





PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (NYSE: PFSI) is a specialty financial services firm with a comprehensive mortgage platform and integrated business focused on the production and servicing of U.S. mortgage loans and the management of investments related to the U.S. mortgage market.

PennyMac was founded in 2008 by members of our executive leadership team and two strategic partners, BlackRock Mortgage Ventures, LLC and HC Partners, LLC. Since our founding, we have pursued opportunities to acquire, originate and manage mortgage loans and established what we believe to be a best-in-class mortgage platform.

We manage two private investment funds and PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust (NYSE: PMT), a publicly-traded mortgage real estate investment trust (REIT). PMT is a tax-efficient vehicle for investing in mortgage-related assets and has a successful track record of deploying capital in mortgage-related investments.



Dear Fellow Stockholders,

PennyMac is now in its 10th year of operations, and we are well established as the leading public company specialist in the U.S. mortgage market. The fundamental reasons for our success – which differentiate us from other companies – are our unique mortgage banking platform, built organically through disciplined and prudent growth, and our deep and highly experienced management team. Since our founding in 2008 as a legacy-free, *de novo* enterprise, we have emphasized investments in technology and workflow processes, coupled with a strong commitment to compliance and governance, to scale the business while delivering top-quality service to our customers and business partners. Our financial results tell a story of diligent execution on these objectives – profitable growth since our first full year of operations and book value per share that has nearly doubled since our initial public offering less than four years ago.

In 2016, we delivered record financial and operational results. Our performance was driven by the combination of a robust mortgage originations market, fueled by historically low mortgage rates that prevailed for most of the year, and our ability to capture market opportunities thanks to the PennyMac platform. PennyMac Financial earned pretax income of \$383 million, a 37 percent increase from 2015, and total net revenue was \$932 million, up 31 percent from the prior year. Diluted earnings per share were \$2.94 in 2016, up 35 percent from \$2.17 in 2015.

PennyMac produced record loan volume of nearly \$70 billion in unpaid principal balance (UPB), which also was the driver of significant growth in our loan servicing portfolio. Through our two production channels – correspondent and consumer direct – loan production increased by 44 percent compared with 2015. Our consumer direct channel accounted for more than \$6 billion of total loan production volume, up 57 percent from 2015, and correspondent channel volume was \$63 billion, a 43 percent year-over-year increase. The substantial volume increases were made possible by our ongoing investments to grow operating capacity and improve efficiency in our mortgage fulfillment division, which benefitted both channels. Our loan servicing portfolio grew to \$194 billion in UPB at year end, an increase of \$34 billion from the prior year. We continued to deliver high-quality service to nearly 1 million borrowers, aided by deeper use of our self-service technology options. We also helped many struggling homeowners remain in their homes by completing more than 6,700 loan modifications in 2016. As an investment manager, we ended the year with \$1.5 billion in net assets under management. For 2016, PennyMac was the 4th largest mortgage producer in the U.S. and ended the year ranked as the 11th largest mortgage servicer in the United States, according to *Inside Mortgage Finance*.

While the industry experienced a strong year in 2016, with around \$2 trillion in overall originations, the 2017 forecast is for approximately \$1.5 trillion in overall originations, primarily due to higher mortgage rates, which are expected to result in reduced refinancing activity. However, mortgages for home purchases are forecast to rise by 5 percent, which could make 2017 the largest purchase market in more than a decade. Given the orientation of our correspondent seller base toward purchase-money loans, we are particularly well positioned to benefit from this anticipated growth.

We are focused on a set of initiatives to drive PennyMac Financial's continued market leadership. Our consumer direct, call center-based model has made significant strides, growing substantially over the last few years. While we are pleased with this progress, the evolution of our consumer direct channel remains in its early stages. At the end of last year, our market share was a modest 0.6 percent of the total retail channel market. We intend to grow market share and earnings from this channel prudently, with the objective of becoming a market leader over time. The continued growth of consumer direct will include increasing our ability to serve customers seeking loans for new home purchases, growing production volume from new customer relationships and further developing the PennyMac brand. Substantial opportunities also exist to capture origination leads from our servicing portfolio. At the level of interest rates we saw entering 2017, we estimated approximately 130,000 customers in our portfolio could benefit from refinancing. Our servicing portfolio should remain a significant source of origination leads, and is a competitive advantage for our model.

In our correspondent channel, we remain focused on our successful development of new seller relationships, in particular, sellers who want to use our non-delegated underwriting services, which we launched last year. Non-delegated is a segment of the market we have only begun to address and represents a significant portion of the total correspondent market's volume. We continue to add new correspondent sellers, including smaller mortgage bankers and community banks, who can benefit from our expanded services. We also expect to launch our wholesale production channel later in 2017, entering a segment of the market that represents approximately 10 percent of total mortgage production and where we expect to become a leading participant over time.

Turning to the servicing business, we expect its profitability to continue improving over time, driven by higher operating revenues from a growing servicing portfolio, expense normalization from slower expected prepayment activity and the capture of additional benefits from greater scale. In February 2017, we completed a groundbreaking Ginnie Mae mortgage servicing rights (MSR) structured finance facility, which provides cost-effective term financing for our largest financial asset. This structure provides scalable financing to continue growing the Ginnie Mae MSR asset. Proceeds from the successful launch of this transaction are being used to support the continued, disciplined growth of PennyMac Financial.

Our investment management activities encompass the management of private investment funds and PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust (NYSE: PMT). We continue to make progress liquidating the distressed loan investments in these vehicles. We also are making significant progress transitioning

PMT's capital to newer investment opportunities in mortgage servicing rights and credit risk transfer related to correspondent mortgage production.

Last year, we announced the launch of a new program in small-balance multifamily lending in conjunction with PMT's approval as a Freddie Mac small balance lender. Throughout the year we have worked, as PMT's manager and service provider, to refine the business model and put in place a team and production platform to conduct the business. We are optimistic about our prospects and expect to see a meaningful increase in multifamily origination volume in 2017.

We believe that PennyMac Financial is well positioned for continued long-term growth, with opportunities in established activities such as correspondent and consumer direct lending, and in our newer initiatives including non-delegated correspondent, wholesale and multifamily production. Our confidence is rooted in our disciplined approach to competing in the complex and dynamic mortgage banking industry, and our industry-leading platform built and led by a deep and highly experienced management team. With the senior management changes announced in December, we remain confident we have the right leadership team in place to support the future growth and development of PennyMac Financial.

We are proud of our performance in 2016. We delivered record earnings along with impressive operational performance. Our continuing strong financial results reflect the hard work and determination of PennyMac's more than 3,000 employees. Thank you for your continued support and confidence in PennyMac Financial.

Sincerely,

Stanford L. Kurland Executive Chairman

J. 2. Mulone

April 13, 2017

David A. Spector

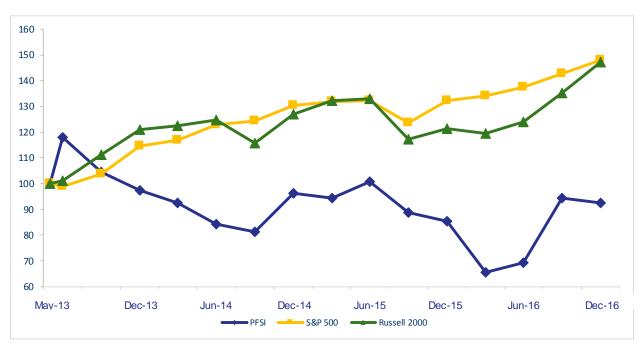
President and Chief Executive Officer

Sand Spartor

April 13, 2017

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph and table describe certain information comparing the cumulative total return on our Class A common stock to the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the Russell 2000 Index. The comparison period is from May 8, 2013, the day our Class A common stock commenced trading on the NYSE, to December 31, 2016, and the calculation assumes reinvestment of any dividends. The graph and table illustrate the value of a hypothetical investment in our Class A common stock and the two other indices on May 8, 2013.



	5/8/13	6/28/13	12/31/13	6/30/14	12/31/14	6/30/15	12/31/15	6/30/16	12/31/16
PFSI	100	118	97	84	96	101	85	69	92
S&P 500	100	99	115	123	131	132	132	137	148
Russell 2000	100	101	121	125	127	133	121	124	147

Source: SNL Financial

The information in the performance graph and table has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but neither its accuracy nor its completeness can be guaranteed. The historical information set forth above is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Accordingly, we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future share performance. The share performance graph and table shall not be deemed, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to be (i) "soliciting material" or "filed" or (ii) incorporated by reference by any general statement into any filing made by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate such share performance graph and table by reference.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Offices

3043 Townsgate Road Westlake Village, CA 91361 (818) 264-4907 www.ir.pennymacfinancial.com

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP Los Angeles, CA

Transfer Agent

Computershare Shareowner Services LLC Jersey City, NJ

2017 Annual Meeting

The 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at 11:00 a.m. PDT on May 23, 2017, at 3043 Townsgate Road, Westlake Village, CA 91361.

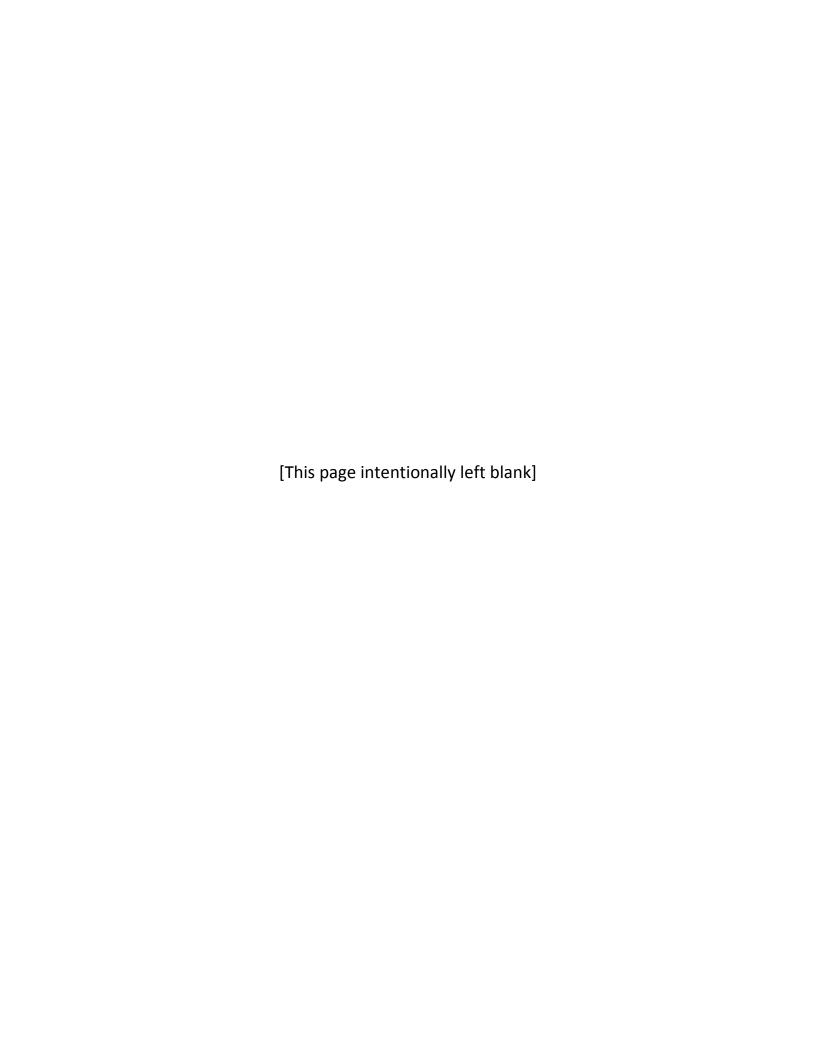
Market Data of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.

Common Stock

Traded: New York Stock Exchange

Symbol: PFSI

Pursuant to Rule 303A.12 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Companies Manual, each listed company CEO must certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards. Stanford L. Kurland's annual CEO certification regarding the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards was submitted to the NYSE on June 16, 2016.



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

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	Form 10-K	
(Mark One) ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SI	ECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE For the fiscal year ended December 31,	SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
□ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT T	O SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF For the transition period fron	THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 to
	Commission file number: 001-3591	6
P	ennyMac Financial Ser	vices, Inc.
	(Exact name of registrant as specified in its	charter)
Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 3043 Townsgate Road, Westlake Village, Cali (Address of principal executive offices		80-0882793 (IRS Employer Identification No.) 91361 (Zip Code)
	(818) 224-7442	
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:	(Registrant's telephone number, including a	ea code)
Title of Each Class Class A Common Stock of Beneficial Interest, \$	0.0001 Par Value	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None		
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned is	ssuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Ac	t. Yes□ No ⊠
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file report	ts pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the	Act. Yes □ No ⊠
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reported registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such file		the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that $\circ \Box$
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electron S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for		ny, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of ed to submit and post such files). Yes ⊠ No □
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to aformation statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or a		rein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated nd "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):	filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer	or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer"
Large accelerated filer ☐ Acc		n-accelerated filer □ Smaller reporting company □ (Do not check if a er reporting company)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (a	as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Y	es □ No ⊠
As of June 30, 2016 the aggregate market value of the registrant's deported on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.	Common Stock of beneficial interest, \$0.0001 par	value ("common stock"), held by non-affiliates was \$237,657,297 based on the closing price as
As of March 7, 2017, the number of outstanding shares of common	stock of the registrant was 22,738,618.	
	Documents Incorporated by Refe	rence
Document		Parts Into Which Incorporated
Definitive Proxy Statement for 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders		Part III

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

FORM 10-K

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Report") contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "potential," "intend," "expect," "seek," "anticipate," "estimate," "approximately," "believe," "could," "project," "predict," "continue," "plan" or other similar words or expressions.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions, discuss future expectations, describe future plans and strategies, contain financial and operating projections or state other forward-looking information. Examples of forward-looking statements include the following:

- projections of our revenues, income, earnings per share, capital structure or other financial items;
- descriptions of our plans or objectives for future operations, products or services;
- forecasts of our future economic performance, interest rates, profit margins and our share of future markets;
 and
- descriptions of assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing expectations regarding the timing of generating any revenues.

Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future events, actions, plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, our actual results and performance could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. There are a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control that could cause actual results to differ significantly from management's expectations. Some of these factors are discussed below.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider the following uncertainties and risks, as well as the risks and uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Report and as set forth in Item IA. of Part I hereof and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated include, but are not limited to:

- the continually changing federal, state and local laws and regulations applicable to the highly regulated industry in which we operate;
- lawsuits or governmental actions if we do not comply with the laws and regulations applicable to our businesses;
- the mortgage lending and servicing-related regulations promulgated by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") and its enforcement of these regulations;
- our dependence on U.S. government-sponsored entities and changes in their current roles or their guarantees or guidelines;
- changes to government mortgage modification programs;
- certain banking regulations that may limit our business activities;
- foreclosure delays and changes in foreclosure practices;
- the licensing and operational requirements of states and other jurisdictions applicable to our businesses, to which our bank competitors are not subject;

- changes in macroeconomic and U.S. real estate market conditions;
- difficulties inherent in growing loan production volume;
- difficulties inherent in adjusting the size of our operations to reflect changes in business levels;
- any required additional capital and liquidity to support business growth that may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all;
- changes in prevailing interest rates;
- increases in loan delinquencies and defaults;
- our dependence on the success of the small balance multifamily market for future originations of commercial mortgage loans and other commercial real estate-related loans;
- our reliance on PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust ("PMT") as a significant source of financing for, and revenue related to, our mortgage banking business;
- our obligation to indemnify third-party purchasers or repurchase loans if loans that we originate, acquire, service or assist in the fulfillment of, fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics or under other circumstances;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefit of potential future acquisitions of mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs");
- our obligation to indemnify PMT and the Investment Funds if our services fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics or under other circumstances;
- decreases in the returns on the assets that we select and manage for our clients, and our resulting management and incentive fees;
- the extensive amount of regulation applicable to our investment management segment;
- conflicts of interest in allocating our services and investment opportunities among ourselves and our Advised Entities;
- the effect of public opinion on our reputation;
- our recent growth;
- our ability to effectively identify, manage, monitor and mitigate financial risks;
- our initiation of new business activities or expansion of existing business activities;
- our ability to detect misconduct and fraud; and
- our ability to mitigate cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents.

Other factors that could also cause results to differ from our expectations may not be described in this Report or any other document. Each of these factors could by itself, or together with one or more other factors, adversely affect our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statement was made.

PART I

Item 1. Business

The following description of our business should be read in conjunction with the information included elsewhere in this Report. This description contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ significantly from the projections and results discussed in the forward-looking statements due to the factors described under the caption "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Report. References in this Report to "we," "our," "us," and the "Company" refer to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. ("PFSI").

Our Company

We are a specialty financial services firm with a comprehensive mortgage platform and integrated business primarily focused on the production and servicing of U.S. residential mortgage loans (activities which we refer to as mortgage banking) and the management of investments related to the U.S. mortgage market. We believe that our operating capabilities, specialized expertise, access to long-term investment capital, and our management's experience across all aspects of the mortgage business will allow us to profitably grow these activities and capitalize on other related opportunities as they arise in the future.

We were formed as a corporation in December 2012. On May 14, 2013, we completed an initial public offering ("IPO") in which we sold approximately 12.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock par value \$0.0001 per share ("Class A Common Stock") for cash consideration. With the net proceeds from the IPO, we bought approximately 12.8 million Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC ("PennyMac") and became its sole managing member. We operate and control all of the business and affairs and consolidate the financial results of PennyMac.

PennyMac was founded in 2008 by members of our executive leadership team and two strategic partners, BlackRock Mortgage Ventures, LLC ("BlackRock" or "BlackRock, Inc.") and HC Partners, LLC, formerly known as Highfields Capital Investments, LLC, together with its affiliates ("Highfields").

We conduct our business in three segments: loan production, loan servicing (together, these two activities comprise mortgage banking activities) and investment management. Our principal mortgage banking subsidiary, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC ("PLS"), is a non-bank producer and servicer of mortgage loans in the United States. PLS is a seller/servicer for the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), each of which is a government-sponsored entity ("GSE"). It is also an approved issuer of securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), a lender of the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), a lender/servicer of the Veterans Administration ("VA") and the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA"), and a servicer for the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP"). We refer to each of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, FHA, VA and USDA as an "Agency" and collectively as the "Agencies." PLS is able to service loans in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and originate loans in 49 states and the District of Columbia, either because PLS is properly licensed in a particular jurisdiction or exempt or otherwise not required to be licensed in that jurisdiction.

PNMAC Capital Management, LLC ("PCM"), a Delaware limited liability company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, manages PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust ("PMT"), a mortgage real estate investment trust, listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol PMT. PCM also manages PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LP, both registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act"), as amended, an affiliate of these Funds and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC. We refer to these funds collectively as our "Investment Funds" and, together with PMT, as our "Advised Entities."

Mortgage Banking

Loan Production

Our loan production segment sources mortgage loans through two channels: correspondent production and consumer direct lending.

In correspondent production we manage, on behalf of PMT and for our own account, the acquisition of newly originated, prime credit quality, first-lien residential mortgage loans that have been underwritten to investor guidelines. PMT acquires, from approved correspondent sellers, newly originated mortgage loans, including both conventional and government-insured or guaranteed residential mortgage loans that qualify for inclusion in securitizations that are guaranteed by the Agencies. For conventional mortgage loans, we perform fulfillment activities for PMT and earn a fulfillment fee for each mortgage loan purchased by PMT. In the case of government insured mortgage loans, we fulfill them for our own account and purchase them from PMT at PMT's cost plus a sourcing fee.

Through our consumer direct lending channel, we originate new prime credit quality, first-lien residential conventional and government-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans on a national basis to allow customers to purchase or refinance their homes. The consumer direct model relies on the Internet and call center-based staff to acquire and interact with customers across the country. We do not have a "brick and mortar" branch network and have been developing our consumer direct operations with call centers strategically positioned across the United States.

For mortgage loans originated through our consumer direct lending channel, we conduct our own fulfillment, earn interest income and gains or losses during the holding period and upon the sale or securitization of these loans, and retain the associated MSRs (subject to sharing with PMT a portion of such MSRs or cash with respect to certain consumer direct originated mortgage loans that refinance mortgage loans for which the related MSRs or excess servicing spread ("ESS") was held by PMT).

Our loan production activity is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 2015		2014	
		(in thousands)		
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale:				
Government-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans acquired from				
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ 39,908,163	\$ 31,490,920	\$ 16,431,338	
Mortgage loans sourced through our consumer direct channel	6,491,107	4,143,239	1,952,505	
	\$ 46,399,270	\$ 35,634,159	\$ 18,383,843	
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac				
Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ 23,188,386	\$ 14,014,603	\$ 11,476,448	

Loan Servicing

Our loan servicing segment performs loan administration, collection, and default management activities, including the collection and remittance of loan payments; response to customer inquiries; accounting for principal and interest; holding custodial (impounded) funds for the payment of property taxes and insurance premiums; counseling delinquent mortgagors; and supervising foreclosures and property dispositions. We service a diverse portfolio of mortgage loans both as the owner of MSRs and on behalf of other MSR or mortgage owners. We provide servicing for conventional and government-insured or guaranteed loans ("prime servicing"), as well as servicing for distressed mortgage loans that have been acquired as investments by our Advised Entities ("special servicing"). As of December 31, 2016, the portfolio of mortgage loans that we serviced or subserviced totaled approximately \$194.2 billion in unpaid principal balance ("UPB").

Investment Management

We are an investment manager through our subsidiary, PCM. PCM currently manages PMT and the Investment Funds. PMT and the Investment Funds had combined net assets of approximately \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2016. For these activities, we earn management fees as a percentage of net assets and may earn incentive compensation based on investment performance.

U.S. Mortgage Market

The U.S. residential mortgage market is one of the largest financial markets in the world, with approximately \$10 trillion of outstanding debt and average annual origination volume of \$1.8 trillion for the five years ending December 31, 2016. Many of the largest financial institutions, including banks which have traditionally held the majority of the market share in mortgage originations and servicing, have reduced their participation in the mortgage market and the industry remains in a period of significant transformation, creating opportunities for non-bank participants.

The residential mortgage industry is characterized by high barriers to entry, including the necessity for approvals required to sell loans to and service loans for the Agencies, state licensing requirements for non-federally chartered banks, sophisticated infrastructure, technology, and processes required for successful operations, and financial capital requirements.

Our Growth Strategies

Since our establishment, we have demonstrated our ability to apply our residential mortgage expertise and operating capabilities to multiple business opportunities. In the initial years of our operation, for example, we identified investing in distressed mortgage assets as an attractive opportunity and we raised and deployed capital through a series of successful transactions. As the mortgage market presented opportunities in new loan production and servicing, we expanded our management and capabilities to profitably capitalize on these businesses as well.

Our growth strategies include:

Growing our Mortgage Loan Servicing Portfolio

We expect to grow our servicing portfolio on an organic basis, as our correspondent government-insured production and consumer direct lending add new prime servicing for owned MSRs, and correspondent conventional production adds new subservicing. In 2016, our correspondent and consumer direct loan production totaled \$69.7 billion in UPB. We plan to supplement our organic growth with MSR acquisitions, some of which may be concentrated in delinquent or defaulted loans for which we have expertise in servicing. We have acquired MSRs from large mortgage servicers, which are selling MSRs due to continuing operational and regulatory pressures, higher regulatory capital requirements for banks, and a re-focus on core customers and business, and from independent mortgage banks, which are selling MSRs due to reduced origination volumes, operational losses, and a need for capital. During 2016, we completed the acquisition from a large bank of approximately \$1 billion in UPB of MSRs related to defaulted government-insured loans.

Growing Correspondent Production through Expanding Seller Relationships

We expect to grow our correspondent production business by expanding the number and types of sellers from which we purchase loans and increasing the volume of loans that we purchase from our sellers as we continue to add to the loan products and services we offer, and deepen our participation in certain geographic markets in the United States. Over the past several years, a number of large banks have exited or reduced the size of their correspondent production businesses, creating an opportunity for non-bank entities to gain market share. We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of this opportunity based on our management expertise in the correspondent production business, our relationships with correspondent sellers, and our supporting systems and processes.

Growing Consumer Direct Lending through Portfolio Refinance and Non-Portfolio Originations

We expect to grow our consumer direct lending business by leveraging our growing servicing portfolio through refinance and purchase-money loans for existing customers as well as increasing our non-portfolio originations. As our servicing portfolio grows, we will have a greater number of leads to pursue, which we believe will lead to greater origination activity through our consumer direct business. At the same time, we are making significant investments in technology, personnel and marketing to increase our non-portfolio originations. We believe that our national call center model and our technology will enable us to drive origination process efficiencies and best-in-class customer service.

Expansion into new markets

We regularly evaluate opportunities to grow our business, including expansion into new markets, such as the wholesale lending channel and non-delegated correspondent lending services. The wholesale lending channel involves the underwriting and funding of mortgage loans sourced by mortgage loan brokers and other financial intermediaries. We estimate that the wholesale lending channel represents approximately 10% of U.S. residential mortgage originations and we are currently in the process of developing the systems and processes to enter that market. In 2016, we launched a non-delegated correspondent service to complement our delegated correspondent channel. The non-delegated correspondent lending service involves the purchase by PMT of loans for which PLS has provided underwriting eligibility services to the originating correspondent seller. Entry into this market leverages our existing loan fulfillment infrastructure, gives our existing sellers an additional method through which they can deliver loans to us and provides us with access to new sellers that were not previously served. In 2015, we entered the commercial real estate finance business, with a focus on small balance multifamily loans (typically under \$10 million in UPB).

Compliance and Regulatory

Our business is subject to extensive federal, state and local regulation. Our loan production and loan servicing operations are primarily regulated at the state level by state licensing authorities and administrative agencies, with additional oversight from the CFPB. We, along with certain PennyMac employees who engage in regulated activities, must apply for licensing as a mortgage banker or lender, loan servicer and debt collector pursuant to applicable state law. These state licensing requirements typically require an application process, the payment of fees, background checks and administrative review. Our servicing operations are licensed (or exempt or otherwise not required to be licensed) to service mortgage loans in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Our consumer direct lending business is licensed to originate loans in 49 states and the District of Columbia. From time to time, we receive requests from states and Agencies and various investors for records, documents and information regarding our policies, procedures and practices regarding our loan production and loan servicing business activities, and undergo periodic examinations by federal and state regulatory agencies. We incur significant ongoing costs to comply with these licensing and examination requirements.

While the U.S. federal government does not primarily regulate loan production, the federal Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (the "SAFE Act") requires all states to enact laws that require all individuals acting in the United States as mortgage loan originators to be individually licensed or registered if they intend to offer mortgage loan products. These licensing requirements include enrollment in the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System, application to state regulators for individual licenses, a minimum of 20 hours of pre-licensing education, an annual minimum of eight hours of continuing education and the successful completion of both national and state exams.

In addition to licensing requirements, we must comply with a number of federal consumer protection laws, including, among others:

• the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, which provides, among other things, interest and foreclosure protections for service members on active duty;

- the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Regulation P thereunder, which require us to maintain privacy with respect to certain consumer data in our possession and to periodically communicate with consumers on privacy matters;
- the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, which regulates the timing and content of debt collection communications;
- the Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), and Regulation Z thereunder, which require certain disclosures to mortgagors regarding the terms of their mortgage loans, notices of sale, assignments or transfers of ownership of mortgage loans, new servicing rules involving payment processing, and adjustable rate mortgage change notices and periodic statements;
- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA"), and Regulation X thereunder, which require certain disclosures to mortgagors regarding the costs of mortgage loans, the administration of tax and insurance escrows, the transferring of servicing of mortgage loans, the response to consumer complaints, and payments between lenders and vendors of certain settlement services;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act and Regulation V thereunder, which regulate the use and reporting of information related to the credit history of consumers;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B thereunder, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, race and certain other characteristics, in the extension of credit;
- the Homeowners Protection Act, which requires the cancellation of private mortgage insurance once
 certain equity levels are reached, sets disclosure and notification requirements, and requires the return of
 unearned premiums;
- the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and Regulation C thereunder, which require financial institutions to report certain public loan data;
- the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, which provides for lenders to require from borrowers or to purchase flood insurance on behalf of borrower/owners of properties in special flood hazard areas; and
- the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, sex, national origin, and certain other characteristics.

Many of these laws are further impacted by the SAFE Act and implementation of new rules by the CFPB under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ("Dodd-Frank Act").

We are committed to complying with all applicable laws, regulations and contractual agreements. We believe that compliance is best managed by integrating responsibility within each department's activities to promote management and employee accountability. Accordingly, we have implemented a matrixed approach to the integration of our compliance program that utilizes expertise within the organization and defines clear responsibilities for the program; specifically, business units are responsible for defining and managing compliance performance through process-based controls, risk remediation and reporting. Centralized monitoring and independent review, control testing, validation and regulation interpretation is performed by our Corporate Compliance, Legal, Quality Control, Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Audit groups.

We have established a management Mortgage Regulatory Compliance Committee ("MRCC") to oversee the compliance program, engender a culture conducive to ethical conduct and compliance throughout our Company, assure that we proactively identify and respond to changes in our risk profile and regulatory environment, and establish compliance program standards, articulated in compliance policies. The MRCC has identified individuals throughout the organization to oversee specific areas of compliance. MRCC membership includes senior management from across the Company and meets monthly to remain updated on recurring and rotational topics.

We administer a compliance training program comprised of general training and role-centric training. Both are designed to promote a contemporary understanding of compliance issues and regulations affecting the mortgage industry.

During 2016, our loan origination and servicing operations were reviewed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, FHA, the FDIC and by other state and federal regulators. There were no significant findings or allegations of violations of law from any of these reviews.

Intellectual Property

We hold registered trademarks with respect to the name PennyMac[®], the swirl design and rooftop design appearing in certain PennyMac drawings and logos and various additional designs and word marks relating to the PennyMac name. We do not otherwise rely on any copyright, patent or other form of registration to protect our rights in our intellectual property. Our other intellectual property includes proprietary know-how and technological innovations, such as our proprietary loan-level analytics systems and models for distressed loan management, and other trade secrets that we have developed to maintain our competitive position.

Competition

Given the diverse and specialized nature of our businesses, we do not believe we have a direct competitor for the totality of our business. We compete with a number of nationally-focused companies in each of our businesses.

In our mortgage banking segments, we compete with large financial institutions and with other independent residential mortgage loan producers and servicers, such as Wells Fargo, JP Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, U.S. Bank, Quicken Loans and Nationstar Mortgage. In our loan production segment, we compete on the basis of product offerings, technical knowledge, manufacturing quality, speed of execution, rate and fees. In our servicing segment, we compete on the basis of experience in the residential loan servicing business, quality of high-touch special servicing and historical servicing performance, and quality of execution, especially in high-touch special servicing.

In our investment management segment, we compete for capital with both traditional and alternative investment managers. We compete on the basis of historical track record of risk-adjusted returns, experience of investment management team, the return profile of prospective investment opportunities and on the level of fees and expenses.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we, through a subsidiary, had 3,038 employees.

Available Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and amendments to those reports filed with or furnished to United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge at www.pennymacfinancial.com through the investor relations section of our website as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding our filings at www.sec.gov. In addition, the public may read and copy the materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The above references to our website and the SEC's website do not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on those websites and should not be considered part of this document.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the following factors, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or results of operations in future periods. The risks described below are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations in future periods.

