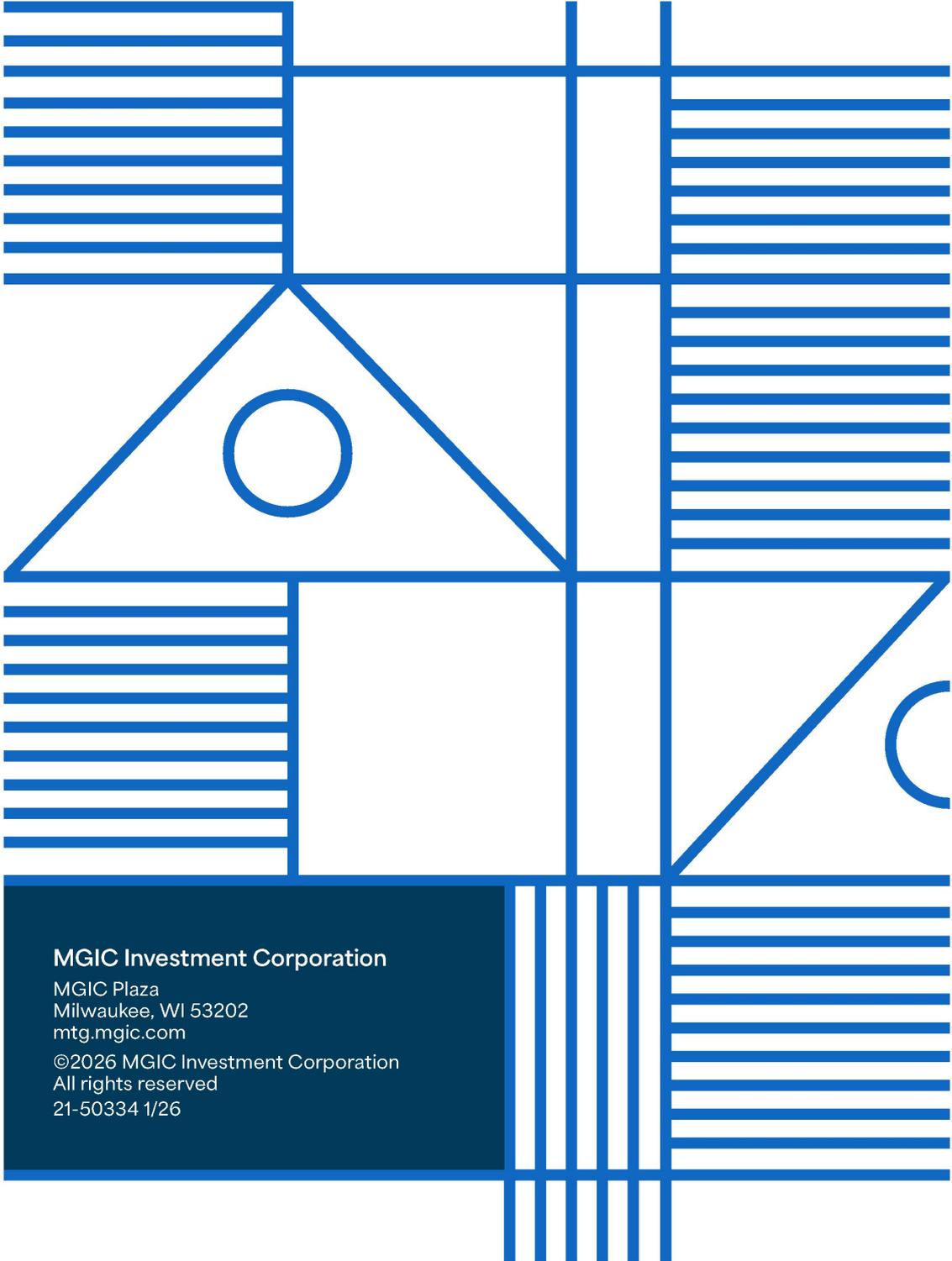
MGIC Stock

MGIC Investment Corporation Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MTG. At March 6, 2026, 215,094,659 shares of our common stock were entitled to vote.

The payment of dividends is subject to the discretion of our Board and will depend on many factors, including our operating results, financial condition and capital position.

The Company is a holding company and the payment of dividends from its insurance subsidiaries is restricted by insurance regulations. For a discussion of these restrictions, see Note 14 - "Statutory Information, Dividend Restrictions" to our consolidated financial statements.

As of March 6, 2026, the number of shareholders of record was 136. In addition, we estimate that there are approximately 172,345 beneficial owners of shares held by brokers and fiduciaries.



MGIC Investment Corporation

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Milwaukee, WI 53202
mtg.mgic.com

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