Risks Related to Our Mortgage Banking Segment

Regulatory Risks

We operate in a highly regulated industry and the continually changing federal, state and local laws and regulations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are required to comply with a wide array of federal, state and local laws and regulations that regulate, among other things, the manner in which we conduct our loan production and servicing businesses. These regulations directly impact our business and require constant compliance, monitoring and internal and external audits.

Federal, state and local governments have proposed or enacted numerous laws, regulations and rules related to mortgage loans. Laws, regulations, rules and judicial and administrative decisions relating to mortgage loans include those pertaining to real estate settlement procedures, equal credit opportunity, fair lending, fair credit reporting, truth in lending, fair debt collection practices, service members protections, compliance with net worth and financial statement delivery requirements, compliance with federal and state disclosure and licensing requirements, the establishment of maximum interest rates, finance charges and other charges, qualified mortgages, licensing of loan officers and other personnel, loan officer compensation, secured transactions, property valuations, servicing transfers, payment processing, escrow, communications with consumers, loss mitigation, collection, foreclosure, bankruptcy, repossession and claims-handling procedures, and other trade practices and privacy regulations providing for the use and safeguarding of non-public personal financial information of borrowers. Service providers we use must also comply with some of these legal requirements, including outside counsel retained to process foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Our failure to operate effectively and in compliance with any of these laws, regulations and rules could subject us to lawsuits or governmental actions and damage our reputation, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules may result in increased costs of doing business, reduced payments by borrowers, modification of the original terms of mortgage loans, permanent forgiveness of debt, delays in the foreclosure process, increased servicing advances, litigation, reputational damage, enforcement actions, and repurchase and indemnification obligations. Our failure to adequately supervise service providers, including outside foreclosure counsel, may also have these negative results.

The failure of the mortgage lenders from whom loans were acquired through our correspondent production activities to comply with any applicable laws, regulations and rules may also result in these adverse consequences. We have in place a due diligence program designed to assess areas of risk with respect to these acquired loans, including, without limitation, compliance with underwriting guidelines and applicable law. However, we may not detect every violation of law by these mortgage lenders. Further, to the extent any other third party originators or servicers with whom we do business fail to comply with applicable law and any of their mortgage loans or MSRs become part of our assets, it could subject us, as an assignee or purchaser of the related mortgage loans or MSRs, to monetary penalties or other losses. In general, if any of our loans are found to have been originated, serviced or owned by us or a third party in violation of applicable law, we could be subject to lawsuits or governmental actions, or we could be fined or incur losses. While we have may contractual rights to seek indemnity or repurchase from certain of these lenders and third party originators and servicers, if any of them are unable to fulfill their indemnity or repurchase obligations to us to a material extent, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The outcome of the 2016 U.S. presidential and congressional elections could result in significant policy changes or regulatory uncertainty in our industry. While it is not possible to predict when and whether significant policy or

regulatory changes would occur, any such changes on the federal, state or local level could significantly impact, among other things, our operating expenses, the availability of mortgage financing, interest rates, consumer spending, the economy and the geopolitical landscape. To the extent that the new government administration takes action by proposing and/or passing regulatory policies that could have a negative impact on our industry, such actions may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The CFPB is active in its monitoring of the residential mortgage origination and servicing sectors. New rules and regulations and more stringent enforcement of existing rules and regulations by the CFPB could result in enforcement actions, fines, penalties and the inherent reputational risk that results from such actions.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB is empowered with broad supervision, rulemaking and examination authority to enforce laws involving consumer financial products and services and to ensure, among other things, that consumers receive clear and accurate disclosures regarding financial products and are protected from hidden fees and unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices. The CFPB has adopted a number of final regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding truth in lending, "ability to repay," home mortgage loan disclosure, home loan origination, fair credit reporting, fair debt collection practices, foreclosure protections, and mortgage servicing rules, including provisions regarding loss mitigation, early intervention, periodic statement requirements and lender-placed insurance. In October 2016, the CFPB further revised its rules under Regulations X and Z impacting lender-placed insurance notices, delinquency and early intervention, loss mitigation, periodic statement requirements, and successors-in-interest to borrowers.

The CFPB also has enforcement authority with respect to the conduct of third-party service providers of financial institutions. The CFPB has made it clear that it expects non-bank entities to maintain an effective process for managing risks associated with third-party vendor relationships, including compliance-related risks. In connection with this vendor risk management process, we are expected to perform due diligence reviews of potential vendors, review vendors' policies and procedures and internal training materials to confirm compliance-related focus, include enforceable consequences in contracts with vendors regarding failure to comply with consumer protection requirements, and take prompt action, including terminating the relationship, in the event that vendors fail to meet our expectations. The CFPB is also applying greater scrutiny to compensation payments to third-party providers for marketing services and may issue guidance that narrows the range of acceptable payments to third-party providers as part of marketing services agreements, lead generation agreements and other third-party marketer relationships.

In addition to its supervision and examination authority, the CFPB is authorized to conduct investigations to determine whether any person is engaging in, or has engaged in, conduct that violates federal consumer financial protection laws, and to initiate enforcement actions for such violations, regardless of its direct supervisory authority. Investigations may be conducted jointly with other regulators. Investigations may be conducted jointly with other regulators. In furtherance of its supervision and examination powers, the CFPB has the authority to impose monetary penalties for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws, require remediation of practices and pursue administrative proceedings or litigation for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws. The CFPB also has the authority to obtain cease and desist orders (which can include orders for restitution or rescission of contracts, as well as other kinds of affirmative relief) and monetary penalties ranging from \$5,000 per day for ordinary violations of federal consumer financial laws to \$25,000 per day for reckless violations and \$1 million per day for knowing violations.

Rules and regulations promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act or by the CFPB, changes in leadership or authority levels within the CFPB, and actions taken or not taken by the CFPB could materially and adversely affect the manner in which we conduct our business, result in heightened federal and state regulation and oversight of our business activities, and in increased costs and potential litigation associated with our business activities. Our failure to comply with the laws, rules or regulations to which we are subject, whether actual or alleged, would expose us to fines, penalties or potential litigation liabilities, including costs, settlements and judgments, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are highly dependent on U.S. government-sponsored entities and government agencies, and any changes in these entities or their current roles could materially and adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to generate revenues through mortgage loan sales depends to a significant degree on programs administered by GSEs, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, government agencies, including Ginnie Mae, and others that facilitate the issuance of mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), in the secondary market. These Agencies play a critical role in the mortgage industry and we have significant business relationships with many of them. Presently, almost all of the newly originated conforming loans that we originate directly with borrowers or assist PMT in acquiring from mortgage lenders through our correspondent production activities qualify under existing standards for inclusion in MBS issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae. We also derive other material financial benefits from our Agency relationships, including the assumption of credit risk by certain of these Agencies on loans included in such MBS in exchange for our payment of guarantee fees and the ability to avoid certain loan inventory finance costs through streamlined loan funding and sale procedures.

Any changes in laws and regulations affecting the relationship between Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the U.S. federal government, could adversely affect our business and prospects. Although the U.S. Treasury has committed capital to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, these actions may not be adequate for their needs. Any discontinuation of, or significant reduction in, the operation of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or any significant adverse change in their capital structure, financial condition, activity levels in the primary or secondary mortgage markets or in underwriting criteria could materially and adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Under the new government administration, the roles of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could be significantly restructured, reduced or eliminated and the nature of the guarantees could be considerably limited relative to historical measurements. Elimination of the traditional roles of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, or any changes to the nature or extent of the guarantees provided by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or the fees, terms and guidelines that govern our selling and servicing relationships with them, such as continued increases in the guarantee fees we are required to pay, initiatives that increase the number of repurchase requests and/or the manner in which they are pursued, or possible limits on delivery volumes imposed upon us and other seller/servicers, could also materially and adversely affect our business, including our ability to sell and securitize loans through our loan production segment, and the performance, liquidity and market value of our investments. Our ability to generate revenues from newly originated loans that we assist PMT in acquiring through its correspondent production business would be similarly affected. Moreover, any changes to the nature of the GSEs or their guarantee obligations could redefine what constitutes an Agency MBS and could have broad adverse implications for the market and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to generate revenues from newly originated loans that we assist PMT in acquiring through its correspondent production business is also highly dependent on the fact that the Agencies have not historically acquired such loans directly from mortgage lenders, but have instead relied on banks and non-bank aggregators such as us to acquire, aggregate and securitize or otherwise sell such loans to investors in the secondary market. Certain of the Agencies have begun approving new and smaller lenders that traditionally may not have qualified for such approvals. To the extent that these lenders choose to sell directly to the Agencies rather than through loan aggregators like us, the number of loans available for purchase by aggregators is reduced, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Similarly, to the extent the Agencies increase the number of purchases and sales for their own accounts, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in Agency guidelines could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are required to follow specific guidelines that impact the way that we originate and service Agency loans, including guidelines with respect to:

- minimum financial requirements relating to our net worth, capital ratio and liquidity;
- credit standards for mortgage loans;

- our staffing levels and other servicing practices;
- the servicing and ancillary fees that we may charge;
- our modification standards and procedures; and
- the amount of non-reimbursable advances.

In particular, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") has directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to align their guidelines for servicing delinquent mortgages that they own or that back securities which they guarantee, which can result in monetary incentives for servicers that perform well and penalties for those that do not. In addition, the FHFA has directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to assess compensatory penalties against servicers in connection with the failure to meet specified timelines relating to delinquent loans and foreclosure proceedings, and other breaches of servicing obligations. Our failure to operate efficiently and effectively within the prevailing regulatory framework and in accordance with the applicable origination and servicing guidelines could result in our failure to benefit from available monetary incentives and/or expose us to monetary penalties and curtailments, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generally cannot negotiate these terms with the Agencies and they are subject to change at any time. A significant change in these guidelines that has the effect of decreasing the fees we charge or requires us to expend additional resources in providing mortgage services could decrease our revenues or increase our costs, which would also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes to government mortgage modification and related programs could adversely affect our future revenues and costs.

As a participating servicer under the Making Home Affordable program ("MHA") and similar government programs, we were entitled to receive financial incentives in connection with certain modification plans that we entered into with eligible borrowers and subsequent success fees to the extent that a borrower remained current in any agreed upon loan modification. We also participated in and dedicated numerous resources to the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP"), which allowed homeowners to seek loan modifications as a way to avoid foreclosures, and the Home Affordable Refinance Program ("HARP"), including the FHA's Short Refinance Program, which allowed us to refinance loans for existing borrowers who had little or negative equity in their homes. HAMP, MHA and HARP expired as scheduled on December 31, 2016. The expiration of these programs could negatively impact our future revenues and costs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to certain banking regulations that may limit our business activities.

As of September 30, 2016, PNC Financial Services Group Inc. ("PNC") owned approximately 22% of the outstanding voting common shares of BlackRock, Inc. Based on PNC's interests in and relationships with BlackRock, Inc., BlackRock, Inc. is deemed to be a non-bank subsidiary of PNC. BlackRock, Inc. is an affiliate of BlackRock Mortgage Ventures, LLC, which is one of our largest equity holders. Due to these relationships, we are deemed to be a non-bank subsidiary of PNC, which is regulated as a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. As a non-bank subsidiary of PNC, we may be subject to certain banking regulations, including the supervision and regulation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"). Such banking regulations could limit the activities and the types of businesses that we may conduct. The Federal Reserve has broad enforcement authority over financial holding companies and their subsidiaries. The Federal Reserve could exercise its power to restrict PNC from having a non-bank subsidiary that is engaged in any activity that, in the Federal Reserve's opinion, is unauthorized or constitutes an unsafe or unsound business practice, and could exercise its power to restrict us from engaging in any such activity. The Federal Reserve may also impose substantial fines and other penalties for violations that we may commit. To the extent that we, as a non-bank mortgage lender, are subject to banking regulations, we could be at a competitive disadvantage because many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to these same regulations.

In addition, provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act referred to as the "Volcker Rule" prohibit or restrict a bank holding company and its affiliates from conducting certain transactions with certain investment funds, including hedge funds and private equity funds (collectively "covered funds"), when it has an ownership interest in, sponsors or advises a covered fund. The Volcker Rule prohibits proprietary trading as defined by such rule, unless the trading is permitted by an exemption, such as for risk-mitigating hedging purposes. The Volcker Rule applies to us by virtue of our affiliation with PNC through BlackRock. On July 7, 2016, the Federal Reserve announced that it had granted a final one-year extension in order to permit bank holding companies until July 21, 2017 to conform transactions with covered funds that were in place prior to December 31, 2013 ("legacy funds") to the covered funds requirements of the Volcker Rule. (Covered funds that are not legacy funds have been required to conform since July 21, 2015.) The Volcker Rule limits our ability to acquire or retain an ownership interest in, sponsor, advise or manage covered funds, and limits investments in certain covered funds by our employees, among other restrictions. If a fund, whether newly created or existing, becomes a covered fund, then certain transactions between us and the covered fund could be prohibited or restricted, or the fund may need to be restructured. These prohibitions, restrictions and limitations could disadvantage us against those competitors that are not subject to the Volcker Rule in the ability to manage covered funds and to retain employees. Our failure to comply with the requirements of the Volcker Rule may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unlike competitors that are federally chartered banks, we are subject to the licensing and operational requirements of states and other jurisdictions that result in substantial compliance costs, and our business would be adversely affected if we lose our licenses.

Because we are not a federally chartered depository institution, we do not benefit from exemptions to state mortgage lending, loan servicing or debt collection licensing and regulatory requirements. We must comply with state licensing requirements and varying compliance requirements in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and regulatory changes may increase our costs through stricter licensing laws, disclosure laws or increased fees or may impose conditions to licensing that we or our personnel are unable to meet.

In most states in which we operate, a regulatory agency or agencies regulate and enforce laws relating to mortgage servicers and mortgage originators. These rules and regulations generally provide for licensing as a mortgage servicer, mortgage originator, loan modification underwriter, or third-party debt default specialist (or a combination thereof), requirements as to the form and content of employee compensation contracts and other documentation, licensing of our employees and those of independent contractors with whom we contract, and employee hiring background checks. They also set forth restrictions on advertising and collection practices and disclosure and record-keeping requirements, and they establish a variety of borrowers' rights. Future state legislation and changes in existing regulation may significantly increase our compliance costs or reduce the amount of ancillary income we are entitled to collect from borrowers or otherwise. This could make our business cost-prohibitive in the affected state or states and could materially affect our business.

The failure of PennyMac Loan Services, LLC to avail itself of an appropriate exemption from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We intend to operate so that we and each of our subsidiaries are not required to register as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. We believe that our subsidiary, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC ("PLS"), qualifies for the exemption provided in Section 3(c)(6) because it has been, and is expected to continue to be, primarily engaged, directly or through majority-owned subsidiaries, in (1) the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages or other liens on and interests in real estate (from which not less than 25 percent of its gross income during its last fiscal year was and will continue to be derived), together with (2) an additional business or businesses other than investing, reinvesting, owning, holding, or trading in securities, namely the business of servicing mortgages. Although we expect not less than twenty five percent (25%) of PLS' gross income to be derived from originating, purchasing, or acquiring mortgages or liens on and interests in real estate, there can be no assurances that the composition of PLS' gross income will remain the same over time.

To date, the SEC staff has provided limited guidance with respect to the applicability of Section 3(c)(6), and PLS has not sought a no-action letter from the SEC staff respecting its position. If PLS is ultimately unable to rely on the Section 3(c)(6) exemption due to a failure to meet the 25 percent of gross income test or to the extent that the SEC staff provides negative guidance regarding the applicability or scope of the exemption, we may be required to either (a) register as an investment company, or (b) substantially restructure our business, change our investment strategy and/or the manner in which we conduct our operations in order to qualify for another Investment Company Act exemption and avoid being required to register as an investment company, either of which could materially and adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations, and ability to pay dividends.

In the case of a restructuring, PLS could temporarily rely on Rule 3a-2 for its exemption from registration. Rule 3a-2 provides a safe harbor exemption, not to exceed one year, for companies that have a bona fide intent to be engaged in an excepted activity but temporarily fail to meet the requirements for an exemption. In such case, PLS would likely be required to restructure its business by acquiring and/or disposing of assets in order to meet an exemption under Section 3(c)(5)(C), depending on the composition of its assets at the time. The SEC staff's position on Section 3(c)(5)(C) generally requires that an issuer maintain at least 55% of its assets in mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate (qualifying assets) and at least 80% of its assets in qualifying assets plus real estate-related assets. PLS would be more limited in its ability to hold MSRs or would be required to acquire and hold more mortgage loans and real estate to adjust the composition of its assets to meet the 55% and 80% tests.

If PLS is required to register as an investment company, we would be required to comply with a variety of substantive requirements under the Investment Company Act that impose, among other things: limitations on capital structure; restrictions on specified investments; prohibitions on transactions with affiliates; compliance with reporting, record keeping, voting and proxy disclosure; and, other rules and regulations that would significantly increase our operating expenses. Further, if PLS was or is required to register as an investment company, PLS would be in breach of various representations and warranties contained in its credit and other agreements resulting in a default as to certain of our contracts and obligations. This could also subject us to civil or criminal actions or regulatory proceedings, or result in a court appointed receiver to take control of us and liquidate our business, any or all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and ability to pay dividends.

Liability relating to environmental matters may impact the value of properties that we may acquire or the properties underlying our investments.

Under various U.S. federal, state and local laws, an owner or operator of real property may become liable for the costs of removal of certain hazardous substances released on its property. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator was responsible for, or aware of, the release of such hazardous substances. The presence of hazardous substances may also adversely affect an owner's ability to sell real estate, borrow using real estate as collateral or make debt payments to us. In addition, if we take title to a property, the presence of hazardous substances may adversely affect our ability to sell the property, and we may become liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for various fines, damages or remediation costs. Any of these liabilities or events may materially and adversely affect the value of the relevant asset and/or our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Market Risks

Our mortgage banking revenues are highly dependent on macroeconomic and United States real estate market conditions.

The success of our business strategies and our results of operations are materially affected by current conditions in the mortgage markets, the financial markets and the economy generally. Continuing concerns over factors including inflation, deflation, unemployment, personal and business income taxes, healthcare, energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit have contributed to increased volatility and unclear expectations for the economy in general and the real estate and mortgage markets in particular going forward. The mortgage markets have been and continue to be affected by changes in the lending landscape, defaults, credit losses and significant liquidity concerns. A destabilization of the real estate and mortgage markets or deterioration in these markets may reduce our loan production volume, reduce the profitability of servicing mortgages or adversely affect our ability to sell mortgage loans that we

originate or acquire, either at a profit or at all. Any of the foregoing could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive, and is likely to become more competitive, and decreased margins resulting from increased competition or our inability to compete successfully could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that could become even more competitive as a result of economic, legislative, regulatory and technological changes. With respect to mortgage loan production, we face competition in such areas as mortgage loan offerings, rates, fees and customer service. With respect to servicing, we face competition in areas such as fees, cost to service and service levels, including our performance in reducing delinquencies and entering into successful modifications.

Competition in servicing mortgage loans and in originating or acquiring newly originated mortgage loans comes from large commercial banks and savings institutions and other non-bank mortgage servicers and originators. Many of these institutions have significantly greater resources and access to capital than we do, which may give them the benefit of a lower cost of funds. Additionally, our existing and potential competitors may decide to modify their business models to compete more directly with our loan production and servicing models. For example, other non-bank loan servicers may try to leverage their servicing relationships and expertise to develop or expand a loan origination business. Since the withdrawal of a number of large participants from these markets following the financial crisis in 2008, there has been a steady increase in the number of non-bank participants. As more non-bank entities enter these markets, our mortgage banking businesses may generate lower margins in order to effectively compete.

In addition, technological advances and heightened e-commerce activities have increased consumers' accessibility to products and services. This has intensified competition among banks and non-banks in offering and servicing mortgage loans. We may be unable to compete successfully in our mortgage banking businesses and this could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to effectively manage significant increases or decreases in our loan production volume, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our loan production segment consists of our consumer direct lending activities, in which we originate mortgage loans directly with borrowers through telephone call centers or the Internet, and our correspondent production activities, in which we facilitate the acquisition by PMT from correspondent sellers of newly originated mortgage loans that have been underwritten to our standards and, in the case of government loans, acquire such loans from PMT.

Our correspondent production activities are relationship driven. As of December 31, 2016, we worked with 522 approved mortgage lenders, but these lenders are not contractually obligated to do business with us or PMT, and our competitors also have relationships with these lenders and actively compete against us in our efforts to expand PMT's network of approved mortgage lenders. In order to increase our loan production volume, we will need to not only maintain PMT's existing relationships, but also develop PMT's relationships with additional mortgage lenders. To date, we have grown our loan production volumes with mortgage lenders on the basis of our product offerings, technical knowledge, manufacturing quality, speed of execution, rate and fees. If we are not able to consistently maintain these qualities of execution, our reputation and existing relationships with mortgage lenders could be damaged. We may not be able to maintain PMT's existing relationships or develop new relationships with mortgage lenders or our new mortgage products may not gain widespread acceptance.

Our current volume of consumer direct lending originations, which is based in large part on the refinancing of existing mortgage loans that we service, is highly dependent on interest rates and government mortgage modification programs and may decline if interest rates increase or these programs are terminated. Our non-servicing portfolio consumer direct lending platform may not succeed because of the referral-driven nature of our industry. For example, the origination of purchase money mortgage loans is greatly influenced by traditional business clients in the home buying process such as real estate agents and builders. As a result, our ability to secure relationships with such traditional business clients will influence our ability to grow our purchase money mortgage loan volume and, thus, our consumer

direct lending business. We may not be successful in establishing such relationships. In addition, to grow our consumer direct lending business, we will need to convert leads regarding prospective borrowers into funded loans, the success of which depends on the pricing we offer relative to the pricing of our competitors and our operational ability to process, underwrite and close loans. Institutions that compete with us in this regard may have significantly greater access to capital or resources than we do, which may give them the benefit of a lower cost of operations.

On the other hand, we may experience significant growth in our correspondent production and consumer direct lending loan volumes. If we do not effectively manage our growth, the quality of our correspondent production and consumer direct lending operations could suffer, which could negatively affect our brand and operating results. Our correspondent production and consumer direct lending operations are also subject to overall market factors that can impact our ability to grow our loan production volume. For example, increased competition from new and existing market participants, reductions in the overall level of refinancing activity or slow growth in the level of new home purchase activity can impact our ability to continue to grow our loan production volumes, and we may be forced to accept lower margins in our respective businesses in order to continue to compete and keep our volume of activity consistent with past or projected levels. We believe that changes in supply and demand within the marketplace have been driving lower margins in recent periods, which is reflected in our results of operations and in our gains on mortgage loans held for sale. If we are unable to grow our loan production volumes or if our margins become compressed, then our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to obtain sufficient capital and liquidity to meet the financing requirements of our business.

We will require new and continued debt financing to facilitate our anticipated growth. Accordingly, our ability to finance our operations and repay maturing obligations rests in large part on our ability to borrow money. We are generally required to renew our financing arrangements each year, which exposes us to refinancing and interest rate risks. Our ability to refinance existing debt and borrow additional funds is affected by a variety of factors beyond our control including:

- limitations imposed on us under our financing agreements that contain restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, which may limit our ability to raise additional debt;
- restrictions imposed upon us by regulatory agencies that mandate certain minimum capital and liquidity requirements;
- liquidity in the credit markets;
- prevailing interest rates;
- the strength of the lenders from which we borrow, and the regulatory environment in which they
 operate, including proposed capital strengthening requirements;
- limitations on borrowings on credit facilities imposed by the amount of eligible collateral pledged, which may be less than the borrowing capacity of the credit facility; and
- accounting changes that may impact calculations of covenants in our debt agreements.

No assurance can be given that any refinancing or additional financing will be possible when needed, that we will be able to negotiate acceptable terms or that market conditions will be favorable at the times that we require such refinancing or additional financing. If we are unable to obtain sufficient capital to meet the financing requirements of our business, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We are also dependent on a limited number of banking institutions that extend us credit on terms that we have determined to be commercially reasonable. These banking institutions are subject to their own regulatory supervision, liquidity and capital requirements, risk management frameworks and risk thresholds and tolerances, any of which may change materially and negatively impact their business strategies, including their extension of credit to us specifically or

mortgage lenders and servicers generally. Certain banking institutions have already exited, and others may in the future decide to exit, the mortgage business. Such actions may increase our cost of capital and limit or otherwise eliminate our access to capital, in which case our business, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We leverage our assets under credit and other financing agreements and utilize various other sources of borrowings, which exposes us to significant risk and may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We currently leverage and, to the extent available, we intend to continue to leverage the mortgage loans produced through our consumer direct lending business and the government-insured loans acquired through our correspondent production operations from PMT with borrowings under repurchase agreements. When we enter into repurchase agreements, we sell mortgage loans to lenders, which are the repurchase agreement counterparties, and receive cash from the lenders. The lenders are obligated to resell the same assets back to us at the end of the term of the transaction. Because the cash that we receive from a lender when we initially sell the assets to that lender is less than the fair value of those assets (this difference is referred to as the haircut), if the lender defaults on its obligation to resell the same assets back to us we could incur a loss on the transaction equal to the amount of the haircut (assuming that there was no change in the fair value of the assets). In addition, repurchase agreements generally allow the counterparties, to varying degrees, to determine a new fair value of the collateral to reflect current market conditions. If a counterparty lender determines that the fair value of the collateral has decreased, it may initiate a margin call and require us to either post additional collateral to cover such decrease or repay a portion of the outstanding borrowing. Should this occur, in order to obtain cash to satisfy a margin call, we may be required to liquidate assets at a disadvantageous time, which could cause us to incur further losses. If we are unable to satisfy a margin call, our counterparty may sell the collateral, which may result in significant losses to us.

In addition, we invest in certain assets, including MSRs, for which financing has historically been difficult to obtain. We currently leverage certain of our MSRs under secured financing arrangements. Our Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac MSRs are pledged to secure borrowings under a loan and security agreement, while our Ginnie Mae MSRs and related ESS are pledged to a special purpose entity, which issues variable funding notes and term notes that are secured by such Ginnie Mae assets and repaid through the cash flows received by the special purpose entity as the lender under a repurchase agreement with PLS. In each case, similar to our repurchase agreements, the cash that we receive under these secured financing arrangements is less than the fair value of the assets and a decrease in the value of the pledged collateral can result in a margin call. Should a margin call occur, we may be required to liquidate assets at a disadvantageous time, which could cause us to incur further losses. If we are unable to satisfy a margin call, the secured parties may sell the collateral, which may result in significant losses to us.

Each of the secured financing arrangements pursuant to which we finance MSRs and ESS is further subject to the terms of an acknowledgement agreement with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae, as applicable, pursuant to which our and the secured parties' rights are subordinate in all respects to the rights of the applicable Agency. Accordingly, the exercise by any of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae of its rights under the applicable acknowledgment agreement could result in the extinguishment of our and the secured parties' rights in the related collateral and result in significant losses to us.

We leverage certain of our other assets under a capital lease and a revolving credit agreement and may in the future utilize other sources of borrowings, including term loans, bank credit facilities and structured financing arrangements, among others. The amount of leverage we employ varies depending on the asset class being financed, our available capital, our ability to obtain and access financing arrangements with lenders and the lenders' and rating agencies' estimate of, among other things, the stability of our investment portfolio's cash flows. We cannot assure you that we will have access to any debt or equity capital on favorable terms or at the desired times, or at all. Our inability to raise such capital or obtain financing on favorable terms could materially adversely impact our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

We may in the future utilize other sources of borrowings, including term loans, bank credit facilities and structured financing arrangements, among others. The amount of leverage we employ varies depending on the asset class

being financed, our available capital, our ability to obtain and access financing arrangements with lenders and the lenders' and rating agencies' estimate of, among other things, the stability of our cash flows.

Our return on our investments and cash available for distribution to our stockholders may be reduced to the extent that changes in market conditions increase the cost of our financing relative to the income that can be derived from the investments acquired. Our debt service payments also reduce cash flows available for distribution to stockholders. In the event we are unable to meet our debt service obligations, we risk the loss of some or all of our assets to foreclosure or sale to satisfy the obligations.

Our credit and financing agreements contain financial and restrictive covenants that could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to operate our businesses.

Although our governing documents contain no limitation on the amount of debt we may incur, the lenders under our credit and financing agreements require us and/or our subsidiaries to comply with various financial covenants, including those relating to tangible net worth, profitability and our ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth. Incurring substantial debt subjects us to the risk that our cash flows from operations may be insufficient to repurchase the assets that we have sold to the lenders under our repurchase agreements or otherwise service the debt incurred under our other credit and financing agreements. Our lenders also require us to maintain minimum amounts of cash or cash equivalents sufficient to maintain a specified liquidity position. If we are unable to maintain these liquidity levels, we could be forced to sell additional assets at a loss and our financial condition could deteriorate rapidly.

Our existing credit and financing agreements also impose other financial and non-financial covenants and restrictions on us that impact our flexibility to determine our operating policies and investment strategies by limiting our ability to incur certain types of indebtedness; grant liens; engage in consolidations, mergers and asset sales, make restricted payments and investments; enter into transactions with affiliates; and amend, modify or prepay certain indebtedness. In our credit and financing agreements, we agree to certain covenants and restrictions and we make representations about the assets sold or pledged under these agreements. We also agree to certain events of default (subject to certain materiality thresholds and grace periods), including payment defaults, breaches of financial and other covenants and/or certain representations and warranties, cross-defaults, servicer termination events, ratings downgrades, guarantor defaults, bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and other events of default and remedies customary for these types of agreements. If we default on our obligations under a credit or financing agreement, fail to comply with certain covenants and restrictions or breach our representations and are unable to cure, the lender may be able to terminate the transaction or its commitments, accelerate any amounts outstanding, require us to post additional collateral or repurchase the assets, and/or cease entering into any other credit transactions with us.

Because our credit and financing agreements typically contain cross-default provisions, a default that occurs under any one agreement could allow the lenders under our other agreements to also declare a default, thereby exposing us to a variety of lender remedies, such as those described above, and potential losses arising therefrom. Any losses that we incur on our credit and financing agreements could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our earnings may decrease because of changes in prevailing interest rates.

Our profitability is directly affected by changes in prevailing interest rates. The following are the material risks we face related to increases in prevailing interest rates:

- an increase in prevailing interest rates could adversely affect our loan production volume because refinancing an existing loan would be less attractive for homeowners and qualifying for a loan may be more difficult for consumers;
- an increase in prevailing interest rates would increase the cost of servicing our outstanding debt, including debt related to servicing assets and loan production; and

an increase in prevailing interest rates could increase payments for servicing customers with adjustable rate
mortgages and generate an increase in delinquency, default and foreclosure rates, resulting in an increase in
our loan servicing expenses.

The following are the material risks we face related to decreases in prevailing interest rates:

- a decrease in prevailing interest rates may cause more borrowers to refinance existing loans that we service or may cause the expected volume of refinancing to increase, which would require us to record decreases in fair value and a higher level of amortization, impairment or both on our MSRs; and
- a decrease in prevailing interest rates could reduce our earnings from our custodial deposit accounts.

An event of default, a negative ratings action by a rating agency, the perception of financial weakness, an adverse action by a regulatory authority, a lengthening of foreclosure timelines or a general deterioration in the economy that constricts the availability of credit may increase our cost of funds and make it difficult for us to refinance existing debt and borrow additional funds. In addition, we may not be able to adjust our operational capacity in a timely fashion, or at all, in response to increases or decreases in mortgage production volume resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates.

Any of the increases or decreases discussed above could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Hedging against interest rate exposure may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

We pursue hedging strategies to reduce our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Our hedging activity will vary in scope based on the risks hedged, the level of interest rates, the type of investments held, and other changing market conditions. Hedging instruments involve risk because they often are not traded on regulated exchanges, guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house, or regulated by any U.S. or foreign governmental authorities, and our interest rate hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates;
- available interest rate hedging may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability or asset;
- the credit quality of the hedging counterparty owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and
- the hedging counterparty owing the money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay.

In addition, we may fail to recalculate, re-adjust and execute hedges in an efficient manner. Any hedging activity, which is intended to limit losses, may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. Therefore, while we may enter into such transactions seeking to reduce interest rate risk, unanticipated changes in interest rates may result in worse overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. A liquid secondary market may not exist for a hedging instrument purchased or sold, and we may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in significant losses. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in hedging strategies and price movements in the portfolio positions or liabilities being hedged may vary materially. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not establish an effective correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio positions or liabilities being hedged. Any such ineffective correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. Numerous regulations currently apply to hedging and any new regulations or changes in existing regulations may significantly increase our administrative or compliance costs. Our derivative agreements generally provide for the daily

mark to market of our hedge exposures. If a hedge counterparty determines that its exposure to us exceeds its exposure threshold, it may initiate a margin call and require us to post collateral. If we are unable to satisfy a margin call, we would be in default of our agreement, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We use estimates in determining the fair value of our MSRs, which are highly volatile assets with continually changing values. If our estimates of their value prove to be inaccurate, we may be required to write down the values of the MSRs which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The value of our MSRs is based on the cash flows projected to result from the servicing of the related mortgage loans and continually fluctuates due to a number of factors. These factors include prepayment speeds, changes in interest rates and other market conditions, which affect the number of loans that are repaid or refinanced and thus no longer result in cash flows, and the number of loans that become delinquent.

We use internal financial models that utilize our understanding of inputs and assumptions used by market participants to value our MSRs for purposes of financial reporting and for purposes of determining the price that we pay for portfolios of MSRs and to acquire loans for which we will retain MSRs. These models are complex and use asset-specific collateral data and market inputs for interest and discount rates. In addition, the modeling requirements of MSRs are complex because of the high number of variables that drive cash flows associated with MSRs. Even if the general accuracy of our valuation models is validated, valuations are highly dependent upon the reasonableness of our inputs and the results of the models.

If loan delinquencies or prepayment speeds are higher than anticipated or other factors perform worse than modeled, the recorded value of certain of our MSRs may decrease, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The geographic concentration of our servicing portfolio may decrease the value of our MSRs and adversely affect our consumer direct business, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, approximately 22% of the aggregate outstanding loan balance in our servicing portfolio was secured by properties located in California. To the extent that California or other states in which we have greater concentrations of business in the future experience weaker economic conditions or greater rates of decline in real estate values than the United States generally, such concentration may disproportionately decrease the value of our MSRs and adversely affect our consumer direct lending business. The impact of property value declines may increase in magnitude and it may continue for a long period of time. Additionally, if states in which we have greater concentrations of business were to change their licensing or other regulatory requirements to make our business cost-prohibitive, we may be required to stop doing business in those states or may be subject to a higher cost of doing business in those states, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in delinquencies and defaults may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Falling home prices across the United States may result in higher loan-to-value ratios ("LTVs"), lower recoveries in foreclosure and an increase in loss severities above those that would have been realized had property values remained the same or continued to increase. Some borrowers do not have sufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance their existing loans, which may reduce the volume or growth of our loan production business. This may also provide borrowers with an incentive to default on their mortgage loans even if they have the ability to make principal and interest payments. Further, despite recent increases, interest rates have remained near historical lows for an extended period of time. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans must make larger monthly payments when the interest rates on those mortgage loans adjust upward from their initial fixed rates or low introductory rates to the rates computed in accordance with the applicable index and margin. Increases in monthly payments may increase the delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures on a significant number of the loans that we service.

Increased mortgage delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures may result in lower revenue for loans that we service for the Agencies because we only collect servicing fees from the Agencies for performing loans. Additionally, while increased delinquencies generate higher ancillary fees, including late fees, these fees are not likely to be recoverable in the event that the related loan is liquidated. In addition, an increase in delinquencies lowers the interest income that we receive on cash held in collection and other accounts because there is less cash in those accounts. Also, increased mortgage defaults may ultimately reduce the number of mortgages that we service.

Increased mortgage delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures will also result in a higher cost to service those loans due to the increased time and effort required to collect payments from delinquent borrowers and to acquire and liquidate the properties securing the loans or otherwise resolve loan defaults if payment collection is unsuccessful, and only a portion of these increased costs are recoverable under our servicing agreements. Increased mortgage delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures may also result in an increase in our interest expense and affect our liquidity as a result of borrowing under our credit facilities to fund an increase in the advances we are obligated to make to fulfill our obligations to MBS holders and to protect our investors' interests in the properties securing the delinquent mortgage loans.

A disruption in the MBS market could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain loans that we produce are pooled into MBS issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae. Disruptions in the general MBS market have occurred in the past. Any significant disruption or period of illiquidity in the general MBS market would directly affect our own liquidity and the liquidity of PMT because no existing alternative secondary market would likely be able to accommodate on a timely basis the volume of loans that we typically sell in any given period. Accordingly, if the MBS market experiences a period of illiquidity, we might be prevented from selling the loans that we produce into the secondary market in a timely manner or at favorable prices or we may be required to repay a portion of the debt secured by these assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our originations of commercial mortgage loans and other commercial real estate-related loans are dependent upon the success of the small balance multifamily real estate market and may be affected by conditions that could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We originate loans and acquire real estate assets secured by small balance multifamily properties. The profitability of these business activities will be closely tied to the overall success of the small balance multifamily real estate market. Various changes in real estate conditions may impact the small balance multifamily real estate sector. Any negative trends in such real estate conditions may reduce demand for our products and services and, as a result, adversely affect our results of operations. These conditions include:

- oversupply of, or a reduction in demand for, small balance multifamily housing properties;
- a favorable single-family real estate or interest rate environment that may result in a significant number of potential residents of multifamily properties deciding to purchase homes instead of renting;
- rent control or stabilization laws, or other laws regulating multifamily housing, which could affect the profitability of multifamily developments;
- the inability of residents or tenants to pay rent;
- increased competition in the small balance multifamily real estate sector based on considerations such as the attractiveness, location, rental rates, amenities and safety record of various properties; and
- increased operating costs, including increased real property taxes, maintenance, insurance and utilities costs.

Moreover, other factors may adversely affect the small balance multifamily real estate market, including changes in government regulations and other laws, rules and regulations governing real estate, zoning or taxes, changes in interest rate levels, the potential liability under environmental and other laws, delinquency, foreclosure and other unforeseen events. Any or all of these factors could negatively impact the small balance multifamily real estate market and, as a result, reduce the demand for our products and services. Any such reduction could adversely affect us.

Related Party Risks

We rely on PMT as a significant source of financing for, and revenue related to, our mortgage banking business, and the termination of, or material adverse change in, the terms of this relationship, or a material adverse change to PMT or its operations, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

PMT is the counterparty that currently acquires all of the newly originated mortgage loans in connection with our correspondent production operations. A significant portion of our income is derived from a fulfillment fee earned in connection with PMT's acquisition of conventional loans. We are able to conduct our correspondent production operations without having to incur the significant additional debt financing that would be required for us to purchase those loans from the originating lender. In the case of government-insured loans, we purchase them from PMT at PMT's cost plus a sourcing fee and fulfill them for our own account, typically by pooling the federally insured or guaranteed loans together into an MBS which Ginnie Mae guarantees. We earn interest income and gains or losses during the holding period and upon the sale of these securities, and we retain the MSRs with respect to the loans. If this relationship with PMT is terminated by PMT or PMT reduces the volume of these loans that it acquires for any reason, we would have to acquire these loans from the correspondent sellers for our own account, something that we may be unable to do, or enter into another similar counterparty arrangement with a third party, which we may not be able to enter into on terms that are as favorable to us, or at all.

We are also dependent upon PMT as a source of capital in connection with our ability to originate and service small balance multifamily loans. Through one of its subsidiaries, PMT is an approved multifamily seller/servicer for Freddie Mac, and we rely upon PMT to purchase the small balance multifamily loans that we originate in accordance with Freddie Mac guidelines and deliver such loans to Freddie Mac under this approval. If this relationship with PMT is terminated by PMT or Freddie Mac no longer permits PMT to sell small balance multifamily loans it acquires from us, it would require us to obtain additional debt financing, and there is no assurance that we would be able to sell such loans to another Agency or third party investor on favorable terms, or at all. Accordingly, a change in this relationship by and among PMT, Freddie Mac and us could have a material and adverse effect on our small balance multifamily loan business.

The management agreement, the mortgage banking services agreement and certain of the other agreements that we have entered into with PMT contain cross-termination provisions that allow PMT to terminate one or more of those agreements under certain circumstances where another one of such agreements is terminated. Accordingly, the termination of this relationship with PMT, or a material change in the terms thereof that is adverse to us, would likely have a material adverse effect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The terms of these agreements extend until September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, but any of the agreements may be terminated earlier under certain circumstances or otherwise non-renewed. If any agreement is terminated or non-renewed and not replaced by a new agreement, it would materially and adversely affect our ability to continue to execute our business plan.

We expect that PMT will continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, it is possible that PMT may not meet the requirements for qualification as a REIT. If PMT were to lose its REIT status, corporate-level income taxes, including alternative minimum taxes, would apply to all of PMT's taxable income at federal and state tax rates. It is also possible that significant corporate tax reform could be passed under a new government administration that may decrease the attractiveness of a REIT investment. Either of these scenarios would potentially impair PMT's financial position and its ability to raise capital, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of our loan servicing operations are conducted pursuant to subservicing contracts with PMT, and any termination by PMT of these contracts, or a material change in the terms thereof that is adverse to us, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

PMT, as the owner of a substantial number of all of the MSRs or mortgage loans that we subservice, may, under certain circumstances, terminate our subservicing contract with or without cause, in some instances with little notice and little to no compensation. Upon any such termination, it would be difficult to replace such a large volume of subservicing in a short period of time, or perhaps at all. Accordingly, we may not generate as much revenue from subservicing for other third parties. If we were to have our subservicing terminated by PMT, or if there was a change in the terms under which we perform subservicing for PMT that was material and adverse to us, this would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

PMT has an exclusive right to acquire the loans that are produced through our correspondent production operations, which may limit the revenues that we could otherwise earn in respect of those loans.

Our mortgage banking services agreement with PMT requires PLS to provide fulfillment services for correspondent production activities exclusively to PMT as long as PMT has the legal and financial capacity to purchase correspondent loans. As a result, unless PMT sells some of these loans back to us, the revenue that we earn with respect to these loans will be limited to the fulfillment fees that we earn in connection with the production of these loans, which may be less than the revenues that we might otherwise be able to realize by acquiring these loans ourselves and selling them in the secondary loan market.

Our sale of excess servicing spread exposes us to significant risks.

We sell to PMT or its subsidiaries, from time to time, the right to receive certain ESS arising from MSRs that we own or acquire. The ESS represents the difference between our contractual servicing fee with the applicable Agency and the base servicing fee that we retain as compensation for servicing the related mortgage loans upon our sale of the ESS.

As a condition of our sale of the ESS, PMT is required to subordinate its interests in the ESS to those of the applicable Agency. With respect to our Ginnie Mae MSRs, we pledged our interest in such MSRs and PMT's interest in the related ESS to a special purpose entity, which issues variable funding notes and term notes that are secured by such Ginnie Mae assets and repaid through the cash flows received by the special purpose entity as the lender under a repurchase agreement with PLS. Accordingly, our interest in the Ginnie Mae MSRs and PMT's interest in the related ESS are also subordinated to the rights of an indenture trustee on behalf of the note holders to which the special purpose entity issues its variable funding notes and term notes under an indenture, pursuant to which the indenture trustee has a blanket lien on all of our Ginnie Mae MSRs (including the ESS we sell to PMT and record as a financing). The indenture trustee, on behalf of the note holders, may liquidate our Ginnie Mae MSRs along with PMT's interest in the ESS to the extent there exists an event of default under the indenture, the result of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the event PMT's ESS is liquidated as a result of certain of our actions or inactions, we generally would be required to indemnify PMT under the applicable spread acquisition agreement. A claim by PMT for the loss of its ESS as a result of our actions or inactions would likely be significant in size and could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In connection with PLS' repurchase agreement with the special purpose entity, we also provide pass through financing to PMT under a repurchase agreement to facilitate its financing of the ESS it acquires from us. The repurchase agreement subjects us to the credit risk of PMT. To the extent PMT defaults in its payments of principal and interest under its repurchase agreement with us, we would still be required to make the allocable and corresponding payments under our repurchase agreement with the special purpose entity. To the extent PMT fails to make such payments of principal and interest to us or otherwise defaults under its repurchase agreement and we are unable to make the allocable and corresponding payments under our repurchase agreement with the special purpose entity, this could also create an event of default that could cause a cross default under other financing arrangements and/or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Other Risks

We may be required to indemnify the purchasers of loans that we originate, acquire or assist in the fulfillment of, or repurchase those loans, if those loans fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics or under other circumstances.

Our contracts with purchasers of newly originated loans that we fund through our consumer direct lending business or acquire from PMT through our correspondent production activities contain provisions that require us to indemnify the purchaser of the related loans or repurchase such loans under certain circumstances. We believe that, as a result of the current market environment, many purchasers of mortgage loans, including the Agencies, are particularly aware of the conditions under which loan originators or sellers must indemnify them against losses related to purchased loans, or repurchase such loans, and would benefit from enforcing any indemnity or repurchase remedies they may have. Our loan sale agreements with purchasers, including the Agencies, contain provisions that generally require us to indemnify or repurchase these loans if:

- our representations and warranties concerning loan quality and loan characteristics are inaccurate; or
- the loans fail to comply with underwriting or regulatory requirements in the current dynamic regulatory environment.

Repurchased loans typically can only be financed at a steep discount to their repurchase price, if at all. They are also typically valued and, therefore, can generally only be sold at a significant discount to the underlying UPBs. In certain cases involving mortgage lenders from whom loans were acquired through our correspondent production activities, we may have contractual rights to either recover some or all of our indemnification losses or otherwise demand repurchase of these loans. Depending on the volume of repurchase and indemnification requests, some of these mortgage lenders may not be able to financially fulfill their obligation to indemnify us or repurchase the affected loans. If a material amount of recovery cannot be obtained from these mortgage lenders, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Although our indemnification and repurchase exposure cannot be quantified with certainty, to recognize these potential indemnification and repurchase losses, we have recorded a liability of \$19.1 million as of December 31, 2016. Because of the increase in our loan production over time, we expect that indemnification and repurchase requests are also likely to increase. Should home values decrease and negatively impact the related loan values, our realized loan losses from indemnifications and repurchases may increase as well. As such, our indemnification and repurchase costs may increase well beyond our current expectations. In addition, our mortgage banking services agreement with PMT requires us to indemnify it with respect to loans for which we provide fulfillment services in certain instances. If we are required to indemnify PMT, or other purchasers against loans, or repurchase loans, that result in losses that exceed our reserve, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on the accuracy and completeness of information about borrowers and counterparties and any misrepresented information could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In deciding whether to approve loans or to enter into other transactions with borrowers and counterparties in our consumer direct lending and correspondent production operations, we may rely on information furnished to us by or on behalf of borrowers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. We also may rely on representations of borrowers and counterparties as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of independent auditors. If any of this information is intentionally or negligently misrepresented and such misrepresentation is not detected prior to loan funding, the value of the loan may be significantly lower than expected. Whether a misrepresentation is made by the loan applicant, another third party or one of our employees, we generally bear the risk of loss associated with the misrepresentation. Our controls and processes may not have detected or may not detect all misrepresented information in our loan originations or acquisitions. Any such misrepresented information could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our prime servicing portfolio, which consists primarily of recently originated loans, has a limited performance history, which makes our future results of operations more difficult to predict.

The likelihood of mortgage delinquencies and defaults, and the associated risks to our business, including higher costs to service such loans and a greater risk that we may incur losses due to repurchase or indemnification demands, change as loans season. Newly originated loans typically exhibit low delinquency and default rates as the changes in economic conditions, individual financial circumstances and other factors that drive borrower delinquency often do not appear for months or years. Highly seasoned loan portfolios, in which borrowers have demonstrated years of performance on their mortgage payments, also tend to exhibit low delinquency and default rates. Most of the loans in our prime servicing portfolio were originated in the years 2010 through 2016. As a result, we expect the delinquency rate and defaults in the prime servicing portfolio to increase in future periods as the portfolio seasons, but we cannot predict the magnitude of this impact on our results of operations. In addition, because most of the loans in our portfolios were originated after the recent financial crisis, it may be difficult to compare our business to our competitors and others that have weathered the economic difficulties in our industry over the last several years.

Our counterparties may terminate our MSRs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As is standard in the industry, under the terms of our master servicing agreements with the Agencies in respect of Agency MSRs that we retain in connection with our loan production, the Agencies have the right to terminate us as servicer of the loans we service on their behalf at any time (and, in certain instances, without the payment of any termination fee) and also have the right to cause us to sell the MSRs to a third party. In addition, our failure to comply with applicable servicing guidelines could result in our termination under such master servicing agreements by the Agencies with little or no notice and without any compensation. The owners of other non-Agency loans that we service may also terminate certain of our MSRs if we fail to comply with applicable servicing guidelines. If the MSRs are terminated on a material portion of our servicing portfolio, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are required to make servicing advances that can be subject to delays in recovery or may not be recoverable in certain circumstances, which could adversely affect our liquidity, business, financial condition and results of operations.

During any period in which a borrower is not making payments, we are required under most of our servicing agreements in respect of our MSRs to advance our own funds to pay property taxes and insurance premiums, legal expenses and other protective advances. We also advance funds under these agreements to maintain, repair and market real estate properties on behalf of investors. As home values change, we may have to reconsider certain of the assumptions underlying our decisions to make advances and, in certain situations, our contractual obligations may require us to make advances for which we may not be reimbursed. In addition, if a mortgage loan serviced by us is in default or becomes delinquent, the repayment to us of the advance may be delayed until the mortgage loan is repaid or refinanced or a liquidation occurs. A delay in our ability to collect advances may adversely affect our liquidity, and our inability to be reimbursed for advances could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of potential future acquisitions of MSRs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of potential future acquisitions of servicing portfolios will depend, in part, on our ability to appropriately service any such assets. The process of acquiring these assets may disrupt our business and may not result in the full benefits expected. The risks associated with these acquisitions include, among others, unanticipated issues in integrating information regarding the new loans to be serviced into our information technology systems, and the diversion of management's attention from other ongoing business concerns. We have also recently seen increased scrutiny by the Agencies and regulators with respect to large servicing acquisitions, the effect of which could reduce the willingness of selling institutions to pursue MSR sales and/or impede our ability to complete MSR acquisitions. Moreover, if we inappropriately value the assets that we acquire or the fair value of the assets that we

acquire declines after we acquire them, the resulting charges may negatively affect both the carrying value of the assets on our balance sheet and our earnings. Furthermore, if we incur additional indebtedness to finance an acquisition, the acquired servicing portfolio may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows to service that additional indebtedness. Unsuitable or unsuccessful acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Investment Management Segment

The investment management industry is intensely competitive.

The investment management industry is intensely competitive, with competition based on a variety of factors, including investment performance, management fee rates, reputation, and the continuity of the management team, client relationships and buying and selling arrangements with intermediaries. A number of factors, including the following, serve to increase our competitive risks:

- a number of our competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, more comprehensive name recognition and more personnel than we do;
- potential competitors have a relatively low cost of entering the investment management industry;
- some investors may prefer to invest with a manager that is not publicly traded based on the perception that a publicly traded investment manager may focus on the manager's own growth to the detriment of asset performance for clients;
- other industry participants, hedge funds and alternative investment managers may seek to recruit our investment professionals; and
- some competitors charge lower fees for their investment services than we do.

If we are unable to compete effectively, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity may be materially and adversely affected.

Market conditions could reduce the fair value of the assets that we manage, which would reduce our management and incentive fees.

A significant portion of the fees that we earn under our investment management agreements with clients are based on the fair value of the assets that we manage. The fair values of the securities and other assets held in the portfolios that we manage and, therefore, our assets under management may decline due to any number of factors beyond our control, including, among others, a decline in housing, changes to interest rates, stock or bond market movements a general economic downturn, political uncertainty or acts of terrorism. The economic outlook cannot be predicted with certainty and we continue to operate in a challenging business environment. If volatile market conditions cause a decline in the fair value of our assets under management, that decline in fair value could materially reduce our management fees and incentive fees under our management contracts with our Advised Entities and adversely affect our revenues. If our revenues decline without a commensurate reduction in our expenses, our net income will be reduced and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We currently, and in the future may, manage assets for a small number of clients, the loss of any one of which could significantly reduce our management and incentive fees and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We currently manage the assets of the Advised Entities, and the majority of our management and incentive fees result from our management of PMT. The term of the management agreement that we have entered into with PMT, as amended, expires on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement. In the event of a termination of one or more related

party agreements by PMT in certain circumstances, we may be entitled to a termination fee under our management agreement. However, the termination of such management agreement and the loss of PMT as a client would significantly affect our investment management segment and negatively impact our management fees and incentive fees, and could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Also, because the management agreements we have entered into with the Investment Funds and PMT were negotiated between related parties without the benefit of the type of negotiations normally conducted with unaffiliated third parties, the terms of these agreements, including the fees payable to us, may prove to be more favorable to us than they would be if these agreements had been negotiated with unaffiliated third parties. Accordingly, we may not generate as much revenue from management agreements that we enter into with other third parties. In addition, the Investment Funds are limited-life funds that were established in 2008 with commitment periods that ended in 2011 and terms that were extended through December 2017 with the possibility of two more one-year extensions. Accordingly, base fees generated by the Investment Funds will continue to decline as the assets under management continue to run off.

The historical returns on the assets that we select and manage for our clients, and our resulting management and incentive fees, may not be indicative of future results.

The historical returns of the assets that we manage should not be considered indicative of the future returns on those assets or future returns on other assets that we may select for investment by our Advised Entities. The investment performance that is achieved for the assets that we manage varies over time and the variance can be significant. Accordingly, the management and incentive fees that we have earned in the past based on those returns should not be considered indicative of the management or incentive fees that we may earn in the future from managing those same assets or from managing other assets for our Advised Entities. A decline in the investment performance of our managed assets will also adversely affect our ability to attract and retain clients.

Our failure to obtain consent of the Advised Entities in connection with certain dispositions by BlackRock and Highfields may cause us to breach agreements and lose management and incentive fees earned from such Advised Entities.

Because PCM is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), the management agreements between us and the Advised Entities would be terminated upon an "assignment" of these agreements without consent, which assignment may be deemed to occur in the event that PCM was to experience a direct or indirect change of control. Because BlackRock and Highfields may be deemed to control us, a significant disposition by either of them of their interest in us could trigger an "assignment." We cannot be certain that consents required to assignments of our investment management agreements will be obtained if such a change of control occurs. An "assignment" of these agreements without consent could cause us to lose the management fees and incentive fees we earn from such Advised Entities and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in regulations applicable to our investment management segment could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The legislative and regulatory environment in which we operate has undergone significant changes in the recent past. We believe that significant regulatory changes in the investment management industry are likely to continue, which is likely to subject industry participants to additional, more costly and generally more detailed regulation. New laws or regulations, or changes in the enforcement of existing laws or regulations, applicable to us and our clients may adversely affect our business. Our ability to function in this environment will depend on our ability to monitor and promptly react to legislative and regulatory changes.

Certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will, and other provisions may, increase regulatory burdens and reporting and related compliance costs on our investment management segment. The scope of many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act is being determined by implementing regulations, some of which will require lengthy proposal and promulgation periods. The SEC requires investment advisers such as us who are registered with the SEC and advise one or more private funds to provide certain information about their funds and assets under management, including the

amount of borrowings, concentration of ownership and other performance information. These filings have required, and will continue to require, significant investments in people, resources and systems to ensure timely and accurate reporting. The Dodd-Frank Act will affect a broad range of market participants with whom we interact or may interact, including banks, non-bank financial institutions, rating agencies, mortgage brokers, credit unions, insurance companies and broker-dealers, and may cause us or our Advised Entities to become subject to further regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Regulatory changes that will affect other market participants are likely to change the way in which we conduct business with our counterparties. The uncertainty regarding the continued implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and its impact on the investment management industry and us cannot be predicted at this time but will continue to be a risk for our business.

We may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the SEC, other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. We also may be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules by these governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations, as well as by U.S. and non-U.S. courts. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed on us or the markets in which we trade, or whether any of the proposals will become law. Compliance with any new laws or regulations could add to our compliance burden and costs and adversely affect the manner in which we conduct business, as well as our financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to comply with the extensive amount of regulation applicable to our investment management segment could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investment management segment is subject to extensive regulation in the United States, primarily at the federal level, including regulation of PCM by the SEC under the Advisers Act and regulation of PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LP under the Investment Company Act. The requirements imposed by our regulators are designed primarily to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect investors in our Advised Entities and are not designed to protect our stockholders. Consequently, these regulations often serve to limit our activities.

These requirements relate to, among other things, fiduciary duties to clients, maintaining an effective compliance program, solicitation agreements, conflicts of interest, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, disclosure requirements, limitations on agency cross and principal transactions between an adviser and advisory clients and general anti-fraud prohibitions. Similar requirements apply to registered investment companies and to PCM's management of those companies under the Investment Company Act which, among other things, regulates the relationship between a registered investment company and its investment adviser and prohibits or severely restricts principal transactions and joint transactions. Registered investment advisers and registered investment companies are also subject to routine periodic examinations by the staff of the SEC.

We also regularly rely on exemptions and exclusions from various requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Investment Company Act and ERISA. These exemptions are sometimes highly complex and may in certain circumstances depend on compliance by third parties and service providers who we do not control. If for any reason these exemptions were to be revoked or challenged or otherwise become unavailable to us, we could be subject to regulatory action or third-party claims, and our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business combines the production and servicing of loans and investment management, the combination of which presents particular compliance challenges. For example, regulations applicable to our investment management business that are easily applied to traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds, may be more difficult to apply to a portfolio of mortgage loans, and the regulations applicable to our investment management business can require procedures that are uncommon, impractical or difficult in our loan production and servicing businesses.

The failure by us to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in fines, suspensions of individual employees or other sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a fine or sanction or the fine or sanction

imposed against us or our employees by a regulator were small in monetary amount, the adverse publicity relating to an investigation, proceeding or imposition of these fines or sanctions could harm our reputation and cause us to lose existing clients.

We may encounter conflicts of interest in trying to appropriately allocate our time and services between our own activities and the accounts that we manage, or in trying to appropriately allocate investment opportunities among ourselves and the accounts that we manage.

Pursuant to our management agreements with PMT and the Investment Funds, we are obligated to provide PMT and the Investment Funds with the services of our senior management team, and the members of that team are required to devote such time as is necessary and appropriate, commensurate with the level of activity of PMT and the Investment Funds. The members of our senior management team may have conflicts in allocating their time and services between our operations and the activities of PMT, the Investment Funds and other entities or accounts managed by us now or in the future.

Certain of the funds that we currently advise have, and certain of the funds that we may in the future advise may have, overlapping investment objectives, including funds which have different fee structures, and potential conflicts may arise with respect to our decisions regarding how to allocate investment opportunities among those funds. In addition, we and the other entities or accounts that we manage or will manage may participate in some of PMT's investments now or in the future, which may not be the result of arm's length negotiations and may involve or later result in potential conflicts between our interests in the investments and those of PMT or such other entities. Any such potential or actual conflicts of interest could damage our reputation and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to third-party litigation risk, which could result in significant liabilities and reputational harm to us.

In general, we may be exposed to the risk of litigation by investors in our client funds if our management of or advice to any Advised Entity, including any advice relating to wind-down strategies, is alleged to constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct. Investors could sue us to recover amounts lost by those entities due to our alleged misconduct, up to the entire amount of loss. Further, we may be subject to litigation arising from investor dissatisfaction with the performance of entities that we manage or from allegations that we improperly exercised control or influence over those entities. In addition, we are exposed to risks of litigation or investigation relating to transactions which presented conflicts of interest that were not properly addressed. In such actions we would be obligated to bear legal, settlement and other costs (which may be in excess of available insurance coverage). In addition, although we are generally indemnified by the entities that we manage, our rights to indemnification may be challenged. If we are required to incur all or a portion of the costs arising out of litigation or investigations as a result of inadequate insurance proceeds or failure to obtain indemnification from the entities that we manage, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity would be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business in General

We have experienced rapid growth, which may be difficult to sustain and which may place significant demands on our administrative, operational and financial resources.

Our rapid growth has caused, and if it continues will continue to cause, significant demands on our legal, accounting and operational infrastructure, and increased expenses. In addition, we are required to continuously develop our systems and infrastructure in response to the increasing sophistication of the investment management and mortgage lending markets and legal, accounting and regulatory developments relating to all of our business activities. Our future growth will depend, among other things, on our ability to maintain an operating platform and management systems sufficient to address our growth and will require us to incur significant additional expenses and to commit additional senior management and operational resources. As a result, we face significant challenges in:

maintaining adequate financial and business controls;

- implementing new or updated information and financial systems and procedures; and
- training, managing and appropriately sizing our work force and other components of our business on a timely and cost-effective basis.

We may not be able to manage our expanding operations effectively and we may not be able to continue to grow, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses.

The loss of the services of our senior managers could adversely affect our business.

The experience of our senior managers is a valuable asset to us. Our management team has significant experience in the mortgage loan production and servicing industry and the investment management industry. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies relating to our senior managers. The loss of the services of our senior managers for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business could suffer if we fail to attract and retain a highly skilled workforce.

Our future success will depend on our ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified personnel for all areas of our organization, in particular skilled managers, loan officers, underwriters, loan servicers and debt default specialists. Trained and experienced personnel are in high demand and may be in short supply in some areas. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced employees have greater resources than we have and may be able to offer more attractive terms of employment. In addition, we invest significant time and expense in training our employees, which increases their value to competitors who may seek to recruit them. We may not be able to attract, develop and maintain an adequate skilled workforce necessary to operate our businesses and labor expenses may increase as a result of a shortage in the supply of qualified personnel. If we are unable to attract and retain such personnel, we may not be able to take advantage of acquisitions and other growth opportunities that may be presented to us and this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on counterparties and vendors, some of whom operate in other countries, to provide services that are critical to our business, which subjects us to a variety of risks.

We have a number of counterparties and vendors, some of whom have significant operations outside of the United States. These counterparties and vendors provide us with financial, technology and other services to support our businesses. If our current counterparties and vendors were to stop providing services to us on acceptable terms, we may be unable to procure alternative services from other counterparties or vendors in a timely and efficient manner and on similarly acceptable terms, or at all. If we or our vendors had to curtail or cease operations in these countries due to political unrest or natural disasters and then transfer some or all of these operations to another geographic area, we could experience disruptions in service and incur significant transition costs as well as higher future overhead costs. With respect to vendors engaged to perform certain servicing activities, we are required to assess their compliance with various regulations and establish procedures to provide reasonable assurance that the vendor's activities comply in all material respects with such regulations. In the event that a vendor's activities are not in compliance, it could negatively impact our relationships with our regulators, as well as our business and operations. Further, we may incur significant costs to resolve any such disruptions in service which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to deal appropriately with various issues that may give rise to reputational risk, including conflicts of interest, legal and regulatory requirements, could cause harm to our business and adversely affect our earnings.

Maintaining our reputation is critical to attracting and retaining clients, customers, trading counterparties, investors and employees. If we fail to deal with, or appear to fail to deal with various issues that may give rise to reputational risk, we could significantly harm our business prospects and earnings. Such issues include, but are not limited to, conflicts of interest, legal and regulatory requirements, and any of the other risks discussed in this Item 1A.

Certain of our officers also serve as officers of PMT. As we expand the scope of our businesses, we increasingly confront potential conflicts of interest relating to investment activities that we manage for our clients. In addition, investors may perceive conflicts of interest regarding investment decisions and wind-down strategies for funds in which certain of our officers have made and may continue to make personal investments. Similarly, conflicts of interest may exist regarding decisions about the allocation of specific investment opportunities between funds in which we receive an allocation of profits as the general partner and funds in which we do not.

The SEC and certain regulators have increased their scrutiny of potential conflicts of interest, and as we experience growth in our businesses, we must continue to monitor and mitigate or otherwise address any conflicts between our interests and those of our clients. We have implemented procedures and controls to be followed when real or potential conflicts of interest arise, but it is possible that potential or perceived conflicts could give rise to the dissatisfaction of, or litigation by, investors in our Advised Entities or regulatory enforcement actions. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with one or more potential or actual conflicts of interest. Reputational risk incurred in connection with conflicts of interest could negatively affect our business, strain our working relationships with regulators and government agencies, expose us to litigation and regulatory action, impact our ability to attract and retain clients, customers, trading counterparties, investors and employees and adversely affect our results of operations.

Reputational risk, or the risk to our business, earnings and capital from negative public opinion, is inherent in our business and can result from a number of factors. Negative public opinion can result from our actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities, including lending and debt collection practices, corporate governance, and actions taken by government regulators and community organizations in response to those activities. Negative public opinion can also result from social media and media coverage, whether accurate or not. These factors can tarnish or otherwise strain our working relationships with regulators and government agencies, expose us to litigation and regulatory action, negatively affect our ability to attract and retain customers, trading counterparties and employees and adversely affect our results of operations.

Initiating new business activities or significantly expanding existing business activities may expose us to new risks and will increase our cost of doing business.

Initiating new business activities or significantly expanding existing business activities, such as our entry into small balance multifamily lending, wholesale lending and non-delegated correspondent production, are ways to grow our businesses and respond to changing circumstances in our industry; however, they may expose us to new risks and regulatory compliance requirements. We cannot be certain that we will be able to manage these risks and compliance requirements effectively. Furthermore, our efforts may not succeed, and any revenues we earn from any new or expanded business initiative may not be sufficient to offset the initial and ongoing costs of that initiative, which would result in a loss with respect to that initiative.

Our risk management efforts may not be effective.

We could incur substantial losses and our business operations could be disrupted if we are unable to effectively identify, manage, monitor, and mitigate financial risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, liquidity risk, and other market-related risks, as well as operational and legal risks related to our business, assets, and liabilities. We also are subject to various laws, regulations and rules that are not industry specific, including employment laws related to employee hiring and termination practices, health and safety laws, environmental laws and other federal, state and local laws, regulations and rules in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Our risk management policies, procedures, and techniques may not be sufficient to identify all of the risks to which we are exposed, mitigate the risks we have identified, or identify additional risks to which we may become subject in the future. Expansion of our business activities may also result in our being exposed to risks to which we have not previously been exposed or may increase our exposure to certain types of risks, and we may not effectively identify, manage, monitor, and mitigate these risks as our business activities change or increase.

We could be harmed by misconduct or fraud that is difficult to detect.

We are exposed to risks relating to misconduct by our employees, contractors we use, or other third parties with whom we have relationships. For example, our employees could execute unauthorized transactions, use our assets improperly or without authorization, perform improper activities, use confidential information for improper purposes, or misrecord or otherwise try to hide improper activities from us. This type of misconduct could also relate to assets we manage for others through our investment advisory subsidiary, and can be difficult to detect. If not prevented or detected, misconduct by employees, contractors, or others could result in losses, claims or enforcement actions against us, or could seriously harm our reputation. Our controls may not be effective in detecting this type of activity.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately determine our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, our stockholders could lose confidence in our financial results, which could harm our business and the market value of our common stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. We may in the future discover areas of our internal controls that need improvement. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act") requires that we evaluate and report on our internal control over financial reporting. We cannot be certain that we will be successful in maintaining adequate control over our financial reporting and financial processes. Furthermore, as we rapidly grow our businesses, our internal controls will become more complex, and we will require significantly more resources to ensure our internal controls remain effective. Effective as of December 31, 2016, we no longer qualified as an emerging growth company. Accordingly, Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires our auditors to formally attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we cannot maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, or our independent registered public accounting firm cannot provide an unqualified attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investor confidence and, in turn, the market price of our common stock could decline. If we or our independent auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could result in an event of default under one or more of our lending arrangements and/or reduce the market value of shares of our Class A common stock. Additionally, the existence of any material weakness or significant deficiency could require management to devote significant time and incur significant expense to remediate any such material weakness or significant deficiency, and management may not be able to remediate any such material weakness or significant deficiency in a timely manner, or at all. Accordingly, our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and ability to pay dividends.

Accounting rules for certain of our transactions are highly complex and involve significant judgment and assumptions. Changes in accounting interpretations or assumptions could impact our financial statements.

Accounting rules for mortgage loan sales and securitizations, valuations of financial instruments and MSRs, investment consolidations and other aspects of our operations are highly complex and involve significant judgment and assumptions. These complexities could lead to a delay in preparation of financial information and the delivery of this information to our stockholders and also increase the risk of errors and restatements, as well as the cost of compliance. Changes in accounting interpretations or assumptions could impact our financial statements and our ability to timely prepare our financial statements. Our inability to timely prepare our financial statements in the future would likely adversely affect our share price significantly.

The success and growth of our business will depend upon our ability to adapt to and implement technological changes.

Our mortgage loan production businesses are dependent upon our ability to effectively interface with our borrowers, mortgage lenders and other third parties and to efficiently process loan applications and closings. The consumer direct lending and correspondent production processes are becoming more dependent upon technological advancement, such as our continued ability to process applications over the Internet, accept electronic signatures, provide process status updates instantly and other borrower- or counterparty-expected conveniences. Maintaining and improving this new technology and becoming proficient with it may also require significant capital expenditures. As

these requirements increase in the future, we will have to fully develop these technological capabilities to remain competitive and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Technology failures could damage our business operations and increase our costs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The financial services industry as a whole is characterized by rapidly changing technologies, and system disruptions and failures caused by fire, power loss, telecommunications outages, unauthorized intrusion, computer viruses and disabling devices, natural disasters and other similar events may interrupt or delay our ability to provide services to our customers. Security breaches, acts of vandalism and developments in computer capabilities could result in a compromise or breach of the technology that we use to protect our customers' personal information and transaction data.

Despite our efforts to ensure the integrity of our systems, it is possible that we may not be able to anticipate or implement effective preventive measures against all security breaches, especially because the methods of attack change frequently or are not recognized until launched, and because security attacks can originate from a wide variety of sources, including third parties such as persons involved with organized crime or associated with external service providers. Our own employees, vendors, customers or other users of our systems also may, or may be induced to, disclose sensitive information for their own financial gain or in order to permit access to our data or that of our customers or clients. These risks may increase in the future as we continue to increase our reliance on the Internet and use of web-based product offerings.

A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of our systems or a defect in the integrity of our systems or cybersecurity could cause serious negative consequences for our business, including regulatory sanctions, significant disruption of our operations, misappropriation of our confidential information or that of our customers, or damage to our computers or operating systems and to those of our customers and counterparties. Any of the foregoing events could result in violations of applicable privacy and other laws, financial loss to us or to our customers, loss of confidence in our security measures, customer dissatisfaction, significant litigation exposure and harm to our reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents may adversely affect our business by causing a disruption to our operations, a compromise or corruption of our confidential information, and/or damage to our business relationships, all of which could negatively impact our financial results.

A cyber incident is considered to be any adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of our information resources. These incidents may be an intentional attack or an unintentional event and could involve gaining unauthorized access to our information systems for purposes of misappropriating assets, stealing confidential information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. The result of these incidents may include disrupted operations, misstated or unreliable financial data, liability for stolen assets or information, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, litigation and damage to our investor relationships.

As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to its information systems, both internal and those provided to us by third-party service providers. While we have implemented policies and procedures designed to help mitigate cybersecurity risks and cyber intrusions, there can be no assurance that any such cyber intrusions will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any cyber intrusions or failures, interruptions and security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may materially and adversely affect the real estate industry generally and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may cause disruptions in the U.S. financial markets, including the real estate capital markets, and negatively impact the U.S. economy in general. Any future terrorist attacks, the anticipation of any such attacks, the consequences of any military or other response by the United States and its allies, and other armed conflicts could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the United States and worldwide financial markets and economy. The economic impact of these events could also materially and adversely affect the credit quality of some of our loans and investments and the properties underlying our interests.

We may suffer losses as a result of the adverse impact of any future attacks and these losses may adversely impact our performance and may cause the market value of our common stock to decline or be more volatile. A prolonged economic slowdown, recession or declining real estate values could impair the performance of our investments and harm our financial condition and results of operations, increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us. We cannot predict the severity of the effect that potential future armed conflicts and terrorist attacks would have on us. Losses resulting from these types of events may not be fully insurable.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Owners of PennyMac other than us will initially be able to significantly influence the outcome of votes of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock, and their interests may differ from those of our public stockholders.

Pursuant to separate stockholder agreements with BlackRock and Highfields, each of BlackRock and Highfields has the right to nominate one or two individuals for election to our board of directors, depending on the percentage of the voting power of our outstanding shares of Class A and Class B common stock that it holds, and we are obligated to use our best efforts to cause the election of those nominees. In addition, these stockholder agreements require that we obtain the consent of BlackRock and Highfields with respect to amendments to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws, and the limited liability company agreement of PennyMac requires the consent of BlackRock and Highfields for us to conduct certain activities. As a result, each of BlackRock and Highfields may be able to significantly influence our management and affairs. In addition, as a result of the size of their individual equity holding they will initially be able to significantly influence the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval, including mergers and other material transactions, and may be able to cause or prevent a change in the composition of our board of directors or a change in control of our Company that could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their Class A common stock as part of a sale of our company and might ultimately affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

In addition, because they hold their ownership interest in our business through PennyMac, rather than through the public company, these owners may have conflicting interests with holders of shares of our Class A common stock. For example, other owners of PennyMac may have different tax positions from us which could influence their decisions regarding whether and when to dispose of assets, whether and when to incur new or refinance existing indebtedness, especially in light of the existence of the tax receivable agreement that we entered into in connection with the initial public offering of our Class A common stock, and whether and when we should terminate the tax receivable agreement and accelerate its obligations thereunder. Further, the structuring of future transactions may take into consideration these owners' tax or other considerations even where no similar benefit would accrue to us.

We will be required to pay the owners of PennyMac other than us for certain tax benefits that we may claim, and the amounts we may pay could be significant.

As described in "Organizational Structure," we have entered into a tax receivable agreement with the owners of PennyMac other than us that provides for the payment by us to those owners of 85% of the tax benefits, if any, that we are deemed to realize under certain circumstances as a result of (i) increases in tax basis resulting from exchanges of Class A units of PennyMac for shares of our Class A common stock and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to our

entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement.

We expect that the payments that we may make under the tax receivable agreement will be substantial. It is possible that future transactions or events could increase or decrease the actual tax benefits realized and the corresponding tax receivable agreement payments. There may be a material negative effect on our liquidity if, as a result of timing discrepancies or otherwise, the payments under the tax receivable agreement exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the tax receivable agreement or distributions to us by PennyMac are not sufficient to permit us to make payments under the tax receivable agreement after we have paid our taxes. Furthermore, our obligations to make payments under the tax receivable agreement could make us a less attractive target for an acquisition, particularly in the case of an acquirer that cannot use some or all of the tax benefits that are deemed realized under the tax receivable agreement. The payments under the tax receivable agreement are not conditioned upon the continued ownership of us by owners of PennyMac.

In certain cases, payments under the tax receivable agreement to owners of PennyMac other than us may be accelerated and/or significantly exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the tax receivable agreement.

The tax receivable agreement provides that upon certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations or other changes of control, or if, at any time, we elect an early termination of the tax receivable agreement, our (or our successor's) obligations with respect to exchanged or acquired Class A units of PennyMac (whether exchanged or acquired before or after such transaction) would be based on certain assumptions, including that we would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the increased tax deductions and tax basis and other benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement. As a result, we could be required to make payments under the tax receivable agreement that differ from the percentage specified in the tax receivable agreement of the actual benefits that we realize in respect of the tax attributes that are subject to the tax receivable agreement. Also, if we elect to terminate the tax receivable agreement early, we would be required to make an immediate payment equal to the present value of the anticipated future tax benefits, which upfront payment may be made years in advance of the actual realization of such future benefits (if any). In these situations, our obligations under the tax receivable agreement could have a substantial negative impact on our liquidity, as well as our attractiveness as a target for an acquisition. In addition, we may not be able to finance our obligations under the tax receivable agreement.

Payments under the tax receivable agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions that we determine. Although we are not aware of any issue that would cause the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, to challenge a tax basis increase, we will not be reimbursed for any payments previously made under the tax receivable agreement. As a result, in certain circumstances, payments could be made under the tax receivable agreement in excess of the tax benefits that we actually realize in respect of (i) increases in tax basis resulting from exchanges of Class A units of PennyMac for shares of our Class A common stock and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to our entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Our only material asset is our interest in PennyMac and its subsidiaries, and we are accordingly dependent upon distributions from PennyMac and its subsidiaries to pay taxes, make payments under the tax receivable agreement or pay dividends.

We are a holding company and have no material assets other than our ownership of Class A units of PennyMac. We have no independent means of generating revenue. We are required to pay tax on our allocable share of the taxable income of PennyMac and payments under the tax receivable agreement without regard to whether PennyMac distributes to us any cash or other property. To the extent that we need funds, and PennyMac is restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of financing arrangements, or is otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition.

We may not pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We are entitled to receive a pro rata portion of the tax distributions made by PennyMac. The cash received from such distributions will first be used to satisfy any of our tax liabilities and then to make any payments under the tax receivable agreement with the owners of PennyMac other than us. The declaration, amount and payment of any dividends on shares of Class A common stock with respect to any remaining excess cash will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors. Our board of directors may take into account general and economic conditions, our financial condition and operating results, our available cash and current and anticipated cash needs, capital requirements, contractual, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions and implications on the payment of dividends by us to our stockholders or by our subsidiaries to us, and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant. We may also enter into credit agreements or other borrowing arrangements in the future that restrict or limit our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock. Accordingly, we may not pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law might discourage or delay acquisition attempts for us that you might consider favorable.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors. Among other things, these provisions:

- authorize the issuance of undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and the shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval, and which may include super voting, special approval, dividend, or other rights or preferences superior to the rights of the holders of Class A common stock:
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent unless the matter as to which action is being taken has been
 approved by our board of directors, which requires all stockholder actions regarding matters not approved
 by our board of directors to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- provide that our board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter, or repeal our bylaws (provided
 that, if that action adversely affects BlackRock or Highfields when that entity, together with its affiliates,
 holds at least 5% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock, our stockholder
 agreements provide that such action must be approved by that entity);
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for elections to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and
- prevent us from selling substantially all of our assets or completing a merger or other business combination
 that constitutes a change of control without the approval of a majority of those of our directors who are not
 also our officers.

These anti-takeover provisions and other provisions under Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company, including actions that our stockholders may deem advantageous, or negatively affect the trading price of our Class A common stock. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

Our certificate of incorporation contains provisions renouncing our interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities identified by or presented to BlackRock and Highfields.

BlackRock, Highfields and their respective affiliates are in the business of providing capital to growing companies, and may acquire interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business. Our certificate of incorporation provides that neither BlackRock nor Highfields nor their respective affiliates has any duty to refrain from (i) engaging, directly or indirectly, in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar lines of business in which we now engage or propose to engage, or (ii) doing business with any of our clients, customers or

vendors. In the event that either of BlackRock or Highfields or their respective affiliates acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for itself or its affiliates and for us or our affiliates other than in the capacity as one of our officers or directors, then neither BlackRock nor Highfields has any duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to us and may take any such opportunity for themselves or offer it to another person or entity. Neither BlackRock nor Highfields nor any officer, director or employee thereof, shall be liable to us or to any of our stockholders (or any affiliates thereof) for breach of any fiduciary or other duty by engaging in any such activity and we waive and renounce any claim based on such activity. This provision applies even if the business opportunity is one that we might reasonably be deemed to have pursued or had the ability or desire to pursue if granted the opportunity to do so. Our separate stockholder agreements with BlackRock and Highfields provide that any amendment or repeal of the provisions related to corporate opportunities described above requires the consent of each of BlackRock and Highfields as long as it, or any of its affiliates, holds any equity interest in us. These potential conflicts of interest could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects if attractive corporate opportunities are allocated by BlackRock or Highfields to themselves or their other affiliates instead of to us.

Our bylaws include an exclusive forum provision that could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a judicial forum viewed by the stockholders as more favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees.

Our bylaws provide that the state or federal court located within the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; any action asserting a claim of breach of fiduciary duty; any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws; or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. This exclusive forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other associates, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find the exclusive forum provision contained in our bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

The market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock may be volatile, which could result in rapid and substantial losses for our stockholders.

The market price of our Class A common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past and may be highly volatile in the future and could be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our Class A common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. Because the trading volume of our Class A common stock is relatively low, even in times of fluctuation, certain investors may be unwilling or prohibited as a matter of policy from making investments. Further, if the market price of our Class A common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above your purchase price, if at all. The market price of our Class A common stock may decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our Class A common stock include:

- variations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates (if provided) or differences between our actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;
- the contents of published research reports about us or our industry or the failure of securities analysts to cover our Class A common stock;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;
- any increased indebtedness we may incur in the future;

- announcements by us or others and developments affecting us;
- actions by institutional stockholders;
- litigation and governmental investigations;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- speculation or reports by the press or investment community with respect to us or our industry in general;
- increases in market interest rates that may lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, dispositions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments; and
- general market, political and economic conditions, including any such conditions and local conditions in the markets in which our customers are located.

These broad market and industry factors may decrease the market price of our Class A common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. The stock market in general has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, including in recent months. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

The market price of our Class A common stock could be negatively affected by sales of substantial amounts of our Class A common stock in the public markets.

Sales of substantial numbers of shares of our Class A common stock, including shares issued upon the exchange of Class A Units of PennyMac, in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock and could impair our future ability to raise capital through the sale of equity securities or equity-related securities.

As of December 31, 2016, we have a total of 22,426,779 shares of Class A common stock outstanding. The issuance and sale (or resale) of up to 46,003,552 additional shares of our Class A common stock have been registered under the Securities Act so those shares, upon issuance, will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act.

A decline in the price of our Class A common stock might impede our ability to raise capital through the issuance of additional Class A common stock or other equity securities.

The future issuance of additional Class A common stock in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions or otherwise will dilute all other stockholdings.

As of December 31, 2016, we have an aggregate of 19,956,098 shares of Class A common stock authorized and remaining available for future issuance under our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan or upon the exchange of Class A Units of PennyMac. We may issue all of these shares of Class A common stock without any action or approval by our stockholders, subject to certain exceptions. We also intend to continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities and may issue Class A common stock in connection with these acquisitions. Any Class A common stock issued in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions, the exercise of outstanding stock options or otherwise would dilute the percentage ownership held by investors who purchase Class A common stock.

Future offerings of debt or equity securities by us may adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to obtain financing or to further increase our capital resources by issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock or offering debt or other equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes, debt securities convertible into equity or shares of preferred stock. In particular, we intend to seek opportunities to acquire MSR portfolios. Future acquisitions could require substantial additional capital in excess of cash from operations. We would expect to obtain the capital required for acquisitions through a combination of additional issuances of equity, corporate indebtedness, asset-backed acquisition financing and/or cash from operations.

Issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock or other equity securities or securities convertible into equity may dilute the economic and voting rights of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our Class A common stock or both. Upon liquidation, holders of such debt securities and preferred shares, if issued, and lenders with respect to other borrowings would receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our Class A common stock. Debt securities convertible into equity could be subject to adjustments in the conversion ratio pursuant to which certain events may increase the number of equity securities issuable upon conversion. Preferred shares, if issued, could have a preference with respect to liquidating distributions or a preference with respect to dividend payments that could limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our Class A common stock. Our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, which may adversely affect the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. In addition, the limited liability company agreement of PennyMac provides that new classes of units or other equity interests of PennyMac may be issued to third parties other than us only with the approval of BlackRock and Highfields as long as they, or any of their affiliates, hold any Class A units of PennyMac. Any such issuance will dilute the ownership of holders of our Class A common stock in substantially all of our operating assets. Thus, holders of our Class A common stock bear the risk that our future offerings, including any future offerings by PennyMac, may reduce the market price of our Class A common stock and dilute their stockholdings in us.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

In 2016, we relocated our corporate offices to a 60,000 square foot leased facility located at 3043 Townsgate Road, Westlake Village, California 91361. Our primary loan servicing operation remains in Moorpark, CA.

We lease several additional locations throughout the country generally housing loan production and servicing activities. Our consumer direct lending business occupies a 36,000 square foot facility in Pasadena, CA. Loan servicing and its call center operations occupy a 116,000 square foot facility in Fort Worth, TX, and a 75,000 square foot facility in Plano, TX. We have six loan production branches located in Sacramento, CA, Honolulu, HI, Eagan, MN, Kansas City, MO, Henderson, NV and Seattle, WA. PennyMac's commercial real estate finance business is housed in Irvine, CA, and we lease a 20,000 square foot facility in Tampa, FL devoted to our correspondent production activities. In the fourth quarter of 2016, much of our California-based mortgage fulfillment division relocated from a property in Moorpark, CA to a newly leased 60,000 square foot facility in close proximity to our corporate offices. Our information technology division is housed in a 50,000 square foot facility in Agoura Hills, CA.

The financial commitments of our leases are immaterial to the scope of our operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be involved in various legal actions, claims and proceedings, arising in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2016, we were not involved in any material legal actions, claims or proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our shares of Class A common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (Symbol: PFSI). As of March 2, 2017, our shares of Class A common stock were held by 3,466 holders of record. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices (as reported by the New York Stock Exchange) for our shares of Class A common stock:

	 For the y	ded Decemb	er 31, 2016		
				•	Cash
	 Stock	c price	e	div	idends
Period Ended	High Low				
March 31, 2016	\$ 15.38	\$	10.48	\$	_
June 30, 2016	\$ 14.43	\$	10.96	\$	
September 30, 2016	\$ 18.13	\$	11.47	\$	
December 31, 2016	\$ 19.35	\$	15.73	\$	_
	 For the ye	ear en	ided Decemb	er 31, 20	015
				•	Cash
	641	<u>-</u>	_	32.	

					Cash	
	 Stock	price	e	dividends		
Period Ended	 High		Low	d	eclared	
March 31, 2015	\$ 18.98	\$	16.50	\$	_	
June 30, 2015	\$ 19.69	\$	16.86	\$		
September 30, 2015	\$ 18.56	\$	15.90	\$		
December 31, 2015	\$ 17.25	\$	15.19	\$	_	

We have not established a minimum dividend payment level and our ability to pay dividends may be adversely affected for the reasons described in Item 1A of this Report in the section entitled *Risk Factors*. All distributions are made at the discretion of our board of directors and depend on our earnings, our financial condition and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no sales of unregistered equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We have adopted an equity incentive plan, the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, which provides for the grant of incentive stock option and nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and stock unit awards, performance units, stock grants and qualified performance-based awards, which we collectively refer to as "awards." Directors, officers and other employees of our Company and our subsidiaries, as well as others performing consulting or advisory services for us, are eligible for grants under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. The plan administrator of the equity incentive plan is the compensation committee of the board of directors. The board of directors itself may also exercise any of the powers and responsibilities under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Subject to the terms of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, the plan administrator will select the recipients of awards and determine, among other things, the:

- number of shares of common stock covered by the awards and the dates upon which such awards become exercisable or any restrictions lapse, as applicable;
- type of award and the exercise or purchase price and method of payment for each such award;

- performance measures, if applicable, required to be satisfied prior to vesting;
- vesting period for awards, risks of forfeiture and any potential acceleration of vesting or lapses in risks of forfeiture; and
- duration of awards.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2016 concerning our shares of Class A common stock authorized for issuance under our equity incentive plan.

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options,	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options,	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in
Plan category	warrants and rights	warrants and rights (3)	column (a)) (4)
Equity compensation plans approved by			
security holders (1)	5,594,769	\$ 15.81	19,956,098
Equity compensation plans not approved by			
security holders (2)		_	
Total	5,594,769	\$ 15.81	19,956,098
security holders (1) Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights 5,594,769	exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (3) \$ 15.81	equity compensar plans (excludin securities reflecte column (a)) (4

- (1) Represents our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.
- (2) We do not have any equity plans that have not been approved by our stockholders.
- (3) The weighted average exercise price set forth in this column relates only to 2,738,276 stock options outstanding under our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. The remaining securities included in column (a) of this table are performance-based restricted stock units and time-based restricted stock units, for which no exercise price applies.
- (4) This number includes a specific pool of 17,977,169 shares of common stock authorized for issuance upon the future exchange of outstanding Class A units of PennyMac that were originally issued pursuant to compensatory arrangements. It also includes a general pool of 1,978,929 shares of common stock authorized for future awards (excluding securities reflected in column (a)). This general pool initially consisted of 3,906,433 shares of common stock authorized under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan for future awards, and has been, and will continue to be, increased pursuant to the terms of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan on January 1st of each calendar year by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1.75% of our outstanding common stock on a fully diluted basis as of the end of our immediately preceding fiscal year, (ii) 1,322,024 shares, and (iii) any lower amount determined by our board of directors. The annual increase to this general pool on January 1, 2016 pursuant to the foregoing formula was 1,322,024.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The table below presents, as of and for the dates indicated, selected historical financial information for us. The condensed consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the condensed consolidated balance sheets data at December 31, 2016, and 2015 have been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Report. The condensed consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the condensed consolidated balance sheets data at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from our Company's audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Report.

	Year ended December 31,									
		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012
				(in thousa	nds	, except per	shar	e data)		
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:										
Revenues										
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale	\$	531,780	\$	320,715	\$	167,024	\$	138,013	\$	118,170
Loan origination fees		125,534		91,520		41,576		23,575		9,634
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		86,465		58,607		48,719		79,712		62,906
Net mortgage loan servicing fees		185,466		229,543		216,919		90,010		40,105
Management fees and Carried Interest		23,726		30,865		48,664		53,749		32,272
Net interest expense		(25,079)		(19,382)		(9,486)		(1,041)		(1,525)
Other		3,995		1,242		4,861		2,541		3,524
Total net revenue	_	931,887	_	713,110	_	518,277	_	386,559	_	265,086
Expenses										
Compensation		342,153		274,262		190,707		148,576		124,014
Servicing		85,857		68,085		48,430		7,028		3,642
Other	_	120,794	_	91,570		56,107	_	48,829		19,107
Total expenses	_	548,804		433,917		295,244		204,433		146,763
Income before provision for income taxes		383,083		279,193		223,033		182,126		118,323
Provision for income taxes		46,103		31,635		26,722		9,961		
Net income		336,980		247,558		196,311		172,165	\$	118,323
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		270,901		200,330		159,469		157,765		
Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.										
common stockholders	\$	66,079	\$	47,228	\$	36,842	\$	14,400		
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:										
Assets										
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	\$	2,172,815	\$	1,101,204	\$	1,147,884	\$	531,004	\$	448,384
Mortgage servicing rights		1,627,672		1,411,935		730,828		483,664		108,975
Carried Interest due from Investment Funds		70,906		69,926		67,298		61,142		47,723
Servicing advances		348,306		299,354		228,630		154,328		93,152
Other		914,203		622,875		332,046		354,337		133,929
Total assets	\$	5,133,902	\$	3,505,294	\$	2,506,686	\$	1,584,475	\$	832,163
Liabilities and stockholders' equity										
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	1,735,114	\$	1,166,731	\$	822,252	\$	471,592	\$	393,534
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements		671,426		234,872		143,568		_	•	_
Notes payable		150,942		61,136		146,855		52,154		53,013
Excess servicing spread financing at fair value payable to				. ,		.,		, ,		,
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		288,669		412,425		191,166		138,723		_
Other		888,395		567,780		395,579		292,802		123,866
Total liabilities	_	3,734,546		2,442,944		1,699,420		955,271		570,413
Stockholders' equity		1,399,356		1,062,350		807,266		629,204		261,750
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	5,133,902	\$	3,505,294	\$	2,506,686	\$	1,584,475	\$	832,163
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock (1):										
Basic State of Common Stock (1).	\$	2.98	\$	2.17	\$	1.73	\$	0.83		
Diluted	\$	2.94	\$	2.17	\$	1.73	\$	0.82		
Year end Share:										
Book value per share	\$	15.49	\$	12.32	\$	9.92	\$	8.04		
Share price	\$	16.65	\$	15.36	\$	17.30	\$	17.55		

(1) After we completed our IPO on May 14, 2013, the earnings per share of common stock calculation became applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Observations on Current Market Conditions

Our business is affected by macroeconomic conditions in the United States, including economic growth, unemployment rates, the residential housing market and interest rate levels and expectations. The U.S. economy continues to grow, albeit at a modest pace, as reflected in recent economic data. During 2016, U.S. real gross domestic product expanded at an annual rate of 1.9% compared to 0.9% for 2015. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7% at December 31, 2016, 5.0% at December 31, 2015 and 5.6% at December 31, 2014. Delinquency rates on residential real estate loans remain somewhat elevated compared to historical rates, but have been steadily declining. As reported by the Federal Reserve Bank, during the third quarter of 2016, the delinquency rate on residential real estate loans held by commercial banks was 4.3%, a reduction from 5.2% during the fourth quarter of 2015.

Residential real estate activity remains strong. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of existing home sales for December 2016 was 1.5% higher than for December 2015, and the national median existing home price for all housing types was \$233,500, a 3.8% increase from December 2015 (Source: National Association of Realtors®). On a national level, foreclosure filings during 2016 decreased by 14% as compared to 2015. However, foreclosure activity is expected to remain above historical average levels through 2017 and beyond.

Changes in fixed-rate residential mortgage loan interest rates generally follow changes in long-term U.S. Treasury yields. Following the U.S. presidential election, an increase in Treasury yields led to an increase in mortgage loan interest rates. In addition, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) of the Federal Reserve announced a 25 basis point increase in the target range for the federal funds rate at the December 2016 meeting. Thirty-year fixed mortgage interest rates ranged from a low of 3.41% to a high of 4.32% during 2016, while during 2015 thirty-year fixed mortgage interest rates ranged from a low of 3.59% to a high of 4.09% (Source: Freddie Mac's Weekly Primary Mortgage Market Survey).

Mortgage lenders originated an estimated \$1.9 trillion of home loans during 2016, up 12% from 2015. Total mortgage originations are forecast to be lower in 2017 versus 2016, with current industry estimates for 2017 averaging \$1.5 trillion (Source: average of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Mortgage Bankers Association forecasts).

We believe there is long-term market opportunity for the production of non-Agency jumbo mortgage loans. However, most new jumbo mortgage loans are either being originated or purchased by banks, and the current market for jumbo mortgage loan securitizations is limited, as evidenced by weak demand and inconsistent pricing observed during 2015 and 2016. Prime jumbo MBS securitizations totaled \$4 billion in UPB during 2016, a decrease from \$11 billion in 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we produced approximately \$14 million in UPB of jumbo loans compared to \$124 million in UPB of jumbo loans produced during the year ended December 31, 2015.

In our capacity as an investment manager, we expect to see a continued supply of distressed whole loans; however, we believe the pricing for recent transactions has been less attractive for buyers. We are transitioning PMT's portfolio away from distressed whole loans to correspondent-related investments such as CRT and MSRs, and we continue to monitor the market to assess optimal resolution opportunities for distressed portfolio investments held by the Advised Entities.

Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires us to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Certain of these estimates significantly influence the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and they require us to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Our critical accounting policies primarily relate to our fair value estimates.

Fair Value

We group assets measured at or based on fair value in three levels based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value. These levels are:

	December 31, 2016					
			Percen	tage of		
Level/Description	ass	rrying value of sets measured	Total assets	Total stockholders' equity		
Lavel 1. Drives determined using queted prices in active medicate for	(i	n thousands)				
Level 1:Prices determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.	\$	90,504	2%	6%		
Level 2:Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of us. These may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and others.		2,235,924	44%	160%		
Level 3:Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where observable inputs are unavailable (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the year), unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions about the factors that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, and are based on the best information available in the circumstances.			34%	125%		
circumstances.	_	1,742,209	34%	125%		
Total assets measured at or based on fair value (1)	\$	4,068,637	79%	291%		
Total assets	\$	5,133,902				
Total stockholders' equity	\$	1,399,356				

⁽¹⁾ Includes assets measured on both a recurring and nonrecurring basis based on the accounting principles applicable to the specific asset or liability and whether we have elected to carry the item at its fair value.

As shown above, our consolidated balance sheet is substantially comprised of assets and liabilities that are measured at or based on their fair values. At December 31, 2016, \$2.9 billion or 57% of our total assets were carried at fair value and \$1.1 billion or 22% were carried based on their fair values (comprised of certain of our MSRs and real estate acquired in settlement of loans ("REO") properties, which are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value). Of these assets carried at or based on fair value, \$1.7 billion or 34% are measured using "Level 3" fair value inputs – significant inputs that are difficult to observe due to the illiquidity of the markets in which the assets are traded and the difficulty in observing the inputs used by market participants in establishing fair value. Changes in inputs to measurement of these assets can have a significant effect on the amounts reported for these items including their reported balances and their effects on our results of operations.

As a result of the difficulty in observing certain significant valuation inputs affecting "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, we are required to make judgments regarding these items' fair values. Different persons in possession of the same facts may reasonably arrive at different conclusions as to the inputs to be applied in valuing these assets and liabilities. Likewise, due to the general illiquidity of some of these assets and liabilities, subsequent transactions may be at values significantly different from those reported.

Because the fair value of "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities are difficult to estimate, our process includes performance of these items' fair value estimation by specialized staff and significant senior management oversight. We have assigned the responsibility for estimating the fair values of non-interest rate lock commitment ("IRLC") "Level 3"

fair value assets and liabilities to our Financial Analysis and Valuation group (the "FAV group"), which is responsible for valuing and monitoring these items and maintenance of our valuation policies and procedures for non-IRLC assets and liabilities. The FAV group submits the results of its valuations to our senior management valuation committee, which oversees and approves the valuations. During 2016, our senior management valuation committee included our chief executive, financial, operating, business development, risk and asset/liability management officers.

The fair value of our IRLCs is developed by our Capital Markets Risk Management staff and is reviewed by our Capital Markets Operations group.

Following is a discussion of our approach to measuring the balance sheet items that are most affected by "Level 3" fair value estimates.

Mortgage Loans

We carry mortgage loans at their fair values. We recognize changes in the fair value of mortgage loans in current period income as a component of *Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value*. We estimate the fair value of mortgage loans based on whether the mortgage loans are saleable into active markets with observable fair value inputs.

- We categorize mortgage loans that are saleable into active markets as "Level 2" fair value assets. At December 31, 2016, we held \$2.1 billion of such mortgage loans at fair value that we estimated using their quoted market price or market price equivalent.
- We categorize mortgage loans that are not saleable into active markets as "Level 3" fair value assets. "Level 3" fair value mortgage loans arise primarily from two sources:
 - We may purchase certain delinquent government guaranteed or insured mortgage loans from Ginnie Mae guaranteed pools in our mortgage loan servicing portfolio. Our right to purchase such mortgage loans arises as the result of the borrower's failure to make payments for three consecutive months preceding the month that we repurchase the mortgage loan and provides an alternative to our obligation to continue advancing principal and interest at the coupon rate of the related Ginnie Mae security. To the extent such loans ("early buyout loans" or "EBO") have not become saleable into another Ginnie Mae guaranteed security by becoming current either through the borrower's reperformance or through completion of a modification of the mortgage loan's terms, we measure such mortgage loans using "Level 3" fair value inputs.
 - Certain of our mortgage loans may become non-saleable into active markets due to our identification of
 one or more defects. Because such mortgage loans are generally not saleable into active mortgage
 markets, we classify them as "Level 3" fair value assets.

At December 31, 2016, we held \$47.3 million of "Level 3" fair value mortgage loans.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our "Level 3" fair value mortgage loans held for sale are discount rates, home price projections, voluntary prepayment speeds and default speeds. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation could result in a significant change to the mortgage loans' fair value measurement.

Interest Rate Lock Commitments

Our net gains on mortgage loans held for sale includes our estimates of the gains or losses we expect to realize upon the sale of mortgage loans we have contractually committed to fund or purchase but have not yet funded, purchased or sold. We recognize a substantial portion of our net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value before we fund or purchase the mortgage loan as the result of these commitments. We call these commitments IRLCs. We recognize the fair value of IRLCs at the time we make the commitment to the correspondent seller or mortgage loan

applicant and adjust the fair value of such IRLCs as the mortgage loan approaches the point of funding or purchase or the prospective transaction is canceled.

We carry IRLCs as either derivative assets or derivative liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of an IRLC is transferred to the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale at fair value when the mortgage loan is funded or purchased. At December 31, 2016, we held \$65.8 million of IRLC assets at fair value.

An active, observable market for IRLCs does not exist. Therefore, we measure the fair value of IRLCs using methods we believe that market participants use in pricing IRLCs. We estimate the fair value of an IRLC based on observable Agency MBS prices, our estimates of the fair value of the MSRs we expect to receive in the sale of the mortgage loans and the probability that we will fund or purchase the mortgage loan (the "pull-through rate").

Pull-through rates and MSR fair values are based on our estimates as these inputs are difficult to observe in the mortgage marketplace. Our estimate of the probability that a mortgage loan will be funded and market interest rates are updated as the mortgage loans move through the funding process and as mortgage market interest rates change and may result in significant changes in the estimates of the fair value of the IRLCs. Such changes are reflected in the change in fair value of IRLCs which is a component of our *Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value* in the period of the change. The financial effects of changes in these inputs are generally inversely correlated. Increasing mortgage interest rates have a positive effect on the fair value of the MSR component of IRLC fair value but increase the pull-through rate for the mortgage loan principal and interest payment cash flow component, which has decreased in fair value.

A shift in our assessment of an input to the valuation of IRLCs can have a significant effect on the amount of *Net gains on sale of mortgage loans held for sale* for the period. We believe that the most significant "Level 3" fair value input to the measurement of IRLCs is the pull-through rate. Following is a quantitative summary of the effect of changes in the pull-through rate input on the fair value of IRLCs:

Shift in input	 Effect on fair value of IRLC of a change in pull-through rate
	(in thousands)
5 %	\$ 3,183
10 %	\$ 6,073
20 %	\$ 11,218
(5)%	\$ (3,864)
(10)%	\$ (7,728)
(20)%	\$ (15,456)

The preceding analysis holds constant all of the other inputs to show an estimate of the effect on fair value of a change in the pull-through rate. We expect that in a market shock event, multiple inputs would be affected and the effects of these changes may compound or counteract each other. Therefore the preceding analysis is not a projection of the effects of a shock event or a change in our estimate of an input and should not be relied upon as an earnings projection.

Mortgage Servicing Rights and Mortgage Servicing Liabilities ("MSLs")

MSRs and MSLs represent the value assigned to a contract that obligates us to service the mortgage loans on behalf of the owner of the mortgage loan in exchange for servicing fees and the right to collect certain ancillary income from the borrower. We initially recognize MSRs at our estimate of the fair value of the contract to service the loans. At December 31, 2016, we held \$1.6 billion of carrying value of MSRs net of MSLs.

As economic fundamentals influencing the underlying mortgage loans change, our estimate of the fair value of the related MSR or MSL we hold will also change. As a result, we will record changes in fair value for the MSRs and MSLs we carry at fair value, and we may recognize changes in fair value relating to our MSRs carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value depending on the relationship of the MSR's fair value to its carrying value at the measurement date. These fair value changes will be recognized as a component of *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities*.

After the initial recognition of MSRs and MSLs, we account for such assets based on the class of MSRs: originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5%; originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5%; and purchased MSRs. We account for originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% using the amortization method. Originated MSRs backed by loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5% and purchased MSRs are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income. MSLs are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income.

MSRs Accounted for Using the Amortization Method

We amortize MSRs accounted for using the amortization method. MSR amortization is determined by applying the ratio of the net MSR cash flows projected for the current period to the estimated total remaining net MSR cash flows. The estimated total net MSR cash flows are determined at the beginning of each month using prepayment inputs applicable at that time.

We also evaluate MSRs accounted for using the amortization method for impairment with reference to the assets' fair value at the measurement date. Impairment occurs when the current fair value of the MSR falls below the asset's amortized cost. If MSRs are impaired, the impairment is recognized in current period income and the carrying value of the MSRs is adjusted through a valuation allowance. If the fair value of impaired MSRs subsequently increases, we recognize the increase in fair value in current period income and, through a reduction in the valuation allowance, adjust the carrying value of the MSRs to a level not in excess of amortized cost.

When evaluating MSRs for impairment, we stratify the assets by predominant fair value risk characteristic including loan type (fixed-rate or adjustable-rate) and note interest rate. We stratify fixed-rate mortgage loans into note interest rate pools of 50 basis points for note interest rates between 3.0% and 4.5% and a single pool for note interest rates of less than or equal to 3.0%. We evaluate adjustable-rate mortgage loans with initial interest rates of 4.5% or less in a single pool. Amortization and impairment of MSRs accounted for using the amortization method are included in current period income as a component of *Net mortgage loan servicing fees*. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized \$60.5 million in impairment of MSRs accounted for using the amortization method.

We periodically review the various impairment strata to determine whether the fair value of the impaired MSRs in a given stratum is likely to recover. When we conclude that recovery of the value is unlikely in the foreseeable future, a write-down of the cost of the MSRs for that stratum to its estimated recoverable value is charged to the valuation allowance. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized \$12.8 million in write-downs of MSRs.

MSRs and MSLs Accounted for at Fair Value

We include changes in fair value of MSRs and MSLs accounted for at fair value in current period income as a component of *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities*. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a \$146.0 million net reduction in fair value of MSRs and MSLs accounted for at fair value.

A shift in the market for MSRs and MSLs or a change in our assessment of an input to the valuation of MSRs and MSLs can have a significant effect on their fair value and in our income for the period. We believe the most significant "Level 3" fair value inputs to the valuation of MSRs and MSLs are the pricing spread (discount rate), prepayment speed and annual per-loan cost of servicing.

Following is a summary of the effect on fair value of MSRs (which totaled \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2016) of various changes to these key inputs:

	 Effect on fair value of MSRs of a change in input value										
Shift in input	 Pricing spread	1	Prepayment speed		Servicing cost						
			(in thousands)								
5 %	\$ (31,479)	\$	(25,454)	\$	(14,502)						
10 %	\$ (61,761)	\$	(50,086)	\$	(29,006)						
20 %	\$ (118,980)	\$	(97,046)	\$	(58,012)						
(5)%	\$ 32,744	\$	26,318	\$	14,502						
(10)%	\$ 66,826	\$	53,545	\$	29,006						
(20)%	\$ 139,320	\$	110,928	\$	58,012						

The preceding analyses hold constant all of the inputs other than the input that is being changed to show an estimate of the effect on fair value of a change in a specific input. We expect that in a market shock event, multiple inputs would be affected and the effects of these changes may compound or counteract each other. Furthermore, certain of our MSRs are accounted for using the amortization method and are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Such assets' carrying value may not be immediately affected as a result of a change in input values depending on the carrying value of the MSR asset before the change in input occurs and whether the input change causes our estimate of fair value to change to a level below the amortized cost of those MSRs. Therefore the preceding analyses are not projections of the effects of a shock event or a change in our estimate of an input and should not be relied upon as earnings projections.

Excess Servicing Spread

We finance a portion of the cost of Agency MSRs that we purchase from non-affiliate sellers through the sale to PMT of the servicing spread in excess of the level specified in the sale agreement. We carry our excess servicing spread financing ("ESS") at fair value. At December 31, 2016, we carried \$288.7 million of fair value of ESS.

Because the ESS is a claim to a portion of the cash flows from MSRs, the valuation of the ESS is similar to that of MSRs. We use the same discounted cash flow approach to measure the ESS and the related MSRs except that certain inputs relating to the cost to service the mortgage loans underlying the MSRs and certain ancillary income are not included in the ESS valuation as these cash flows do not accrue to the holder of the ESS.

A shift in the market for ESS or a change in our assessment of an input to the valuation of ESS can have a significant effect on the fair value of ESS and in our income for the period. However, we believe that this change will be offset to a great extent by a change in the fair value of the MSRs that the ESS is financing. We record changes in the fair value of excess servicing spread in *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities*. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded \$23.9 million of net reduction in fair value of ESS.

We believe that the most significant "Level 3" fair value inputs to the valuation of ESS are the pricing spread (discount rate) and prepayment speed. Following is a summary of the effect on fair value of various changes to these inputs:

		 Effect on excess servicing sp	read of	a change in input value
Shift	in input	 Pricing spread		Prepayment speed
		(in the	usand	s)
	5 %	\$ (2,748)	\$	(6,386)
	10 %	\$ (5,445)	\$	(12,516)
	20 %	\$ (10,691)	\$	(24,067)
	(5)%	\$ 2,800	\$	6,657
	(10)%	\$ 5,654	\$	13,602
	(20)%	\$ 11,529	\$	28,430

The preceding analyses hold constant all of the inputs other than the input that is being changed to show an estimate of the effect on fair value of a change in that specific input. We expect that in a market shock event, multiple inputs would be affected and the effects of these changes may compound or counteract each other. Therefore the preceding analyses are not projections of the effects of a shock event or a change in our estimate of an input and should not be relied upon as earnings projections.

Critical Accounting Policy Not Based on Fair Value - Liability for Losses Under Representations and Warranties

We record a provision for losses relating to our representations and warranties as part of our mortgage loan sale transactions. The method we use to estimate the liability for representations and warranties is a function of the representations and warranties given and considers a combination of factors, including, but not limited to, estimated future default and mortgage loan repurchase rates, the potential severity of loss in the event of default and, if applicable, the probability of reimbursement by the correspondent mortgage loan seller. We establish a liability at the time loans are sold and periodically update our liability estimate. At December 31, 2016, the balance of our liability for losses under representations and warranties totaled \$19.1 million.

The level of the liability for losses under representations and warranties is difficult to estimate and requires considerable management judgment. The level of mortgage loan repurchase losses is dependent on economic factors, purchaser or insurer loss mitigation strategies, and other external conditions that may change over the lives of the underlying mortgage loans. Our estimate of the liability for representations and warranties is developed by our credit administration staff. The liability estimate is reviewed and approved by our senior management credit committee which includes the senior executives of the Company and of the loan production, loan servicing and credit risk management areas.

As economic fundamentals change, as purchaser and insurer evaluations of their loss mitigation strategies (including claims under representations and warranties) change and as the mortgage market and general economic conditions affect our correspondent sellers, the level of repurchase activity and ensuing losses will change. As a result of these changes, we may be required to adjust the estimate of our liability for representations and warranties. Such an adjustment may be material to our financial condition and results of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded reductions to our previously recorded representations and warranties liability amounts totaling \$7.7 million.

Accounting Developments

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Subtopic 606)* ("ASU 2014-09"), which supersedes the guidance in the revenue recognition topic of its Accounting Standards Codification (the "ASC"). ASU 2014-09 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue in order to improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities

and industries with certain scope exceptions including financial instruments, leases, and guarantees. ASU 2014-09 provides guidance intended to assist in the identification of contracts with customers and separate performance obligations within those contracts, the determination and allocation of the transaction price to those identified performance obligations and the recognition of revenue when a performance obligation has been satisfied. ASU 2014-09 also requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers.

Upon adoption, ASU 2014-09 provides for transition through either a full retrospective approach requiring the restatement of all presented prior periods or a modified retrospective approach, which allows the new recognition standard to be applied to only those contracts that are not completed at the date of transition. If the modified retrospective approach is adopted, a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings is performed with additional disclosures required including the amount by which each line item is affected by the transition as compared to the guidance in effect before adoption and an explanation of the reasons for significant changes in these amounts.

The FASB has issued several amendments to ASU 2014-09, including:

- In May 2014, ASU 2015-14, Revenue From Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2015-14"). This update deferred the initial effective date of ASU 2014-09. As a result of the issuance of ASU 2015-14, ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period.
- In March 2015, ASU 2016-08, *Principal Versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*. The amendments to this update are intended to improve the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in ASU 2014-09 by clarifying how an entity should identify the unit of account (i.e. the specified good or service) and how an entity should apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements.
- In May 2016, ASU 2016-12, *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. The amendments to this update clarify certain core recognition principles and provide practical expedients available at transition. The improvements address collectability, sales tax presentation, noncash consideration, contract modifications and completed contracts at transition.
- In December 2016, ASU 2016-20, *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue From Contracts with Customers*. The amendments to this update affect narrow aspects of the guidance issued in ASU 2014-09. The amendments remove certain items under its scope and clarify application of certain principles. The amendments address loan guarantee fees, contracts costs impairment testing, provisions for losses on construction, insurance contracts, disclosure of remaining performance obligations, contract modifications, contract asset versus receivable, refund liability, advertising cost, fixed-odds wagering contracts in the casino industry and cost capitalization for advisor to private funds and public funds.

The Company expects that upon adoption, the guidance currently applied by the Company to its Carried Interest may be affected. The Company's Carried Interest arrangements with the Investment Funds represent capital allocations to PFSI. The Company is currently evaluating whether the nature and substance of its Carried Interest arrangements are within the scope of ASU 2014-09, or whether such Carried Interest should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting under the *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures* topic of the ASC.

If the Company concludes the Carried Interest should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting, Carried Interest would be accounted for as a financial instrument and the amount recognized by the Company would not change significantly. The Company is still determining the potential additional effects of ASU 2014-09 on its financial

statements for other arrangements that may be within the scope of ASU 2014-09.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern* ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related note disclosures.

Under GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities.

Under ASU 2014-15, an entity would be required to evaluate its status as a going concern as part of its periodic financial statement preparation process and would be required to disclose information about its potential inability to continue as a going concern when "substantial doubt" about its ability to continue as a going concern for the period of one year from the earlier of the date its financial statements are issued or are ready to be issued.

If management concludes that there is "substantial doubt" about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, it must disclose the principal conditions or events causing substantial doubt to be raised, management's evaluation of the conditions and management's plans. If substantial doubt is not alleviated as a result of management's plans, the company is required to include a statement that there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." ASU 2014-15 also requires an entity to disclose how the substantial doubt was resolved in the period that substantial doubt no longer exists.

ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending December 31, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Company.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis* ("ASU 2015-02"). ASU 2015-02 affects reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. ASU 2015-02 modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") or voting interest entities, eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership and affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company adopted ASU 2015-02 effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments, and the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities.

ASU 2016-01 requires that:

- All equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity
 method of accounting) with readily determinable fair values will generally be measured at fair value
 through earnings.
- When the fair value option has been elected for financial liabilities, changes in fair value due to
 instrument-specific credit risk will be recognized separately in other comprehensive income. The
 accumulated gains and losses due to these changes will be reclassified from accumulated other
 comprehensive income to earnings if the financial liability is settled before maturity.

- For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, public business entities will be required to use the exit price when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the notes to the financial statements, grouped by measurement category (e.g., fair value, amortized cost, lower of cost or fair value) and form of financial asset (e.g., loans, securities).
- Public business entities will no longer be required to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost.
- Entities will have to assess the realizability of a deferred tax asset related to a debt security classified as available for sale in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets.

The classification and measurement guidance will be effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the provision to record fair value changes for financial liabilities under the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income is permitted and can be elected for all financial statements of fiscal years and interim periods that have not yet been issued or that have not yet been made available for issuance. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-01to have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors) and supersedes previous leasing standards. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether the lease is effectively a financed purchase of the leased asset by the lessee. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification.

ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. As shown in Note 24 - *Commitments and Contingencies*, the Company had approximately \$100.8 million in future minimum lease payment commitments as of December 31, 2016. Were the Company to adopt ASU 2016-02 as of December 31, 2016, it would be required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability based on the present value of such obligation as of December 31, 2016. The Company does not expect to recognize a significant cumulative effect adjustment to its stockholders' equity as a result of adopting ASU 2016-02.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*: *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including:

- Modifies the accounting for income taxes relating to share-based payments. All excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies (including tax benefits of dividends on share-based payment awards) will be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the consolidated income statement. The tax effects of exercised or vested awards will be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. An entity will recognize excess tax benefits regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the current period. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are recognized in additional paid-in capital; tax deficiencies are recognized either as an offset to accumulated excess tax benefits, if any, or in the consolidated income statement in the period they reduce income taxes payable.
- Changes the classification of excess tax benefits on the consolidated statement of cash flows. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, excess tax benefits will be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are separated from other income tax cash flows and classified as a financing activity.
- Changes the requirement to estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest. Under ASU 2016-09, an entity can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest as presently required or account for forfeitures when they occur.

Under current GAAP, accruals of compensation cost are based on the number of awards that are expected to vest.

- Changes the tax withholding requirements for share-based payment awards to qualify for equity accounting. The threshold to qualify for equity classification permits withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Under current GAAP, for an award to qualify for equity classification is that an entity cannot partially settle the award in cash in excess of the employer's minimum statutory withholding requirements.
- Establishes GAAP for the classification of employee taxes paid when an employer withholds shares for tax withholding purposes. Cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity. This guidance establishes GAAP related to the classification of withholding taxes in the statement of cash flows as there is no such guidance under current GAAP.

ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for any organization in any interim or annual period. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-09 to have a significant effect on its stock-based compensation expense or on previously recognized paid-in capital relating to such expense.

Results of Operations

Our results of operations are summarized below:

Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value \$ 531,780 \$ 320,715 \$ 167,024 Mortgage loan origination fees 125,534 91,520 41,576 Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 86,465 58,607 48,719 Net mortgage loan servicing fees 185,466 229,543 216,919 Management fees & Carried Interest 23,726 30,865 48,664 Net interest expense (25,079) (19,382) (9,486) Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 931,887 713,110 518,277 Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 26,722 Net income \$ 336,980 \$ 247,558 \$ 196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: Westernet the second of t		Year ended December 31,					
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value \$531,780 \$320,715 \$167,024 Mortgage loan origination fees \$125,534 \$15,20 \$41,776 Pulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$8,665 \$8,607 \$48,719 Net mortgage loan servicing fees \$185,466 \$29,543 \$216,919 Net mortgage loan servicing fees \$185,466 \$29,543 \$216,919 Nanagement fees & Carried Interest \$23,726 \$30,855 \$48,664 Net interest expense \$25,079 \$19,382 \$19,486 Other \$3,995 \$1,242 \$4,861 Total net revenue \$931,887 \$713,110 \$182,777 Expenses \$548,804 \$433,917 \$295,244 Provision for income taxes \$48,604 \$33,608 \$247,558 \$196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: \$336,980 \$247,558 \$196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: \$416,096 \$271,869 \$135,619 Servicing \$39,997 \$273,666 \$201,544 Investment management \$2,486 \$7,722 \$20,111 Non-segment activities (1) \$60,000 \$1,297 \$65,925 Total mortgage banking \$39,997 \$273,666 \$201,544 Investment management \$2,486 \$7,722 \$20,111 Non-segment activities (1) \$60,000 \$1,297 \$65,925 Total mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$330,000 \$23,000 \$1,297 \$20,000 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$60,000 \$1,297 \$1,200 Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,015,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,955 \$1,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans sulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,015,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,955,000 Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,015,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,955,000 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans sulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,015,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,400,			2016		2015		2014
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value 15,31,80 23,07,15 167,024 175,65 115,534 175,00 175,65 175,00				(iı	n thousands)		
Mortgage loan origination fees 125,534 91,520 41,576 Pulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 86,465 58,607 48,719 Net mortgage loan servicing fees 185,466 229,543 210,919 Management fees & Carried Interest 23,726 30,865 48,664 Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 33,985 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,013 31,635 26,722 Net income 33,695 224,588 196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 816,009 271,869 185,619 Servicing 36,009 271,869 135,619 Servicing 36,009 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 8,380 279,19 23,166 20,154 Non-segment activities (2) 9,383 279,19 23,168 1,178 <th>Revenues:</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Revenues:						
Mortgage loan origination fees 125,534 91,520 41,576 Pulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 86,465 58,607 48,719 Net mortgage loan servicing fees 185,466 229,543 210,919 Management fees & Carried Interest 23,726 30,865 48,664 Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 33,985 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,013 31,635 26,722 Net income 33,695 224,588 196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 816,009 271,869 185,619 Servicing 36,009 271,869 135,619 Servicing 36,009 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 8,380 279,19 23,166 20,154 Non-segment activities (2) 9,383 279,19 23,168 1,178 <td>Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value</td> <td>\$</td> <td>531,780</td> <td>\$</td> <td>320,715</td> <td>\$</td> <td>167,024</td>	Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	\$	531,780	\$	320,715	\$	167,024
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 86,465 \$8,607 48,719 Net mortgage loan servicing fees 183,466 229,543 216,919 Management fees & Carried Interest 23,726 30,865 48,664 Net interest expense (25,079) (19,382) (9,486) Other 931,887 713,110 518,277 Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 26,722 Net income 336,930 31,635 26,722 Net income 8416,009 31,635 26,722 Net income 316,009 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking: 379,997 273,166 201,544 Servicing 379,997 273,166 201,544 Non-segment activities (1) 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 38,303 2,29,193 223,033 During the period: 1 48,642 3,486 7,722 20,111 Ron-segmen			125,534		91,520		
Net mortgage loan servicing fees 185,466 229,543 216,919 Management fees & Carried Interest 3,375 3,3855 48,664 Net interest expense 2,395 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 93,188 71,3110 518,277 Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 336,935 2,247,558 316,355 26,722 Net income 336,930 3247,558 3196,317 Net income 836,000 221,358 26,722 Net income 8416,009 2271,869 135,619 Servicing 36,009 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 60 1,695 1,378 Total mortgage banking 52,648,017 \$3,432,317 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased \$26,648,017 \$3,432,317 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mor	Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		86,465		58,607		48,719
Management fices & Carried Interest 23,756 30,865 48,664 Net interest expense (25,079) (19,382) 9,4860 Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 931,887 713,10 518,277 Expenses 46,003 31,635 26,722 Net income 46,003 31,635 26,722 Net income \$416,003 31,635 26,722 Net income before provision for income taxes by segment: *** *** \$271,869 \$135,619 Servicing 3(36,090) 2,71,869 \$135,619 \$25,261 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$25,261 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,869 \$135,619 \$2,21,818 <td></td> <td></td> <td>185,466</td> <td></td> <td>229,543</td> <td></td> <td>216,919</td>			185,466		229,543		216,919
Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 93,887 713,110 518,277 Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 26,722 Net income 333,698 247,558 \$ 106,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 833,698 2271,869 \$ 135,619 Mortgage banking: 9416,096 271,869 \$ 135,619 Servicing 379,997 273,66 205,25 Total mortgage banking: 379,997 273,66 205,25 Total mortgage banking: 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 60 1,692 1,378 Investment management \$ 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 60 39,332,317 \$ 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$ 2,648,101 \$ 34,902,20 \$ 16,431,333 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,010 4,143,239 1,952,0			23,726		30,865		48,664
Other 3,995 1,242 4,861 Total net revenue 93,887 713,110 518,277 Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 26,722 Net income 333,698 247,558 \$ 106,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 833,698 2271,869 \$ 135,619 Mortgage banking: 9416,096 271,869 \$ 135,619 Servicing 379,997 273,66 205,25 Total mortgage banking: 379,997 273,66 205,25 Total mortgage banking: 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 60 1,692 1,378 Investment management \$ 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 60 39,332,317 \$ 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$ 2,648,101 \$ 34,902,20 \$ 16,431,333 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,010 4,143,239 1,952,0	Net interest expense		(25,079)		(19,382)		(9,486)
Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 20,722 Net income 336,908 247,558 196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 336,908 247,588 196,311 Mortgage banking: 8416,009 271,869 \$135,619 Servicing 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 383,083 279,193 223,033 During the period: 383,083 279,193 223,033 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: 383,083 279,193 21,588,704 Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 42,051,505 31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 We provided principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 42,051,505 31,490			3,995		1,242		4,861
Expenses 548,804 433,917 295,244 Provision for income taxes 46,103 31,635 20,722 Net income 336,908 247,558 196,311 Income before provision for income taxes by segment: 336,908 247,588 196,311 Mortgage banking: 8416,009 271,869 \$135,619 Servicing 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 383,083 279,193 223,033 During the period: 383,083 279,193 223,033 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: 383,083 279,193 21,588,704 Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 42,051,505 31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 We provided principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 42,051,505 31,490	Total net revenue		931,887		713,110		518,277
Provision for income taxes Provision Provision Provide Provision Provide Provision Provis	Expenses				433,917		295.244
Net income before provision for income taxes by segment:	Provision for income taxes		46,103		31,635		26,722
Mortgage banking: Production \$416,096 \$271,869 \$135,619 Servicing \$36,099 \$1,297 \$65,925 Total mortgage banking \$379,997 \$273,166 \$201,544 Investment management \$2,486 \$7,722 \$20,111 Non-segment activities (1) \$600 \$1(,695) \$1,378 Sassa,083 \$279,193 \$223,033 During the period: \$52,648,017 \$39,432,317 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$42,051,505 \$31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans purchased and originated from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,051,505 \$31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel \$48,542,612 \$35,634,159 \$18,383,843 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$23,188,386 \$14,014,603 \$11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: \$20,74,896 \$86,897 478,581 Mortgage servicing rights \$129,177,106 \$10,602,704 \$64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities \$2,074,896 \$86,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale \$2,101,283 \$1,052,485 \$1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities \$194,240,002 \$10,602,704 \$10,602		\$		\$		\$	
Mortgage banking: Production \$ 416,096 (36,099) \$ 271,869 (59.25) \$ 135,619 (59.25) Total mortgage banking 379,997 273,166 (201,544) 201,544 Investment management 2,486 (7,722 (20,111) 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) (1,378) 223,033 During the period: 5,52,648,017 (39,432,317) \$ 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: 6,491,107 (41,43,239) 1,952,050 Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 42,051,505 (31,490,920) \$ 16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 (41,43,239) 1,952,050 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 (14,014,603) \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: \$ 2,101,283 (10,027,48) \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing rights \$ 1,291,771,106 (10,027,718) \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage loans held for sale \$ 2,074,896 (10,027,718) \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage loans held for sale \$ 1,100,910 (10,027,718) \$ 64,690,613 Subserviced f		Ψ	330,300	Ψ.	2.7,000	Ψ	1,0,511
Production \$416,096 \$271,869 \$135,619 Servicing 36,099 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,448 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 8 25,248,017 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: 8 52,648,017 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,051,505 \$14,909,220 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$23,188,386 \$14,014,603 \$11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: 2074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage servicing rights \$1,00,101 \$1,00,210 \$1,00,210 \$1,00,210 Mortgage loans held for sale \$2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910	Income before provision for income taxes by segment:						
Servicing 36,099 1,297 65,925 Total mortgage banking 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 6,000 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 8383,083 2,79,193 223,033 During the period: 52,648,017 39,432,317 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: 52,648,017 31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Wortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,007 4,143,239 1,952,505 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 8,23,188,386 1,014,603 \$11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 8,29,177,106 \$110,602,704 \$64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,017,289 10,052,704 10,09,105							
Total mortgage banking 379,997 273,166 201,544 Investment management 2,486 7,722 20,111 Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 383,083 279,193 223,033 During the period: Interest rate lock commitments issued \$ 52,648,017 \$ 39,432,317 \$ 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trus \$ 42,051,505 \$ 31,490,920 \$ 16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 5 48,542,612 \$ 35,634,159 \$ 18,383,843 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trus \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: S 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale		\$	416,096	\$	271,869	\$	135,619
Investment management Non-segment activities (1)					1,297		
Non-segment activities (1) 600 (1,695) 1,378 During the period: 1,383,383,383 279,193 223,033 During the period: Interest rate lock commitments issued \$52,648,017 \$39,432,317 \$19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$42,051,505 \$31,490,920 \$16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$3,183,866 \$14,014,603 \$1,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: \$129,177,106 \$10,602,704 \$64,690,613 Mortgage servicing rights \$129,177,106 \$10,602,704 \$64,690,613 Mortgage loans held for sale \$2,074,896 \$80,897 \$478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale \$2,101,283 \$11,962,086 \$62,70,104	Total mortgage banking		379,997		273,166		201,544
During the period: Interest rate lock commitments issued \$ 383,083 \$ 229,033 During the period: Interest rate lock commitments issued \$ 52,648,017 \$ 39,432,317 \$ 19,589,704 Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: \$ 42,051,505 \$ 31,490,920 \$ 16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Mortgage loans originated blance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: 919,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Tru			2,486		7,722		20,111
During the period: Interest rate lock commitments issued	Non-segment activities (1)		600		(1,695)		1,378
Interest rate lock commitments issued		\$	383,083	\$	279,193	\$	223,033
Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale: Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 42,051,505 \$ 31,490,920 \$ 16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 \$ 48,542,612 \$ 35,634,159 \$ 18,383,843 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182	During the period:						
Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 42,051,505 \$ 31,490,920 \$ 16,431,338 Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 \$ 48,542,612 \$ 35,634,159 \$ 18,383,843 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Wortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182	Interest rate lock commitments issued	\$	52,648,017	\$	39,432,317	\$	19,589,704
Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel 6,491,107 4,143,239 1,952,505 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: Mortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 133,353,285 112,462,086 66,270,104 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182	Fair value of mortgage loans purchased and originated for sale:						
48,542,612 \$ 35,634,159 \$ 18,383,843 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned: Mortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182	Government-insured or guaranteed loans acquired from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	42,051,505	\$	31,490,920	\$	16,431,338
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned:	Mortgage loans originated through consumer direct channel		6,491,107		4,143,239		1,952,505
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 23,188,386 \$ 14,014,603 \$ 11,476,448 Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loan servicing portfolio: Owned:		\$	48,542,612	\$	35,634,159	\$	18,383,843
Owned: Mortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182	Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust			_			
Owned: Mortgage servicing rights \$ 129,177,106 \$ 110,602,704 \$ 64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182							
Mortgage servicing rights \$129,177,106 \$110,602,704 \$64,690,613 Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$194,240,002 \$160,272,718 \$105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$1,351,114 \$1,496,113 \$1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182							
Mortgage servicing liabilities 2,074,896 806,897 478,581 Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 133,353,285 112,462,086 66,270,104 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$194,240,002 \$160,272,718 \$105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$1,351,114 \$1,496,113 \$1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182		Φ.1	20.177.106	Φ	110 (02 704	Ф	(4 (00 (12
Mortgage loans held for sale 2,101,283 1,052,485 1,100,910 133,353,285 112,462,086 66,270,104 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$194,240,002 \$160,272,718 \$105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$1,351,114 \$1,496,113 \$1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182		\$ 1	, ,	\$, ,	\$, ,
Subserviced for Advised Entities 133,353,285 112,462,086 66,270,104 Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182							,
Subserviced for Advised Entities 60,886,717 47,810,632 39,709,945 \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182	Mortgage loans held for sale			_		_	
Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 194,240,002 \$ 160,272,718 \$ 105,980,049 PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182							
Net assets of Advised Entities: \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds \$ 197,550 231,745 424,182	Subserviced for Advised Entities		, ,	_			
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust \$ 1,351,114 \$ 1,496,113 \$ 1,578,172 Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182	No. 10 At 15 April	\$ 1	94,240,002	\$	160,272,718	\$	105,980,049
Investment Funds 197,550 231,745 424,182		4	1051 :::		1.105.115		
		\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	
<u>\$ 1,548,664</u> <u>\$ 1,727,858</u> <u>\$ 2,002,354</u>	Investment Funds	_		_		_	
		\$	1,548,664	\$	1,727,858	\$	2,002,354

⁽¹⁾ Primarily represents repricing of Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement.

Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded net income of \$337.0 million, an increase of \$89.4 million, or 36%, from 2015. Our net income in 2016 reflects net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value of \$531.8 million, an increase of \$211.1 million, or 66%, from 2015 resulting from a 44% increase in our loan production. This growth was supplemented by an increase of \$34.0 million, or 37%, in mortgage loan origination fees. These revenue increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$44.1 million in net mortgage loan servicing fees, primarily reflecting an increase in amortization, impairment and change in fair value of MSRs due to low mortgage rates through

most of the year leading to higher actual and expected prepayment activity in the future, and an increased risk premium for government servicing assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded net income of \$247.6 million, an increase of \$51.2 million or 26% from 2014. Our net income in 2015 reflects net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value of \$320.7 million, an increase of \$153.7 million, or 92%, from 2014, reflecting a 94% increase in our loan production. This growth was supplemented by an increase of \$49.9 million, or 120%, in mortgage loan origination fees. These revenue increases were partially offset by a decrease in management fees and Carried Interest of \$17.8 million and increased expenses incurred to accommodate the growth of our mortgage banking segments.

Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value totaling \$531.8 million, compared to \$320.7 million and \$167.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The increases in net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value in 2016 and 2015 were primarily due to growth in the volume of mortgage loans that we purchased or originated and subsequently sold. Our net gains on mortgage loans held for sale include both cash and non-cash elements. We receive proceeds on sale that include both cash and MSRs. The net gain for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 included \$562.5 million, \$452.4 million and \$207.9 million, respectively, in fair value of MSRs received as part of proceeds on sales, net of mortgage servicing liabilities incurred. We also recognize a liability for our estimate of the losses we expect to incur in the future as a result of claims against us in connection with the representations and warranties that we made in the loan sales transactions. The net gain for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, included net (reversals) provisions for losses relating to representations and warranties of (\$582,000), \$7.5 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

Our net gains on mortgage loans held for sale are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,							
		2016		2015		2014		
The court of			(in thousands)				
From non affiliates:								
Cash (loss) gain:	Ф	(62.202)	Ф	(02.700)	Ф	12.665		
Mortgage loans	\$	(62,283)	\$	(82,709)	\$	43,665		
Hedging activities		10,275		(47,150)		(90,507)		
		(52,008)		(129,859)		(46,842)		
Non-cash gain:								
Mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities								
resulting from mortgage loan sales, net		562,540		452,411		207,885		
Provision for losses relating to representations and warranties:								
Pursuant to mortgage loan sales		(7,090)		(7,512)		(5,291)		
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate		7,672		_		_		
Change in fair value of mortgage loans and derivative financial instruments outstanding at year end:								
Interest rate lock commitments		15,618		11,372		25,640		
Mortgage loans		2,796		3,949		12,733		
		10,344		(1,810)		(19,264)		
Hedging derivatives	_				_			
From Down Mark Market and Transfer December 11.		539,872		328,551		174,861		
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust - Recapture payable	Φ.	(8,092)	Φ.	(7,836)	Ф	(7,837)		
	\$	531,780	\$	320,715	\$	167,024		
During the year:								
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans sold	\$	47,410,115	\$	35,111,710	\$	17,928,780		
Interest rate lock commitments issued:								
Conventional mortgage loans	\$	3,146,908	\$	7,001,938	\$	1,341,492		
Government-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans		49,501,109		32,430,379		18,248,212		
	\$	52,648,017	\$	39,432,317	\$	19,589,704		
Year end:								
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	\$	2,172,815	\$	1,101,204	\$	1,147,884		
Commitments to fund and purchase mortgage loans	\$	4,279,611	\$	3,487,366	\$	1,765,597		

Provision for Losses Under Representations and Warranties

We record our estimate of the losses that we expect to incur in the future as a result of claims against us made in connection with the representations and warranties provided to the purchasers and insurers of the mortgage loans we sold in our *Net gains on sale of mortgage loans held for sale at fair value*. Our agreements with the purchasers and insurers include representations and warranties related to the mortgage loans we sell to the purchasers. The representations and warranties require adherence to purchaser and insurer origination and underwriting guidelines, including but not limited to the validity of the lien securing the mortgage loan, property eligibility, borrower credit, income and asset requirements, and compliance with applicable federal, state and local law.

In the event of a breach of our representations and warranties, we may be required to either repurchase the mortgage loans with the identified defects or indemnify the purchaser or insurer. In such cases, we bear any subsequent credit loss on the mortgage loans. Our credit loss may be reduced by any recourse we have to correspondent originators that sold such mortgage loans to us and breached similar or other representations and warranties. In such event, we have the right to seek a recovery of related repurchase losses from that correspondent seller.

The method used to estimate our losses on representations and warranties is a function of our estimate of future defaults, mortgage loan repurchase rates, the severity of loss in the event of defaults, if applicable, and the probability of reimbursement by the correspondent mortgage loan seller. We establish a liability at the time mortgage loans are sold and review our liability estimate on a periodic basis.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded net provisions for (reversals of) losses under representations and warranties totaling (\$582,000), \$7.5 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. The reversal recognized during 2016 was comprised of a provision for losses related to current year sales totaling \$7.1 million offset by a \$7.7 million reduction relating to mortgage loans sold in prior periods. We recorded this reversal due to our losses continuing to be realized at lower-than-anticipated levels due in part to the high rate of refinancing activity resulting from the historically low interest rates over recent years. The increase in 2015 over 2014 was primarily due to an increase in the volume of mortgage loan sales activity during 2015 as compared to 2014.

Following is a summary of mortgage loan repurchase activity and the unpaid balance of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties:

	Year ended December 31,						
		2016		2015		2014	
			((in thousands)			
During the year:							
Indemnification activity							
Mortgage loans indemnified by PFSI at beginning of period	\$	3,470	\$	1,521	\$	80	
New indemnifications		3,063		2,311		1,441	
Less:							
Indemnified mortgage loans repurchased							
Indemnified mortgage loans repaid or refinanced		934		362		<u> </u>	
Mortgage loans indemnified by PFSI at end of period	\$	5,599	\$	3,470	\$	1,521	
Repurchase activity							
Total mortgage loans repurchased by PFSI	\$	19,248	\$	21,723	\$	2,742	
Less:							
Mortgage loans repurchased by correspondent lenders		12,625		17,538		2,451	
Mortgage loans repaid by borrowers or resold with							
defects resolved		4,793		3,118		138	
Net mortgage loans repurchased by PFSI with losses		_					
chargeable to liability for representations and warranties	\$	1,830	\$	1,067	\$	153	
Net losses charged to liability for representations and							
warranties	\$	962	\$	160	\$	155	
			_		_		
Year end:							
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans subject to							
	\$	90,650,605	\$	60,687,246		37,014,687	
Liability for representations and warranties	\$	19,067	\$	20,611		13,259	
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties		90,650,605		60,687,246 20,611		37,014,687 13,259	

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we repurchased mortgage loans with unpaid principal balances totaling \$19.2 million and charged \$962,000 in incurred losses relating to repurchases against our liability for representations and warranties. As the outstanding balance of mortgage loans we purchase and sell subject to representations and warranties increases and as previously sold mortgage loans outstanding continue to season, we expect the level of repurchase and loss activity to increase.

Other Mortgage Loan Production-Related Revenues

Loan origination fees increased \$34.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of mortgage loans we produced.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, loan origination fees increased \$49.9 million to \$91.5 million. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of mortgage loans we produced compounded by increases in certain fees we charge in our loan production activities.

Fulfillment fees from PMT represent fees we collect for services we perform on behalf of PMT in connection with the acquisition, packaging and sale of mortgage loans. The fulfillment fees are calculated as a percentage of the UPB of the mortgage loans we fulfill for PMT. The fulfillment fees increased \$27.9 million in 2016, compared to 2015, due to an increase in the volume of mortgage loans we fulfilled in 2016 compared to 2015, partially offset by reductions in fulfillment fee rates pursuant to an amendment to our mortgage banking services agreement with PMT and discretionary reductions in fees relating to mortgage loan sales prior to the date of the amendment to the agreement. Fulfillment fees increased \$9.9 million in 2015, compared to 2014, due to increases in the volume of mortgage loans we fulfilled in 2015 as compared to 2014, partially offset by contractual discretionary reductions in fulfillment fees made to facilitate certain transactions.

Summarized below are our fulfillment fees:

	Year ended December 31,						
		2016		2015		2014	
			(doll	ars in thousands	s)		
Fulfillment fee revenue	\$	86,465	\$	58,607	\$	48,719	
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled	\$	23,188,386	\$	14,014,603	\$	11,476,448	
Average fulfillment fee rate (in basis points)		37		42		42	

Net mortgage loan servicing fees

Our net mortgage loan servicing fees are summarized below.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2016		2015			2014
	(in thousands)					
Net mortgage loan servicing fees:						
Mortgage loan servicing fees:						
From non-affiliates	\$	385,633	\$	290,474	\$	173,005
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		50,615		46,423		52,522
From Investment Funds		2,583		2,636		6,425
Ancillary and other fees		46,910		43,139		26,469
		485,741		382,672		258,421
Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage						
servicing rights and excess servicing spread financing		(300,275)		(153,129)		(41,502)
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	\$	185,466	\$	229,543	\$	216,919
Average mortgage loan servicing portfolio	\$ 1	77,676,686	\$ 1.	35,177,080	\$ 9	1,887,504

Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and excess servicing spread are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014		
		(in thousands)			
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights carried at lower of amortized cost or					
fair value and realization of cash flows of mortgage servicing rights carried at					
fair value	\$ (204,608)	\$ (134,790)	\$ (68,996)		
Other changes in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing					
liabilities carried at fair value and provision for impairment of mortgage					
servicing rights carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value	(145,995)	(14,432)	(28,009)		
Change in fair value of excess servicing spread	23,923	3,810	28,663		
Hedging results	26,405	(7,717)	26,840		
Total fair value adjustments, net of hedging results	(95,667)	(18,339)	27,494		
Total amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing					
rights, mortgage servicing liabilities and excess servicing spread	\$ (300,275)	\$ (153,129)	\$ (41,502)		
Average mortgage servicing rights balances:			\ <u>-</u>		
Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value	\$ 839,289	\$ 553,395	\$ 321,049		
Carried at fair value	557,595	527,134	277,313		
	\$ 1,396,884	\$ 1,080,529	\$ 598,362		
Mortgage servicing rights at year end:					
Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value	\$ 1,111,747	\$ 751,688	\$ 405,445		
Carried at fair value	515,925	660,247	325,383		
	\$ 1,627,672	\$ 1,411,935	\$ 730,828		

Following is a summary of our mortgage loan servicing portfolio:

	Dece	December 31,			
	2016	2015			
	(unpaid principal	balance-in thousands)			
Mortgage loans serviced					
Prime servicing:					
Owned:					
Mortgage servicing rights					
Originated	\$ 89,516,155	\$ 59,880,349			
Acquired	39,660,951	50,722,355			
	129,177,106	110,602,704			
Mortgage servicing liabilities	2,074,896	806,897			
Mortgage loans held for sale	2,101,283	1,052,485			
	133,353,285	112,462,086			
Subserviced for Advised Entities	58,327,748	43,963,378			
Total prime servicing	191,681,033	156,425,464			
Special servicing–Subserviced for Advised Entities	2,558,969	3,847,254			
Total mortgage loans serviced	\$ 194,240,002	\$ 160,272,718			

During the year ended December 31, 2016, net mortgage loan servicing fees decreased \$44.1 million, or 19%, when compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease during the year was due to an increase of \$147.1 million, or 96%, in MSR amortization and MSR, MSL and ESS valuation adjustments reflecting the effects of the historically low interest rate environment that prevailed during 2016 compounded by the growth in our investment in MSRs. The low interest rate environment encouraged borrower-refinancing activities, which negatively affected MSR fair values and the expected lives of the mortgage loans underlying such MSRs. Additionally, the risk premium demanded by market participants for government servicing assets increased during the year, which also negatively affected MSR fair values. The negative effect was partially offset by an increase of \$103.1 million, or 27%, in mortgage loan servicing fee revenue due to an increase in our average MSR portfolio of \$42.5 billion, or 31%, in 2016 compared to 2015. The increase in our average MSR portfolio reflects the growth in our mortgage loan production and sales.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, net mortgage loan servicing fees increased \$12.6 million, or 6%, when compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase during the year was due to:

- an increase of \$117.5 million in mortgage loan servicing fees from non-affiliates resulting from growth in our portfolio of loans serviced due to purchases of MSRs supplemented with the ongoing sales of mortgage loans with servicing rights retained;
- a decrease of \$9.9 million in mortgage loan servicing fees from our Advised Entities primarily due to nonrecurrence of certain activity-based fees;
- an increase of \$16.7 million in ancillary fees due to growth in the portfolio of mortgage loans serviced; and
- an increase of \$111.6 million in amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and excess servicing spread primarily due to increased amortization and negative changes in total fair value adjustments of MSRs and ESS, net of hedging results.

Management fees and Carried Interest

Management fees and Carried Interest are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,						
		2016		2015		2014	
			(in 1	thousands)			
Management fees:							
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust:							
Base management	\$	20,657	\$	22,851	\$	23,330	
Performance incentive				1,343		11,705	
		20,657		24,194		35,035	
Investment Funds		2,089		4,043		7,473	
Total management fees		22,746		28,237		42,508	
Carried Interest		980		2,628		6,156	
Total management fees and Carried Interest	\$	23,726	\$	30,865	\$	48,664	
Net assets of Advised Entities at year end:							
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ 1	,351,114	\$ 1	,496,113	\$ 1	,578,172	
Investment Funds		197,550		231,745		424,182	
	\$ 1	,548,664	\$ 1	,727,858	\$ 2	,002,354	

Management fees from PMT decreased by \$3.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily reflecting the reduction in PMT's shareholder's equity upon which its management fees are based.

Management fees from PMT decreased \$10.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was due primarily to:

- a decrease in base management fees of \$0.5 million due to a decrease in PMT's shareholders' equity upon which its base management fee is based; and
- a decrease in performance incentive fees of \$10.4 million because of PMT's reduced financial performance over the four-quarter period for which incentive fees were calculated.

Management fees from the Investment Funds decreased \$2.0 million and \$3.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, compared to the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The reduction of management fees was anticipated and is due to the continued decrease in the Investment Funds' net asset value as the Investment Funds continue their distributions from their liquidating portfolios following the end of the funds' investment period on December 31, 2011.

Carried Interest income from the Investment Funds decreased \$1.6 million and \$3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 compared to the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Appreciation returns have decreased due to changes in observed market demand for similar assets, to less than anticipated residual proceeds on liquidated assets and to a shrinking investment base on which returns are generated.

Other revenues

Net interest expense increased \$5.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$9.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 due to growth in financing of our investments in non-interest earning assets — primarily MSRs which are financed in part with ESS sales.

The results of our holdings of common shares of PMT, which is included in *Changes in fair value of investment in, and dividends received from PMT* are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,					,
	2016		2015			2014
	(i			housands)		
Dividends received from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	141	\$	207	\$	134
Change in fair value of investment in PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		83		(437)		(140)
Dividends received and change in fair value	\$	224	\$	(230)	\$	(6)
Fair value of PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust shares at year end	\$	1,228	\$	1,145	\$	1,582

Change in fair value of investment in and dividends received from PMT increased \$454,000 during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 and decreased \$224,000 during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to changes in the fair value of our investment in PMT. We held 75,000 common shares of PMT during each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Expenses

Compensation

Our compensation expense is summarized below:

	Year	Year ended December 31,			
		2015 Ollars in thousan	2014 nds)		
Salaries and wages	\$ 211,238	\$ 166,166	\$ 118,428		
Incentive compensation	78,241	61,216	41,937		
Taxes and benefits	36,169	29,359	20,011		
Stock and unit-based compensation	16,505	17,521	10,331		
	\$ 342,153	\$ 274,262	\$ 190,707		
Head count:					
Average	2,745	2,239	1,581		
Year end	3,038	2,509	1,816		

Compensation expense increased \$67.9 million, or 25%, during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in compensation was in continuing support of the growth in our mortgage banking activities. Incentive compensation increased primarily due to an increase in production-related incentives, arising from growth in our mortgage loan production and, to a lesser extent, increased discretionary bonuses due to increased profitability in 2016 compared to 2015.

Compensation expense increased \$83.6 million, or 44%, during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in compensation expense was primarily due to the development of and growth in our mortgage banking segments. Incentive compensation increased primarily due to additions to incentive compensation-eligible staff made to facilitate increases in net income. The increase in compensation for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 includes increased stock-based compensation expense as a result of employee and director equity awards granted late in the second quarter of 2014 and in 2015.

Servicing

Servicing expense increased \$17.8 million and \$19.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 and, 2014, respectively. The increases were due to growth in our government-insured or guaranteed mortgage servicing portfolio, which includes mortgage loans that are subject to nonreimbursable servicing advance losses, and to the EBO program to purchase defaulted mortgage loans out of seasoned Ginnie Mae pools. The EBO program reduces the ultimate cost of servicing such mortgage loan pools but accelerates loss recognition when the mortgage loans are purchased. The EBO program reduces the ongoing cost of servicing defaulted mortgage loans subject to Ginnie Mae MBS when we purchase and either sell the defaulted loans or finance them with debt at interest rates below the Ginnie Mae MBS pass-through rates.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we purchased \$1.6 billion in UPB of EBOs as compared to \$883.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and \$592.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, producing current period expense as accumulated non-reimbursable interest advances, net of interest receivable from the mortgage loans' insurer or guarantor at the debenture rate of interest applicable to the respective mortgage loans, are charged to servicing expense when the mortgage loans are purchased from the Ginnie Mae pools.

Technology

Technology expense increased \$10.2 million and \$9.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 compared to the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase was primarily due to growth in loan servicing operations and continued investment in loan production and servicing infrastructure.

Loan origination

Loan origination expenses increased \$5.1million and \$7.8 million during 2016 and 2015, as compared to the prior year, respectively. The increases in loan origination expenses during 2016 and 2015 were primarily due to growth in the volume of loan origination activities.

Professional services and other expenses

Professional service expenses increased \$2.6 million and \$4.4 million during 2016 and 2015, as compared to the prior year, respectively. Other expenses increased \$11.3 million and \$13.5 million during 2016 and 2015, as compared to the prior year, respectively. The increases reflect the Company's growth during both years.

Expenses Allocated to PMT

PMT reimburses us for other expenses, including common overhead expenses incurred on its behalf by us, in accordance with the terms of our management agreement with PMT. The expense amounts presented in our income statement are net of these allocations. Common overhead expense amounts allocated to PMT during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are summarized below:

	Year	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014			
		(in thousands)				
Technology	\$ 3,136	\$ 4,629	\$ 4,346			
Occupancy	2,033	2,034	2,149			
Depreciation and amortization	1,350	2,051	2,066			
Other	1,379	2,028	1,916			
Total expenses	\$ 7,898	\$ 10,742	\$ 10,477			

Provision for Income Taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our effective tax rates were 12.0%, 11.3% and 12.0%, respectively. The difference between our effective tax rate and the statutory rate is primarily due to the allocation of earnings to the noncontrolling interest unitholders. As the noncontrolling interest unitholders convert their ownership units into our shares, we expect an increase in allocated earnings that will be subject to corporate federal and state statutory tax rates, which will in turn increase our effective income tax rate.

Balance Sheet Analysis

Following is a summary of key balance sheet items as of the dates presented:

	Decem	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	(in the	ousands)
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 185,331	\$ 151,791
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	2,172,815	1,101,204
Servicing advances, net	348,306	299,354
Investments in and advances to affiliates	168,863	171,426
Carried Interest due from Investment Funds	70,906	69,926
Mortgage servicing rights	1,627,672	1,411,935
Mortgage loans eligible for repurchase	382,268	166,070
Other	177,741	133,588
Total assets	\$ 5,133,902	\$ 3,505,294
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Borrowings	\$ 2,580,906	\$ 1,476,318
Payable to affiliates	555,052	679,548
Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase	382,268	166,070
Other	216,320	121,008
Total liabilities	3,734,546	2,442,944
Stockholders' equity	1,399,356	1,062,350
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,133,902	\$ 3,505,294

Total assets increased \$1.6 billion from \$3.5 billion at December 31, 2015 to \$5.1 billion at December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$1.1 billion in mortgage loans held for sale at fair value, an increase in mortgage loans eligible for repurchase of \$216.2 million arising from the growth and seasoning of our portfolio of MSRs backed by government guaranteed and insured mortgage loans and an increase of \$215.7 million of MSRs, resulting from growth in our mortgage loan production in 2016 compared to 2015.

Total liabilities increased by \$1.3 billion from \$2.4 billion as of December 31, 2015 to \$3.7 billion as of December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in assets sold under agreements to repurchase of \$568.4 million, an increase of \$436.6 million in mortgage loan participation and sale agreements, an increase in liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase of \$216.2 million and an increase of \$89.8 million in notes payable, primarily to fund growth in our inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs.

Cash Flows

Our cash flows for the three years ended December 31, 2016 are summarized below:

	Year	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2016 2015				
		(in thousands)				
Operating	\$ (938,522)	\$ 53,144	\$ (578,954)			
Investing	(34,739)	(563,142)	6,752			
Financing	967,156	539,214	617,819			
Net (decrease) increase in cash	\$ (6,105)	\$ 29,216	\$ 45,617			

Operating activities

Cash (used in) provided by operating activities totaled (\$938.5) million, \$53.1 million and (\$579.0) million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 respectively. The increase in cash used in operating activities during 2016 as compared to 2015 is primarily due to an increase in mortgage loans held for sale at December 31, 2016 as compared to December 31, 2015. The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2015 as compared to 2014 is primarily due to a decrease in mortgage loans held for sale at December 31, 2015 as compared to December 31, 2014.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.7 million during 2016, a reduction from \$563.1 million in 2015 due to large purchases of MSRs and advances made to PMT under a note receivable during 2015 that did not recur during 2016. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$6.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The net cash provided by investing activities was primarily a result of a decrease in short-term investments.

Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$967.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily from net proceeds from sales of assets under agreements to repurchase of \$569.5 million, net proceeds from issuances of mortgage loan participation certificates of \$436.7 million and net proceeds from advances on notes payable of \$89.3 million to finance growth in our inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and investments in MSRs. The increases were partially offset by repayments of ESS totaling \$129.0 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$539.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to net financing proceeds of \$260.0 million related to new and existing debt facilities and net proceeds of ESS activity of \$193.0 million. Cash provided by financing activities also includes net proceeds of \$91.3 million received from two mortgage loan participation and sale agreements used to finance the growth in our inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and proceeds of \$13.6 million related to the financing of certain fixed assets structured under a financing lease. These net cash inflows were offset by \$18.9 million of cash outflows related to debt issuance costs and distributions made by PennyMac to its members.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$617.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to an increase in loans sold under agreements to repurchase and a mortgage loan participation agreement used to finance the growth in our inventory of mortgage loans held for sale. Cash provided by financing activities also reflects the proceeds received from sales of ESS of \$95.9 million in 2014 and increased financing related to growth in our government MSRs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity reflects our ability to meet our current obligations (including our operating expenses and, when applicable, the retirement of, and margin calls relating to, our debt, and margin calls relating to hedges on our commitments to purchase or originate mortgage loans and on our MSR investments), fund new originations and purchases, and make investments as we identify them. We expect our primary sources of liquidity to be through cash flows from business activities, proceeds from bank borrowings, proceeds from and issuance of ESS and/or equity or debt offerings. We believe that our liquidity is sufficient to meet our current liquidity needs.

Our current leverage strategy is to finance our assets where we believe such borrowing is prudent, appropriate and available. Our borrowing activities are in the form of sales of assets under agreements to repurchase, sales of mortgage loan participation certificates, ESS financing, notes payable (including a revolving credit agreement) and a capital lease. All of our borrowings other than ESS and our obligation under capital lease have short-term maturities and provide for terms of approximately one year. We will continue to finance most of our assets on a short-term basis until long-term financing becomes more available. Because a significant portion of our current debt facilities consists of short-

term borrowings, we expect to renew these facilities in advance of maturity in order to ensure our ongoing liquidity and access to capital or otherwise allow ourselves sufficient time to replace any necessary financing.

Our repurchase agreements represent the sales of assets together with agreements for us to buy back the assets at a later date. The table below presents the average outstanding, maximum and ending balances for years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Year	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014		
		(in thousands)			
Repurchase agreements outstanding:					
Average balance	\$ 1,438,181	\$ 823,490 \$	529,832		
Maximum daily balance	\$ 2,661,746	\$ 1,976,744	\$ 1,073,073		
Balance at year end	\$ 1,736,922	\$ 1,167,405	822,252		

Our secured financing agreements at PLS require us to comply with various financial covenants. The most significant financial covenants currently include the following:

- positive net income during each calendar quarter;
- a minimum in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$20 million;
- a minimum tangible net worth of \$200 million;
- a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth of 10:1; and
- at least one other warehouse or repurchase facility that finances amounts and assets that are similar to those being financed under certain of our existing secured financing agreements.

With respect to servicing performed for PMT, PLS is also subject to certain covenants under PMT's debt agreements. Covenants in PMT's debt agreements are equally, or sometimes less, restrictive than the covenants described above.

In addition to the covenants noted above, PennyMac's revolving credit agreement and capital lease contain additional financial covenants including, but not limited to,

- a minimum of cash and carried interest equal to the amount borrowed under the revolving credit agreement;
- a minimum of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents equal to \$25 million;
- a minimum of tangible net worth of \$500 million;
- a minimum asset coverage ratio (the ratio of the total asset amount to the total commitment) of 2.5; and
- a maximum ratio of total indebtedness to tangible net worth ratio of 5:1.

Although these financial covenants limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur and affect our liquidity through minimum cash reserve requirements, we believe that these covenants currently provide us with sufficient flexibility to successfully operate our business and obtain the financing necessary to achieve that purpose.

Our debt financing agreements also contain margin call provisions that, upon notice from the applicable lender at its option, require us to transfer cash or, in some instances, additional assets in an amount sufficient to eliminate any

margin deficit. A margin deficit will generally result from any decline in the market value (as determined by the applicable lender) of the assets subject to the related financing agreement. Upon notice from the applicable lender, we will generally be required to satisfy the margin call on the day of such notice or within one business day thereafter, depending on the timing of the notice.

We are also subject to liquidity and net worth requirements established by FHFA for Agency seller/servicers and Ginnie Mae for single-family issuers. FHFA and Ginnie Mae have established minimum liquidity requirements and revised their net worth requirements for their approved non-depository single-family sellers/servicers in the case of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae for its approved single-family issuers, as summarized below:

- FHFA liquidity requirement is equal to 0.035% (3.5 basis points) of total Agency servicing UPB plus an incremental 200 basis points of the amount by which total nonperforming Agency servicing UPB exceeds 6% of the applicable Agency servicing UPB; allowable assets to satisfy liquidity requirement include cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted), certain investment-grade securities that are available for sale or held for trading including Agency mortgage-backed securities, obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and U.S. Treasury obligations, and unused and available portions of committed servicing advance lines;
- FHFA net worth requirement is a minimum net worth of \$2.5 million plus 25 basis points of UPB for total 1-4 unit residential mortgage loans serviced and a tangible net worth/total assets ratio greater than or equal to 6%;
- Ginnie Mae single-family issuer minimum liquidity requirement is equal to the greater of \$1.0 million or 0.10% (10 basis points) of the issuer's outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family securities, which must be met with cash and cash equivalents; and
- Ginnie Mae net worth requirement is equal to \$2.5 million plus 0.35% (35 basis points) of the issuer's outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family obligations.

We believe that we are currently in compliance with the applicable Agency requirements.

We have purchased portfolios of MSRs and have financed them in part through the sale to PMT of the right to receive ESS. The outstanding amount of the ESS financing is based on the current valuation of such ESS and amounts received on the underlying mortgage loans.

We continue to explore a variety of means of financing our continued growth, including debt financing through bank warehouse lines of credit, bank loans, repurchase agreements, securitization transactions and corporate debt. However, there can be no assurance as to how much additional financing capacity such efforts will produce, what form the financing will take or whether such efforts will be successful.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, we have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements or guarantees.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2016, we had contractual obligations aggregating \$7.5 billion, comprised of borrowings, commitments to purchase and originate mortgage loans, a payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement, and anticipated payments related to excess servicing spread financing. We also lease our office facilities under agreements and license certain software to support our loan servicing operations.

All agreements to repurchase assets and mortgage loan participation and sale agreements that matured between December 31, 2016 and the date of this Report have been renewed, extended or repaid and are described in Note 15—*Borrowings* in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Payment obligations under these agreements are summarized below:

	Payments due by period								
Contractual obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years				
		(iı	thousands)						
Commitments to purchase and originate mortgage									
loans	\$ 4,279,611	\$ 4,279,611	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —				
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	1,736,922	1,736,922	_	_	_				
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	671,562	671,562	_	_	_				
Notes payable	151,935	151,935		_					
Obligations under capital lease	23,424	10,176	13,248	_					
Excess servicing spread financing at fair value									
payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust (1)	288,669				288,669				
Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage									
Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax									
receivable agreement	75,954	7,746	11,931	10,013	46,264				
Anticipated interest payments related to excess									
servicing spread financing at fair value	115,256	17,211	27,941	21,038	49,066				
Software licenses (2)	41,437	14,625	26,812	_	_				
Office leases	100,786	9,516	25,929	24,189	41,152				
Total	\$ 7,485,556	\$ 6,899,304	\$ 105,861	\$ 55,240	\$ 425,151				

⁽¹⁾ The ESS financing obligation payable to PMT does not have a stated contractual maturity date and will pay down as the underlying MSRs receive the excess servicing fee rate due to PMT.

(2) Software licenses include both volume and activity-based fees that are dependent on the number of loans serviced during each period and include a base fee of approximately \$1.2 million per month. Estimated payments for such software licenses are based on the number of loans currently serviced by us, which totaled approximately 1.0 million at December 31, 2016. Future amounts due may significantly fluctuate based on changes in the number of loans serviced by us. For the year ended December 31, 2016, software license fees totaled \$32.0 million.

The amount at risk (the fair value of the assets pledged plus the related margin deposit, less the amount advanced by the counterparty and accrued interest) relating to our assets sold under agreements to repurchase is summarized by counterparty below as of December 31, 2016:

Counterparty	 nount at risk thousands)	Weighted average maturity of advances under repurchase agreement	Facility Maturity
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	\$ 36,579	March 4, 2017	March 30, 2017
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	\$ 1,072,322	December 19, 2017	December 19, 2017
Bank of America, N.A.	\$ 26,932	March 19, 2017	March 28, 2017
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	\$ 11,741	February 18, 2017	August 25, 2017
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$ 8,076	March 20, 2017	August 18, 2017
Citibank, N.A.	\$ 5,338	January 28, 2017	February 2, 2017
Barclays Bank PLC	\$ 2,351	March 17, 2017	December 1, 2017
Royal Bank of Canada	\$ _		September 18, 2017

Debt Obligations

As described further above in "Liquidity and Capital Resources," we currently finance certain of our assets through borrowings with major financial institution counterparties in the form of sales of assets under agreements to repurchase, mortgage loan participation and sale agreements, notes payable (including a revolving credit agreement) and a capital lease. The borrower under each of these facilities is PLS with two exceptions where the borrower is PennyMac: the revolving credit agreement, which is classified as a note payable and the capital lease. All PLS obligations as previously noted are guaranteed by PennyMac.

All of our non-ESS financing borrowings discussed above have short-term maturities that expire as follows:

Lender		utstanding ebtedness (1)		Total cility size (2)	_1	Committed facility (2)	Maturity date (2)
		(dollar a	ımoı	ınts in thous	and	s)	
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase							
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	\$	553,988	\$	820,000	\$	707,000	March 30, 2017
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (3)	\$	407,000	\$	407,000	\$		December 19, 2017
Bank of America, N.A.	\$	342,769	\$	500,000	\$	225,000	March 28, 2017
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	\$	188,851	\$	300,000	\$	175,000	August 25, 2017
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$	135,322	\$	200,000	\$	50,000	August 18, 2017
Citibank, N.A.	\$	80,525	\$	400,000	\$	200,000	March 2, 2018
Barclays Bank PLC (4)	\$	28,467	\$	220,000	\$	_	December 1, 2017
Royal Bank of Canada	\$		\$	135,000	\$	75,000	September 18, 2017
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements							
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$	475,476		500,000	\$		October 31, 2017
Bank of America, N.A.	\$	196,086	\$	250,000	\$	_	March 28, 2017
Notes payable							
Barclays Bank PLC (4)	\$	76,935	\$	80,000	\$	80,000	December 1, 2017
Credit Suisse AG	\$	75,000	\$	150,000	\$	150,000	November 17, 2017
Obligations under capital lease							
Banc of America Leasing and Capital LLC	\$	23,424	\$	25,000	\$	_	November 3, 2019

⁽¹⁾ Outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2016.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices, real estate values and other market-based risks. The primary market risks that we are exposed to are interest rate risk, prepayment risk, credit risk and fair value risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, and other factors beyond our control. Changes in interest rates affect both the fair value of, and interest income we earn from, our mortgage-related investments and our derivative financial instruments. This effect is most pronounced with fixed-rate mortgage assets. In general, rising

⁽²⁾ Total facility size, committed facility and maturity date include contractual changes through the date of this Report.

⁽³⁾ The borrowing of \$407 million with Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC is in the form of sales of a variable funding note under an agreement to repurchase.

⁽⁴⁾ The borrowings with Barclays Bank PLC are subject to a total aggregate facility amount of \$300 million, of which \$80 million represents the maximum amount for MSRs.

interest rates negatively affect the fair value of our IRLCs, inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and ESS financing and positively affect the fair value of our MSRs.

Our operating results will depend, in part, on differences between the income from our investments and our financing costs. Presently our debt financing is based on a floating rate of interest calculated on a fixed spread over the relevant index, as determined by the particular financing arrangement.

We engage in interest rate risk management activities in an effort to reduce the variability of income caused by changes in interest rates. To manage this price risk resulting from interest rate risk, we use derivative financial instruments acquired with the intention of moderating the risk that changes in market interest rates will result in unfavorable changes in the fair value of our IRLCs, inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs. We do not use derivative financial instruments other than IRLCs for purposes other than in support of our risk management activities.

Prepayment Risk

To the extent that the actual prepayment rate on the mortgage loans underlying our MSRs differs from what we projected when we initially recognized the MSRs, MSLs, and ESS financing and when we measured fair value as of the end of each reporting period, the carrying value of our investment in MSRs will be affected. In general, a decrease in the principal balances of the mortgage loans underlying our MSRs or an increase in prepayment expectations will accelerate the amortization and may result in impairments of our MSRs accounted for using the amortization method and decrease our estimates of the fair value of both the MSRs accounted for using the amortization method and those accounted for using the fair value method, thereby reducing net servicing income, partially offset by the beneficial effect on net servicing income of a corresponding reduction in the fair value of our MSLs.

Credit Risk

We are subject to credit risk in connection with our mortgage loan sales activities. Our mortgage loan sales are generally made with contractual representations and warranties, which, if breached, can require us to repurchase the mortgage loan or reimburse the investor for any losses incurred due to such breach. These breaches are generally evidenced when the borrower defaults on a mortgage loan.

The amount of our liability for losses due to representations and warranties to the mortgage loans' investors is not limited. However, we believe that the current UPB of mortgage loans sold by us to date represents the maximum exposure to repurchases related to representations and warranties. We include a provision for potential losses due to the representations and warranties we make as part of our recognition of mortgage loan sales, based initially on our estimate of the fair value of such obligation. We review our loss experience relating to representations and warranties and adjust our liability estimate when necessary.

In the event of developments affecting the credit performance of mortgage loans we have sold subject to representations and warranties, such as a significant increase in unemployment or a significant deterioration in real estate values in markets where properties securing mortgage loans we produce are located, defaults could increase and result in credit losses arising from claims under our representations and warranties, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fair Value Risk

Our IRLCs, mortgage loans held for sale, a portion of our MSRs, MSLs and ESS financing are reported at their estimated fair values. The fair value of these assets fluctuates primarily due to changes in interest rates.

The following sensitivity analyses are limited in that they were performed at a particular point in time; only contemplate the movements in the indicated variables; do not incorporate changes to other variables; are subject to the accuracy of various models and assumptions used; and do not incorporate other factors that would affect our overall financial performance in such scenarios, including operational adjustments made by management to account for changing circumstances. For these reasons, the following estimates should not be viewed as earnings forecasts.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of MSRs accounted for using the amortization method as of December 31, 2016, given several shifts in pricing spreads, prepayment speed and annual perloan cost of servicing:

Pricing spread shift in %		-20%		-10%	(-5% dollar amounts	in	+5% thousands)	_	+10%		+20%
Fair value	\$ 1	1,211,649	\$	1,159,896	\$	1,135,609	\$	1,089,920	\$	1,068,413	\$	1,027,837
Change in fair value:												
\$	\$	99,348	\$	47,595	\$	23,307	\$	(22,382)	\$	(43,889)	\$	(84,464)
%		8.9 %		4.3 %		2.1 %		(2.0)%		(4.0)%		(7.6)%
Prepayment speed shift in %	_	-20%	_	-10%	_	-5%	_	+5%	-	+10%	_	+20%
					(dollar amounts	ın	tnousands)				
Fair value	\$ 1	1,184,620	\$	1,147,246	\$	1,129,485	\$	1,095,666	\$	1,079,551	\$	1,048,789
Change in fair value:												
\$	\$	72,318	\$	34,944	\$	17,184	\$	(16,636)	\$	(32,750)	\$	(63,513)
%		6.5 %		3.1 %		1.5 %		(1.5)%		(2.9)%		(5.7)%
Per-loan servicing cost shift in %	<u>,</u>	-20%	-	-10%	=	-5% (dollar amoun	ts i	+5% in thousands)	-	+10%	=	+20%
Fair value	5	5 1,147,864	9	\$ 1,130,083	9	\$ 1,121,192		\$ 1,103,411	(\$ 1,094,521	9	\$ 1,076,740
Change in fair value:												
\$	9	35,562	9	17,781	9	8,890		\$ (8,890)	(\$ (17,781)	9	(35,562)
%		3.2 %	6	1.6 %	6	0.8 %	6	(0.8)%	6	(1.6)%	6	(3.2)%

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of MSRs accounted for using the fair value method as of December 31, 2016, given several shifts in pricing spreads, prepayment speed and annual per-loan cost of servicing:

Pricing spread shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%				
		(dollar amounts in thousands)								
Fair value	\$ 555,897	\$ 535,156	\$ 525,361	\$ 506,828	\$ 498,053	\$ 481,408				
Change in fair value:	,	ŕ	•	•	,					
\$	\$ 39,972	\$ 19,231	\$ 9,437	\$ (9,097)	\$ (17,872)	\$ (34,516)				
0/0	7.8 %	3.7 %	1.8 %	(1.8)%	(3.5)%	(6.7)%				
Prepayment speed shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5% (dollar amounts	+5% s in thousands)	+10%	+20%				
Fair value	\$ 554,535	\$ 534,525	\$ 525,058	\$ 507,107	\$ 498,588	\$ 482,392				
Change in fair value:										
\$	\$ 38,610	\$ 18,601	\$ 9,134	\$ (8,818)	\$ (17,336)	\$ (33,533)				
%	7.5 %	3.6 %	1.8 %	(1.7)%	(3.4)%	(6.5)%				

Per-loan servicing cost shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%
			(dollar an	nounts in thousands)		
Fair value	\$ 538,375	\$ 527,150	\$ 521,53	\$ 510,312	\$ 504,700	\$ 493,475
Change in fair value:						
\$	\$ 22,450	\$ 11,225	\$ 5,6	12 \$ (5,612)	\$ (11,225)	\$ (22,450)
%	4.4 %	2.2 %	1	.1 % (1.1)%	(2.2)%	(4.4)%

Excess Servicing Spread Financing

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of our excess servicing spread financing accounted for using the fair value method as of December 31, 2016, given several shifts in pricing spread and prepayment speed (decrease in the liabilities' values increases net income):

Pricing spread shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5% (dollar amounts	+5% in thousands)	+10%	+20%
Fair value Change in fair value:	\$ 300,198	\$ 294,323	\$ 291,469	\$ 285,921	\$ 283,224	\$ 277,978
\$ %	\$ 11,529 4.0 %	\$ 5,654 2.0 %	\$ 2,800 1.0 %	\$ (2,748) (1.0)%	\$ (5,445) (1.9)%	\$ (10,691) (3.7)%
Prepayment speed shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5% (dollar amounts	+5% in thousands)	+10%	+20%
Fair value Change in fair value:	\$ 317,099	\$ 302,270	\$ 295,325	\$ 282,283	\$ 276,153	\$ 264,601
\$ %	\$ 28,430 9.9 %	\$ 13,602 4.7 %	\$ 6,657 2.3 %	\$ (6,386) (2.2)%	\$ (12,516) (4.3)%	\$ (24,067) (8.3)%

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information called for by this Item 8 is hereby incorporated by reference from our Financial Statements and Auditors' Report in Part IV of this Report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. However, no matter how well a control system is designed and operated, it can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in our periodic reports.

Our management has conducted an evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by

this Report as required by paragraph (b) of Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act. Based on our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of the end of the period covered by this Report, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). 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. Management assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on those criteria, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 3043 Townsgate Rd Westlake Village, CA 91361

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and subsidiaries ("the Company") as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 of the Company and our report dated March 9, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California March 9, 2017

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2016, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item 10 is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement, or will be contained in an amendment to this Report, in either case to be filed by May 1, 2017, which is within 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement, or will be contained in an amendment to this Report, in either case to be filed by May 1, 2017, which is within 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement, or will be contained in an amendment to this Report, in either case to be filed by May 1, 2017, which is within 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement, or will be contained in an amendment to this Report, in either case to be filed by May 1, 2017, which is within 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement, or will be contained in an amendment to this Report, in either case to be filed May 1, 2017, which is within 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit	E Lill's Description
<u>Number</u> 3.1	Exhibit Description Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 19, 2013).
4.1	Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 4 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 29, 2013).
10.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, dated as of May 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.2	Exchange Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2013, between PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and the Company Unitholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.3	Tax Receivable Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2013, between PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and each of the Members (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.4	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2013, between PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and the Holders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.5	Stockholder Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2013, between PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and BlackRock Mortgage Ventures, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.6	Stockholder Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2013, between PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and HC Partners LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.7†	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013).
10.8†	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 16, 2013).
10.9†	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015).
10.10†	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Other Eligible Participants (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.11†	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on June 17, 2013).
10.12†	Form of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 2 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 5, 2013).
10.13†	Employment Agreement, dated December 8, 2015, among Stanford L. Kurland, Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.14†	Employment Agreement, dated December 8, 2015, among David A. Spector, Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.15	Second Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2016, by and among PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust, PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P. and PNMAC Capital Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2016).
10.16	Third Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2016, by and between PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P. and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2016).
10.17	Amended and Restated Mortgage Banking Services Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2016)
10.18	Amended and Restated MSR Recapture Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2016)
10.19	Amended and Restated Underwriting Fee Reimbursement Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2013, by and among PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust, PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P. and PNMAC Capital Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.20	Master Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2014, among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P., and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.01 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 24, 2014).
10.21	Amendment No. 1 to Master Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreement, dated as of March 3, 2015, among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P., and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.22	Second Amended and Restated Master Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.23	Second Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2008, as amended effective as of January 1, 2012, by and between PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.24	Amendment No. 1 to the Second Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of December 5, 2014, by and among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.25	Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, by and between PNMAC Mortgage Co., LLC and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, dated August 1, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on March 26, 2013).
10.26	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2014, by and among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Co., LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.27	Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2010, by and between PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LP and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on March 26, 2013).
10.28	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Flow Servicing Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2014, by and among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.29	Investment Management Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2008, between PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC and PNMAC Capital Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.30	Investment Management Agreement, as amended and restated May 26, 2011, by and between PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, L.P. and PNMAC Capital Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.31	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 17, 2011, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.32	Amendment No. 1 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2011, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.19 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 22, 2013).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.33	Amendment No. 2 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2012, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.19 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 22, 2013).
10.34	Amendment No. 3 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 28, 2012, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.19 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 22, 2013).
10.35	Amendment No. 4 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of January 3, 2013, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.19 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 22, 2013).
10.36	Amendment No. 5 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2013, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.19 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on April 22, 2013).
10.37	Amendment No. 6 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2014, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 6, 2014).
10.38	Amendment No. 7 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2014, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014).
10.39	Amendment No. 8 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 13, 2014, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014).
10.40	Amendment No. 9 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2015, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).
10.41	Amendment No. 10 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2016, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016).
10.42	Guaranty, dated as of March 17, 2011, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Bank of America, N.A (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.43	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2012, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.44	Amendment Number One to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2012, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on February 7, 2013).
10.45	Amendment Number Two to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated April 17, 2013, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013).
10.46	Amendment Number Three to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated June 25, 2013, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013).
10.47	Amendment Number Four to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated July 25, 2013, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013).
10.48	Amendment Number Five to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated February 5, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014).
10.49	Amendment Number Six to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated February 25, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014).
10.50	Amendment Number Seven to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated July 24, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014).
10.51	Amendment Number Eight to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated August 7, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014).
10.52	Amendment Number Nine to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated September 8, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014).
10.53	Amendment Number Ten to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated July 6, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.69 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.54	Amendment Number Eleven to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated August 3, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 5, 2015).
10.55	Amendment Number Twelve to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated September 7, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.72 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.56	Amendment Number Thirteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated October 22, 2015, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 28, 2015).
10.57	Amendment Number Fourteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated July 25, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.70 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016).
10.58	Amendment Number Fifteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated September 26, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2016).
10.59	Amendment Number Sixteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated October 14, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 20, 2016)
10.60	Amendment Number Seventeen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated October 20, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 20, 2016)
10.61	Amendment Number Eighteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated December 2, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A.
10.62	Amendment Number Nineteen to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated February 2, 2017, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Citibank, N.A.
10.63	Guaranty Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2012, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Citibank, N.A (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).
10.64	Amended and Restated Master Spread Participation Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2015, by and among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC as the Initial Participant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.189 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.65	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2015, among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 6, 2015).
10.66	Amendment No. 1 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.87 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015).
10.67	Amendment No. 2 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2015, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.92 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.68	Amendment No. 3 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2015, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.93 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.69	Amendment No. 4 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.94 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.70	Amendment No. 5 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.96 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016).
10.71	Amendment No. 6 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.71 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 31, 2016).
10.72	Third Amended and Restated Guaranty (Participation Certificates and Servicing), dated as of November 10, 2015, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 16, 2015).
10.73	Master Repurchase Agreement (Participation Certificates and Servicing), dated as of November 10, 2015, among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 16, 2015).
10.74	Amendment No. 1 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, Credit Suisse AG, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.75	Second Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on April 6, 2016).
10.76	Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of September 9, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, Credit Suisse AG, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.77	Amendment No. 2 to Second Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, Credit Suisse AG, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.78	Guaranty, dated as of August 14, 2009, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.77 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).
10.79	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2013, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on July 8, 2013).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.80	Amendment Number One to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 26, 2013, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2013).
10.81	Amendment Number Two to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014).
10.82	Amendment Number Three to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2014, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.70 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014).
10.83	Amendment Number Four to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.98 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.84	Amendment Number Five to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of July 27, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on July 27, 2015).
10.85	Amendment Number Six to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2015, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.118 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.86	Amendment Number Seven to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated July 26, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.91 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016).
10.87	Amendment Number Eight to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated August 26, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. and Morgan Stanley Mortgage Capital Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.84 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 31, 2016).
10.88	Guaranty Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2013, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on July 8, 2013).
10.89	Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 13, 2014, by and among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Bank of America, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.72 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014).
10.90	Amendment No. 1 to Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2015, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.84 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014).
10.91	Amendment No. 2 to Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2015, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.122 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.92	Amendment No. 3 to Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2016, by and among Bank of America, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.96 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016).
10.93	Amended and Restated Guaranty, dated as of August 13, 2014, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Bank of America, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.73 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014).
10.94	Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 25, 2012, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.124 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.95	Flow Sale Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2015, by and between PennyMac Corp. and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.104 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2015).
10.96	Amended and Restated Flow Commercial Mortgage Loan Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2016, by and between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PennyMac Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.100 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016).
10.97	Servicing Agreement, dated as of July 13, 2015, between PennyMac Corp., PennyMac Holdings, LLC, any other parties signing this Agreement as owner of Mortgage Loans listed in Schedule I and any New Owners, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Midland Loan Services, a division of PNC Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.127 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the quarter ended December 31, 2015).
10.98	Amended and Restated Commercial Mortgage Servicing Oversight Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2016, among PennyMac Corp., PennyMac Holdings, LLC, and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.102 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016).
10.99	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2015, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 10, 2015).
10.100	Amendment Number One to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2016, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.97 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 31, 2016).
10.101	Amendment Number Two to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 2, 2016, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.102	Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2015, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Barclays Bank PLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 10, 2015).
10.103	Amendment Number One to Mortgage Loan Participation Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 2, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.104	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2015, among PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Barclays Bank PLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 10, 2015).
10.105	Amendment Number One to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 26, 2016, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016)
10.106	Amendment Number Two to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 2, 2016, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.107	Amendment Number Three to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2017, among Barclays Bank PLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC.
10.108	Master Lease Agreement No. 30350-90000, dated as of December 9, 2015, among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.109	Addendum to Master Lease Agreement No. 30350-90000, dated as of December 9, 2015, among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.110	Schedule Number 001 to Master Lease Agreement, dated as of December 9, 2015, among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.111	Schedule Number 002 to Master Lease Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2016, among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.140 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016).
10.112	Schedule Number 003 to Master Lease Agreement, dated as of November 3, 2016, among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 4, 2016).
10.113	Guaranty, dated as of December 9, 2015, by PennyMac Loan Services, LLC in favor of Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 14, 2015).
10.114	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated November 18, 2016, by and among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, the lenders that are parties thereto, Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 22, 2016).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.115	Amended and Restated Collateral and Guaranty Agreement, dated November 18, 2016, by and among Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, PennyMac Financial Services, Inc., PNMAC Capital Management, LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and PNMAC Opportunity Fund Associates, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 22, 2016).
10.116	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 19, 2016, between PennyMac Loan Services, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 23, 2016).
10.117	Guaranty, dated as of August 19, 2016, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of JPMorgan Chase Bank. N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 23, 2016).
10.118	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of September 19, 2016, between Royal Bank of Canada and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on September 22, 2016).
10.119	Base Indenture, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, and Pentalpha Surveillance LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.120	Amended and Restated Base Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2017, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, and Pentalpha Surveillance LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 23, 2017).
10.121	Series 2016-MSRVF1 Indenture Supplement to Indenture, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.122	Series 2016-MBSADV1 Indenture Supplement to Indenture, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC.
10.123	Omnibus Amendment No. 1 to the Series 2016-MSRVF1 Indenture Supplement and Series 2016-MSRADV1 Indenture Supplement, dated as of February 16, 2017, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 23, 2017).
10.124	Series 2017-GT1 Indenture Supplement, dated as of February 16, 2017, to Amended and Restated Base Indenture, dated as of February 16, 2017, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, Citibank, N.A., PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 23, 2017).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.125	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.126	Amendment No. 1 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2017, by and among PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC and consented to by Citibank, N.A., Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, and Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 23, 2017).
10.127	Guaranty, dated as of December 19, 2016, made by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, in favor of PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.128	Amendment No. 1 to Guaranty, dated as of February 16, 2017, by and between PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on February 23, 2017).
10.129	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among PennyMac Holdings, LLC, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.130	Guaranty, dated as of December 19, 2016, by PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust, in favor of PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.131	Subordination, Acknowledgment and Pledge Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, between PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST and PennyMac Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.132	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2016, by and among, Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.133	Guaranty, dated as of December 19, 2016, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC in favor of Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 21, 2016).
10.134	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2016, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 4, 2016).
10.135	Guaranty, dated as of November 1, 2016, by Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, in favor of JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 4, 2016).
21.1	Subsidiaries of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
31.1	Certification of David A. Spector pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Andrew S. Chang pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of David A. Spector pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Andrew S. Chang pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and (v) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
*	The certifications attached hereto as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are furnished to the SEC pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.
†	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2016

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. 3043 Townsgate Road Westlake Village, CA 91361

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control* — *Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 9, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California March 9, 2017

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS		De	ecember 31, 2016	De	December 31, 2015		
Cash (includes SPI,788 and S93,757 pledged to creditors) 8,564 46,319 Mortage loans held for sale at fair value (includes \$2,125,174 and \$1,079,489 pledged to creditors) 2,172,815 1,101,204 Derivative assets 2,172,815 50,289 50,289 Servicing advances, net (includes valuation allowance of \$45,425 and \$33,458; \$81,306 and \$68,507 pledged to creditors or creditors) 70,906 69,926 Carried Interest due from Investment Funds pledged to creditors 70,906 69,926 Carried Interest due from Investment Funds pledged to creditors 1,627,672 1,115 Mortages servicing rights (includes \$515,925 and \$660,247 at fair value; \$1,617,671 and \$803,560 pledged to creditors) 1,627,672 1,411,955 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,627,672 1,411,955 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,219 1,500 Furniture, Effixituse, quipment and building improvements, net (includes \$52,134 and \$14,034 pledged to creditors) 112,05 3,025 Furniture, Effixituse, quipment and building improvements, net (includes \$25,134 and \$14,034 pledged to creditors at December 31, 2016 150,000 150,000 Real existe from PennyMac Mortage Investment Trust (pledged to creditors at December 31, 2016 150,000 150,000		(in t	thousands, exc	ept sh	are amounts)		
Cash (includes SPI,788 and S93,757 pledged to creditors) 8,564 46,319 Mortage loans held for sale at fair value (includes \$2,125,174 and \$1,079,489 pledged to creditors) 2,172,815 1,101,204 Derivative assets 2,172,815 50,289 50,289 Servicing advances, net (includes valuation allowance of \$45,425 and \$33,458; \$81,306 and \$68,507 pledged to creditors or creditors) 70,906 69,926 Carried Interest due from Investment Funds pledged to creditors 70,906 69,926 Carried Interest due from Investment Funds pledged to creditors 1,627,672 1,115 Mortages servicing rights (includes \$515,925 and \$660,247 at fair value; \$1,617,671 and \$803,560 pledged to creditors) 1,627,672 1,411,955 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,627,672 1,411,955 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,219 1,500 Furniture, Effixituse, quipment and building improvements, net (includes \$52,134 and \$14,034 pledged to creditors) 112,05 3,025 Furniture, Effixituse, quipment and building improvements, net (includes \$25,134 and \$14,034 pledged to creditors at December 31, 2016 150,000 150,000 Real existe from PennyMac Mortage Investment Trust (pledged to creditors at December 31, 2016 150,000 150,000	ASSETS						
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Derivative assets			85,964				
Derivative assets	Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value (includes \$2,125,174 and \$1,079,489 pledged to creditors)		2,172,815		1,101,204		
to creditions 348,306 299,354 Carried Interest due from Investment Funds pledged to creditors 70,906 69,292 Investment in PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust at fair value 1,228 1,145 Mortgage servicing rights (includes \$515,925 and \$660,247 at fair value; \$1,617,671 and \$803,560 pledged to creditors) 1,627,672 1,411,935 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,627,672 1,411,935 Femitriture, fixtures, equipment and building improvements, net (includes \$25,134 and \$14,034 pledged to Capitalized Software, net (includes \$515 and \$783 pledged to creditors) 11,205 3,025 Capitalized Software, net (includes \$515 and \$783 pledged to creditors) 11,205 3,025 Financing receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust (pledged to creditors at December 31, 2016) 16,416 18,965 Receivable from Investment Funds 1,817 1,817 18,378 Mortgage loans eligible for repurchase 38,268 166,070 166,070 Other 5,5133,902 3,505,294 LABBLITIES 1,351,114 \$ 1,166,731 Mortgage loan participation and sale greements to repurchase 1,322 1,348 Mortgage Jona pa			82,905		50,280		
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Investment in PennyMac Mortagae Investment Trust at fair value	to creditors)		348,306		299,354		
Mortgage servicing rights (includes \$\$15,925 and \$660,247 at fair value; \$1,617,617 and \$803,560 pledged to reciditors)			70,906		69,926		
cerditors) 1,627,672 1,411,935 Real estate acquired in settlement of loans 1,418 ————————————————————————————————————			1,228		1,145		
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Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements 671,426 234,872 Notes payable 150,942 61,136 Obligations under capital lease 23,424 13,579 Excess servicing spread financing payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust at fair value 288,669 412,425 Derivative liabilities 22,362 9,083 Accounts payable and accrued expenses 134,611 89,915 Mortgage servicing liabilities at fair value 15,192 1,399 Payable to Investment Funds 20,393 30,429 Payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 170,036 162,379 Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement 75,954 74,315 Income taxes payable 25,088 — Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase 382,268 166,070 Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase 37,34,546 2,442,944 Commitments and contingencies STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Class A common stock—authorized 200,000,000 shares of \$0,0001 par value; issued and outstanding, 22,426,779 and 21,990,831 shares, respectively 2 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
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Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement Income taxes payable Income taxes payable Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase Liability for losses under representations and warranties Liability for losses under representations and warranties Total liabilities STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Class A common stock—authorized 200,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value; issued and outstanding, 22,426,779 and 21,990,831 shares, respectively 2 2 2 2 Class B common stock—authorized 1,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value; issued and outstanding, 49 and 51 shares, respectively Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings Total stockholders' equity attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common stockholders Total stockholders' equity attributable Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC Total stockholders' equity 1,399,356 1,062,350							
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Income taxes payable			75 054		74 315		
Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase Liability for losses under representations and warranties Total liabilities STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Class A common stock—authorized 200,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value; issued and outstanding, 22,426,779 and 21,990,831 shares, respectively Class B common stock—authorized 1,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value; issued and outstanding, 49 and 51 shares, respectively Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings Total stockholders' equity attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common stockholders Total stockholders' equity Total stockholders' equity Total stockholders' equity 1,399,356 1,062,350					74,313		
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PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year ended December 31,							
	2016 2015 (in thousands, except earnings p					2014		
	(III tilou	Sanu	s, ex	cept ear iii	igs þ	ei share)		
Revenues								
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value: From non-affiliates	\$ 539.8	77	¢.	328,551	¢.	174,861		
	. ,		\$		\$			
Recapture payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	531,7)92 <u>)</u>	_	(7,836)	_	(7,837) 167,024		
Mortgage loan origination fees	125,5			91,520	_	41,576		
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	86,4			58,607		48,719		
Net mortgage loan servicing fees:	00,-	103		30,007		40,717		
Mortgage loan servicing fees:								
From non-affiliates	385,6	533		290,474		173,005		
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	50,6			46,423		52,522		
From Investment Funds	2,5	83		2,636		6,425		
Ancillary and other fees	46,9	10		43,139		26,469		
	485,7	741		382,672		258,421		
Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage								
servicing liabilities	(324,			(156,939)		(70,165)		
Change in fair value of excess servicing spread payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	23,9			3,810		28,663		
	(300,2	275)		(153,129)		(41,502)		
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	185,4	166		229,543		216,919		
Management fees:								
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	20,6			24,194		35,035		
From Investment Funds)89		4,043		7,473		
	22,7	746		28,237		42,508		
Carried Interest from Investment Funds	9	980		2,628		6,156		
Net interest expense:								
Interest income:								
From non-affiliates	73,2			45,812		27,771		
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		330		3,343		_		
	81,1	27		49,155		27,771		
Interest expense:								
To non-affiliates	83,6			43,172		23,965		
To PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	22,6		_	25,365		13,292		
	106,2			68,537	_	37,257		
Net interest expense	(25,0)79 <u>)</u>		(19,382)		(9,486)		
Change in fair value of investment in and dividends received from PennyMac Mortgage Investment	_							
Trust		224		(230)		(6)		
Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans		(82)						
Other		353		1,472		4,867		
Total net revenue	931,8	387	_	713,110		518,277		
Expenses	2.42			271262		100 505		
Compensation	342,1			274,262		190,707		
Servicing	85,8			68,085		48,430		
Technology	35,3			25,164		15,439		
Loan origination Professional services	22,5 18,0			17,396		9,554		
Other	44,8			15,473 33,537		11,108 20,006		
	548,8			433,917		295,244		
Total expenses			_		_	293,244		
Income before provision for income taxes Provision for income taxes	383,0 46,1			279,193				
Net income		_		31,635	_	26,722		
	336,9			247,558		196,311		
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 66,0		\$	200,330 47,228	\$	159,469 36,842		
Net income autioutable to remiyivac rinanciai services, inc. common stockholders	\$ 00,0	119	Ф	47,220	Ф	30,842		
F!								
Earnings per share Basic	¢ 2	00	Φ	2.17	ø	1.72		
Diluted		.98 .94	\$ \$	2.17 2.17	\$ \$	1.73		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3 2	.74	Ф	2.1/	Э	1.73		
Weighted average common snares outstanding Basic	22,1	61		21,755		21,250		
Diluted	76,6			76,104		75,955		
Diluva	70,0			70,10-		10,700		

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Class A Common Stock					Noncontrolling		
	Number of shares		Par value		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	interest in Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC	Total
D-1	20,813	e.	2	S	153,000	n thousands) \$ 14.400	\$ 461,802	e (20.204
Balance at December 31, 2013 Net income	20,813	Э	2	2	153,000	36,842	159,469	\$ 629,204 196,311
Stock and unit-based compensation	33				2,895	30,642	7,436	10,331
Distributions	33				2,093	= -	(28,298)	(28,298)
Issuance of common stock in settlement of directors' fees	14				222		(28,298)	222
Exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A common	14		_		222		_	<i>LLL</i>
stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	718		_		7,107		(7,107)	_
Tax effect of exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A	710				7,107		(7,107)	
common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	_		_		(504)	_	_	(504)
Balance at December 31, 2014	21,578	_	2		162,720	51,242	593,302	807,266
Net income						47,228	200,330	247,558
Stock and unit-based compensation	77		_		5,017		12,504	17,521
Distributions	_		_		´—	_	(9,630)	(9,630)
Issuance of common stock in settlement of directors' fees	17		_		297	_	` =	297
Exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	319		_		4,982	_	(4,982)	_
Tax effect of exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A								
common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.			<u> </u>		(662)			(662)
Balance at December 31, 2015	21,991		2		172,354	98,470	791,524	1,062,350
Net income	_		_		_	66,079	270,901	336,980
Stock and unit-based compensation	111		_		4,646	_	11,701	16,347
Distributions							(15,216)	(15,216)
Issuance of common stock in settlement of directors' fees	24		_		313	_	_	313
Exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A common	201						(C. 0==)	
stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	301				6,877		(6,877)	_
Tax effect of exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A					(1.410)			(1.410)
common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	22.427	6		<u>e</u>	(1,418)	0 164.540	0 1.052.022	(1,418)
Balance of December 31, 2016	22,427	3	2	\$	182,772	\$ 164,549	\$ 1,052,033	\$ 1,399,356

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,						
	2016	2016				2014	
			(in	thousands)			
Cash flow from operating activities							
Net income	\$ 33	6,980	\$	247,558	\$	196,311	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:	450	1.500)		(220 715)		(1.67.024)	
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	(53	1,780)		(320,715)		(167,024)	
Accrual of servicing rebate payable to Investment Funds Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and excess servicing spread	20	306		1,269 153,129		2,206 41,502	
Carried Interest from Investment Funds	30	(980)		(2,628)		(6,156)	
Capitalization of interest on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	(2	9,234)		(16,875)		(0,150)	
Amortization of debt issuance costs and commitment fees relating to financing facilities		1,052		7,775		5,989	
Accrual of interest on excess servicing spread financing		2,601		25,365		13,292	
Change in fair value of investment in common shares of PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		(83)		437		140	
Results of real estate acquired in settlement in loans		82		_			
Stock and unit-based compensation expense		6,198		17,521		10,331	
Provision for servicing advance losses		5,503		29,782		18,686	
Depreciation and amortization		5,849		2,423		1,365	
Revaluation of payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax		(551)		1 605		(1.279)	
receivable agreement Purchase of mortgage loans held for sale from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	(42,05	(551)		1,695 (31,490,920)		(1,378) (16,431,338)	
Originations of mortgage loans held for sale		1,107)		(4,143,240)		(1,951,070)	
Purchase of mortgage loans from Ginnie Mae securities and early buyout investors for modification and subsequent sale		8,685)		(1,116,700)		(1,049,838)	
Sale and principal payments of mortgage loans held for sale		3,909		36,679,638		18,785,683	
Sale of mortgage loans held for sale to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		1,541		28,445		8,081	
Repurchase of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties	(1	9,248)		(22,601)		(4,089)	
Increase in servicing advances	(8	5,955)		(100,506)		(98,401)	
Increase in receivable from Investment Funds		(209)		(294)		(1,582)	
Decrease in receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		2,969		7,637		1,280	
Decrease in deferred tax asset	1	8,668		29,726		21,922	
Payments to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement	/1	0.202)		(5,132)		(21.021)	
Increase in other assets Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses		9,282) 3,041		(18,100) 26,307		(31,921) 16,437	
Decrease in payable to Investment Funds		0,036)		(5,479)		(1,029)	
Increase in payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		5,589		37,627		41,647	
Increase in income taxes payable		5,570				_	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		8,522)		53,144		(578,954)	
Cash flow from investing activities							
(Increase) decrease in short-term investments	(3	9,645)		(24,632)		120,895	
Advance on financing receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust		_		(168,546)			
Repayment of financing receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust				18,546		-	
Purchase of mortgage servicing rights		(146)		(382,824)		(135,480)	
Sale of mortgage servicing rights	(2	7 215)		2.022		10,916	
Net settlement of derivative financial instruments used for hedging Purchase of furniture, fixtures, equipment and leasehold improvements		7,315) 1,852)		2,033 (9,122)		18,620 (4,613)	
Acquisition of capitalized software		8,537)		(2,782)		(123)	
Decrease (increase) in margin deposits and restricted cash		2,756		4,185		(3,463)	
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		4,739)		(563,142)		6,752	
Cash flow from financing activities		,,,,,	_	(,)		.,	
Sale of assets under agreements to repurchase	45,92	5,047		33,125,237		17,217,767	
Repurchase of assets sold under agreements to repurchase	(45,35	5,531)		(33,187,830)		(16,866,738)	
Issuance of mortgage loan participation certificates		6,793		17,722,964		2,817,616	
Repayment of mortgage loan participation certificates	(31,90			(17,631,704)		(2,673,978)	
Advances on notes payable		2,920		352,243		274,636	
Repayment of notes payable	(3	3,661)		(29,411)		(179,935)	
Issuance of excess servicing spread financing Repayment of excess servicing spread financing	(6	9,992)		271,554		95,892	
Settlement of excess servicing spread financing		9,992)		(78,578)		(39,256)	
Advances of obligations under capital lease		6,952		13,579		_	
Repayment of obligations under capital lease		7,107)				_	
Payment of debt issuance costs		1,747)		(9,210)		_	
Consideration received for acceptance of mortgage servicing liability		0,139				_	
Proceeds from common stock options exercised		149		_		_	
Distribution to Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC members		7,631)		(9,630)		(28,185)	
Net cash provided by financing activities		7,156		539,214		617,819	
Net (decrease) increase in cash		6,105)		29,216		45,617	
Cash at beginning of year		5,472	c	76,256	Φ.	30,639	
Cash at end of year	\$ 9	9,367	\$	105,472	\$	76,256	

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1—Organization

PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. ("PFSI" or the "Company") was formed as a Delaware corporation on December 31, 2012. Pursuant to a reorganization, the Company became a holding corporation and its primary asset is an equity interest in Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC ("PennyMac"). The Company is the managing member of PennyMac, and it operates and controls all of the businesses and affairs of PennyMac, subject to the consent rights of other members under certain circumstances, and consolidates the financial results of PennyMac and its subsidiaries.

PennyMac is a Delaware limited liability company which, through its subsidiaries, engages in mortgage banking and investment management activities. PennyMac's mortgage banking activities consist of residential mortgage loan production and mortgage loan servicing. PennyMac's investment management activities and a portion of its mortgage loan servicing activities are conducted on behalf of investment vehicles that invest in residential mortgage loans and related assets. PennyMac's primary wholly owned subsidiaries are:

- PNMAC Capital Management, LLC ("PCM")—a Delaware limited liability company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. PCM enters into investment management agreements with entities that invest in residential mortgage loans and related assets.
 - Presently, PCM has management agreements with PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LLC and PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, L.P., (the "Master Fund"), both registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, an affiliate of these registered funds, PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC (collectively, the "Investment Funds"), and PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust ("PMT"), a publicly held real estate investment trust ("REIT"). Together, the Investment Funds and PMT are referred to as the "Advised Entities."
- PennyMac Loan Services, LLC ("PLS")—a Delaware limited liability company that services portfolios of residential mortgage loans on behalf of non-affiliates and the Advised Entities, purchases, originates and sells new prime credit quality residential mortgage loans and engages in other mortgage banking activities for its own account and the account of PMT.
 - PLS is approved as a seller/servicer of mortgage loans by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and as an issuer of securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). PLS is a licensed Federal Housing Administration Nonsupervised Title II Lender with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") and a lender/servicer with the Veterans Administration ("VA") and U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA") (each an "Agency" and collectively the "Agencies").
- PNMAC Opportunity Fund Associates, LLC ("PMOFA")—a Delaware limited liability company and the general partner of the Master Fund. PMOFA is entitled to incentive fees representing allocations of profits ("Carried Interest") from the Master Fund.

Note 2—Concentration of Risk

A substantial portion of the Company's activities relate to the Advised Entities. Revenues generated from these entities (generally comprised of management fees, mortgage loan servicing fees, Carried Interest and fulfillment fees) totaled 18%, 16% and 32% of total net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 3—Significant Accounting Policies

A description of the Company's significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements follows.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") as codified in the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") *Accounting Standards Codification* (the "ASC" or the "Codification").

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PFSI, PennyMac and all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results will likely differ from those estimates.

Fair Value

The Company groups its assets and liabilities at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value. These levels are:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Prices determined or determinable using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. These may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and other inputs.
- Level 3—Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where observable inputs are unavailable, unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own judgments about the factors that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, and are based on the best information available in the circumstances.

As a result of the difficulty in observing certain significant valuation inputs affecting "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, the Company is required to make judgments regarding their fair values. Different persons in possession of the same facts may reasonably arrive at different conclusions as to the inputs to be applied in valuing these assets and liabilities and their fair values. Likewise, due to the general illiquidity of some of these assets and liabilities, subsequent transactions may be at values significantly different from those reported.

Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments, which represent investments in accounts with a depository institution, are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in current period income. The Company classifies its short-term investments as "Level 1" fair value assets.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale at Fair Value

Management has elected to account for mortgage loans held for sale at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in current period income, to more timely reflect the Company's performance. All changes in fair value, including changes arising from the passage of time, are recognized as a component of *Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value*. The Company classifies most of the mortgage loans held for sale at fair value as "Level 2" fair value assets. Certain of the Company's mortgage loans held for sale may not be readily saleable due to identified defects or delinquency. Such mortgage loans are classified as "Level 3" fair value assets.

Sale Recognition

The Company recognizes transfers of mortgage loans as sales when it surrenders control over the mortgage loans. Control over transferred mortgage loans is deemed to be surrendered when (i) the mortgage loans have been isolated from the Company, (ii) the transferee has the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred mortgage loans, and (iii) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred mortgage loans through either (a) an agreement that entitles and obligates the Company to repurchase or redeem them before their maturity or (b) the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return the specific mortgage loans.

Interest Income Recognition

Interest income on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value is recognized over the life of the mortgage loans using their contractual interest rates. Income recognition is suspended and the unpaid interest receivable is reversed against interest income when mortgage loans become 90 days delinquent, or when, in management's opinion, a full recovery of interest and principal becomes doubtful. Income recognition is resumed when the mortgage loan becomes contractually current.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to price risk relative to its mortgage loans held for sale as well as to the commitments it makes to loan applicants to originate or to PMT to acquire mortgage loans at specified interest rates ("interest rate lock commitments" or "IRLCs"). The Company bears price risk from the time a commitment to fund a mortgage loan is made to a borrower or to purchase a mortgage loan from PMT, to the time the mortgage loan is sold. During this period, the Company is exposed to losses if mortgage market interest rates increase, because the fair value of the purchase commitment or prospective mortgage loan decreases. The Company also is exposed to risk relative to the fair value of its mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"). The Company is exposed to loss in fair value of its MSRs when interest rates decrease.

The Company engages in interest rate risk management activities in an effort to reduce the variability of earnings caused by changes in market interest rates. To manage this fair value risk resulting from interest rate risk, the Company uses derivative financial instruments acquired with the intention of reducing the risk that changes in market interest rates will result in unfavorable changes in the fair value of the Company's IRLCs, inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs.

IRLCs are accounted for as derivative financial instruments. The Company manages the risk created by IRLCs relating to mortgage loans held for sale by entering into forward sale agreements to sell the mortgage loans and by the purchase and sale of mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") options and futures. Such agreements are also accounted for as derivative financial instruments. These instruments and other interest-rate derivatives are also used to manage the risk created by changes in prepayment speeds on certain of the MSRs the Company holds. The Company classifies its IRLCs as "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities and the derivative financial instruments it acquires to manage the risks created by IRLCs, mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs as "Level 1" or "Level 2" fair value assets and liabilities.

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than in support of its risk management activities. The Company accounts for its derivative financial instruments as free-standing derivatives. The

Company does not designate its derivative financial instruments for hedge accounting. All derivative financial instruments are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with changes in the fair values being reported in current period income. Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments hedging IRLCs, mortgage loans held for sale at fair value and MSRs are included in *Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value* or in *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities,* as applicable, in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

When the Company has multiple derivative financial instruments with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement, it offsets the amounts recorded as assets and liabilities and amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral it has deposited with the counterparty or the obligation to return cash collateral it has collected from the counterparty arising from that master netting arrangement. Such offset amounts are presented as either a net asset or liability by counterparty on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Servicing Advances

Servicing advances represent advances made on behalf of borrowers and the mortgage loans' investors to fund delinquent balances for property taxes and insurance premiums and out-of-pocket collection costs (e.g., preservation and restoration of mortgaged or real estate owned property, legal fees, and appraisals). Servicing advances are made in accordance with the Company's servicing agreements and, when made, are deemed recoverable. The Company periodically reviews servicing advances for collectability and provides a valuation allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectable. Servicing advances are written off when they are deemed uncollectable.

Carried Interest Due from Investment Funds

Carried Interest, in general terms, is the share of any profits in excess of specified levels that the general partners receive as compensation. The Company has a general partnership interest or other Carried Interest arrangement with the Investment Funds, and earns Carried Interest thereunder. The amount of Carried Interest to be recorded each period is based on the cash flows that would be realized by all partners assuming liquidation of the Investment Funds' remaining investments as of the measurement date.

Investment in PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust at Fair Value

Common shares of beneficial interest in PMT are carried at their fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income. Fair value for purposes of the Company's holdings in PMT is based on the published closing price of the shares as of period end. The Company classifies its investment in common shares of PMT as a "Level 1" fair value asset.

Mortgage Servicing Rights and Mortgage Servicing Liabilities

MSRs and MSLs arise from contractual agreements between the Company and investors (or their agents) in mortgage securities and mortgage loans. Under these contracts, the Company performs mortgage loan servicing functions in exchange for fees and other remuneration. The servicing functions typically performed include, among other responsibilities, collecting and remitting loan payments; responding to borrower inquiries; accounting for principal and interest; holding custodial (impound) funds for payment of property taxes and insurance premiums; counseling delinquent mortgagors; supervising the acquisition of real estate in settlement of loans ("REO") and property disposition. REO represents real estate that collateralized the mortgage loans before the properties were acquired in settlement of loans.

The fair value of MSRs and MSLs is derived from the net positive or negative, respectively, cash flows associated with the servicing contracts. The Company receives a servicing fee ranging generally from 0.19% to 0.57% annually, net of related guarantee fees, on the remaining outstanding principal balances of the mortgage loans subject to the servicing contracts. The servicing fees are collected from the monthly payments made by the mortgagors. The Company is contractually entitled to receive other remuneration including rights to various mortgagor-contracted fees such as late charges and collateral reconveyance charges, and the Company is generally entitled to retain the interest

earned on funds held pending remittance related to its collection of mortgagor payments. The Company also generally has the right to solicit the mortgagors for other products and services as well as for new mortgages for those considering refinancing or purchasing a new home.

The Company recognizes MSRs and MSLs initially at fair value, either as proceeds from or liabilities incurred in, sales of mortgage loans where the Company assumes the obligation to service the mortgage loan in the sale transaction, or from the purchase of MSRs or receipt of cash for acceptance of the MSLs.

The Company's subsequent accounting for MSRs and MSLs is based on the class of MSR or MSL. The Company has identified three classes of MSRs: originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5%; MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5%; and purchased MSRs financed in part through the transfer of the right to receive excess servicing spread ("ESS") cash flows. Originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% are accounted for using the amortization method. Originated MSRs backed by loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5% and purchased MSRs financed in part by ESS are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income.

The fair value of MSRs and MSLs is difficult to determine because MSRs and MSLs are not actively traded in observable stand-alone markets. Considerable judgment is required to estimate the fair values of MSRs and MSLs and the exercise of such judgment can significantly affect the Company's income. Therefore, the Company classifies its MSRs and MSLs as "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities.

MSRs and MSLs are generally subject to reduction in fair value when mortgage interest rates decrease. Decreasing mortgage interest rates normally encourage increased mortgage refinancing activity. Increased refinancing activity reduces the expected life of the mortgage loans underlying the MSRs and MSLs, thereby reducing their fair value. Reductions in the fair value of MSRs and MSLs affect earnings primarily through change in fair value and impairment charges. For MSRs backed by mortgage loans with historically low mortgage interest rates, factors other than interest rates (such as housing price changes) take on increasing influence on prepayment behavior of the underlying mortgage loans.

MSRs Accounted for Using the Amortization Method

The Company amortizes MSRs that are accounted for using the amortization method. MSR amortization is determined by applying the ratio of the net MSR cash flows projected for the current period to the estimated total remaining projected net MSR cash flows. The estimated total net MSR cash flows are determined at the beginning of each month using prepayment inputs applicable at that time.

MSRs accounted for using the amortization method are periodically evaluated for impairment. Impairment occurs when the current fair value of the MSRs decreases below the asset's amortized cost. If MSRs are impaired, the impairment is recognized in current-period income and the carrying value (carrying value is the MSR's amortized cost reduced by any related valuation allowance) of the MSRs is adjusted through a valuation allowance. If the fair value of impaired MSRs subsequently increases, the increase in fair value is recognized in current-period income. When an increase in fair value of MSR is recognized, the valuation allowance is adjusted to increase the carrying value of the MSRs only to the extent of the valuation allowance.

For impairment evaluation purposes, the Company stratifies its MSRs by predominant risk characteristic when evaluating for impairment. For purposes of performing its MSR impairment evaluation, the Company stratifies its servicing portfolio on the basis of certain risk characteristics including mortgage loan type (fixed-rate or adjustable-rate) and note interest rate. Fixed-rate mortgage loans are stratified into note rate pools of 50 basis points for note rates between 3.0% and 4.5% and a single pool for note rates of less than or equal to 3.0%. If the fair value of MSRs in any of the note interest rate pools is below the carrying value of the MSRs for that pool, impairment is recognized to the extent of the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of that pool.

Management periodically reviews the various impairment strata to determine whether the fair value of the impaired MSRs in a given stratum is likely to recover. When management deems recovery of the fair value to be unlikely in the foreseeable future, a write-down of the cost of the MSRs for that stratum to its estimated recoverable value is charged to the valuation allowance.

Both amortization and changes in the amount of the MSR valuation allowance are recorded in current period income in *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities* in the consolidated statements of income.

MSRs and MSLs Accounted for at Fair Value

Changes in fair value of MSLs and MSRs accounted for at fair value are recognized in current period income in *Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights* in the consolidated statements of income.

Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Building Improvements

Furniture, fixtures, equipment and building improvements are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the various classes of assets, which range from five to seven years for furniture and equipment and the lesser of the asset's estimated useful life or the remaining lease term for fixtures and building improvements.

Capitalized Software

The Company capitalizes certain consulting, payroll, and payroll-related costs related to computer software developed for internal use. Once development is complete and the software is placed in service, the Company amortizes the capitalized costs over five years using the straight-line method.

The Company also periodically assesses capitalized software for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If management identifies an indicator of impairment, it assesses recoverability by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and is measured as the excess of carrying value over fair value. No such impairment was recorded during the three years ended December 31, 2016.

Mortgage Loans Eligible for Repurchase

The terms of the Ginnie Mae MBS program allow, but do not require, the Company to repurchase mortgage loans when the borrower has made no payments for three consecutive months. As a result of this right, the Company recognizes the mortgage loans in *Mortgage loans eligible for repurchase* at their unpaid principal balances and records a corresponding liability in *Liability for mortgage loans eligible for repurchase* on its consolidated balance sheets.

Margin Deposits

Margin deposits represents deposits that serve as collateral for various agreements the Company has entered into, such as derivative contracts and certain repurchase agreements. Margin deposits are included in *Other* assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Borrowings

The carrying value of borrowings other than ESS are based on the accrued cost of the agreements. The costs of creating the facilities underlying the agreements are included in the carrying value of the agreements and are amortized to *Interest expense* over the terms of the respective borrowing facilities.

Excess Servicing Spread Financing at Fair Value

The Company finances certain of its purchases of Agency MSRs through the sale to PMT of the right to receive the excess of the servicing fee rate over a specified rate of the underlying MSRs. This excess is referred to as the ESS. ESS is carried at its fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in current period income in *Change in fair value of excess servicing spread payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust*.

Interest expense for ESS is accrued using the interest method based upon the expected cash flows from the ESS through the expected life of the underlying mortgage loans.

Liability for Losses Under Representations and Warranties

The Company provides for its estimate of the losses that it expects to incur in the future as a result of its breach of the representations and warranties that it provides to the purchasers and insurers of the mortgage loans it has sold. The Company's agreements with the Agencies and other investors include representations and warranties related to the mortgage loans the Company sells to the Agencies and other investors. The representations and warranties require adherence to Agency and other investor origination and underwriting guidelines, including but not limited to the validity of the lien securing the mortgage loan, property eligibility, borrower credit, income and asset requirements, and compliance with applicable federal, state and local law.

In the event of a breach of its representations and warranties, the Company may be required to either repurchase the mortgage loans with the identified defects or indemnify the investor or insurer. In such cases, the Company bears any subsequent credit loss on the mortgage loans. The Company's credit loss may be reduced by any recourse it may realize from correspondent mortgage loan sellers that, in turn, had sold such mortgage loans to PMT and breached similar or other representations and warranties. In such event, the Company has the right to seek a recovery of related repurchase losses from that correspondent mortgage loan sellers, through PMT.

The Company records a provision for losses relating to representations and warranties as part of its mortgage loan sale transactions. The method used to estimate the liability for representations and warranties is a function of the representations and warranties given and considers a combination of factors, including, but not limited to, estimated future defaults and mortgage loan repurchase rates, the estimated severity of loss in the event of default and the probability of reimbursement by the correspondent mortgage loan seller. The Company establishes a liability at the time mortgage loans are sold and periodically updates its liability estimate. The level of the liability for representations and warranties is reviewed and approved by the Company's management credit committee.

The level of the liability for representations and warranties is difficult to estimate and requires considerable management judgment. The level of mortgage loan repurchase losses is dependent on economic factors, investor repurchase demand or insurer claim denial strategies, and other external conditions that may change over the lives of the underlying mortgage loans. The Company's representations and warranties are generally not subject to stated limits of exposure. However, the Company believes that the current unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans sold to date represents the maximum exposure to repurchases related to representations and warranties. The Company believes the range of reasonably possible losses in relation to the recorded liability is not material to its financial condition or income.

Mortgage Loan Servicing Fees

Mortgage loan servicing fees and other remuneration are received by the Company for servicing residential mortgage loans. Mortgage loan servicing fees are recorded net of Agency guarantee fees paid by the Company. Mortgage loan servicing fees are recognized as earned over the life of the mortgage loans in the servicing portfolio.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan provides for awards of nonstatutory and incentive stock options, time-based restricted stock units, performance-based restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance units

and stock grants. The Company establishes the cost of its share-based awards at the awards' fair values at the grant date of the awards. The Company estimates the fair value of time-based restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units awarded with reference to the fair value of its underlying common stock on the date of the award. The Company estimates the fair value of its stock option awards with reference to the expected volatility of its shares of common stock and risk-free interest rate for the period that exercisable stock options are expected to be outstanding.

Compensation costs are fixed, except for performance-based restricted stock units, as of the award date as all grantees are employees of PennyMac or directors of the Company. The cost of performance share units is adjusted in each reporting period after the grant for changes in expected performance attainment until the performance share units vest. The Company amortizes the cost of stock based awards to compensation expense over the vesting period using the graded vesting method. Expense relating to awards is included in *Compensation* expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to federal and state income taxes. Income taxes are provided using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs. A valuation allowance is established if, in management's judgment, it is not more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized.

The Company recognizes tax benefits relating to its tax positions only if, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority. A tax position that meets this standard is recognized as the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the appropriate taxing authority. The Company will classify any penalties and interest as a component of provision for income taxes.

As a result of the PennyMac recapitalization and reorganization, the Company expects to benefit from amortization and other tax deductions due to increases in the tax basis of PennyMac's assets from the exchange of PennyMac Class A units. Those deductions will be allocated to the Company and will be taken into account in reporting the Company's taxable income. The Company has entered into an agreement with the unitholders of PennyMac that will provide for the additional payment by the Company to exchanging unitholders of PennyMac equal to 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax that PFSI realizes due to (i) increases in tax basis resulting from exchanges of the then-existing unitholders and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to PFSI entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Variable Interest Held in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

A Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") is an entity having either a total equity investment that is insufficient to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or equity investors at risk that lack the ability to control the entity's activities. Variable interests are investments or other interests that will absorb portions of a VIE's expected losses or receive portions of the VIE's expected residual returns.

PFSI consolidates the assets and liabilities of VIEs of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party that has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE and holds a variable interest that could potentially be significant to the VIE. To determine whether a variable interest the Company holds could potentially be significant to the VIE, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative factors regarding the nature, size and form of its involvement with the VIE. The Company assesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis.

PMOFA is the general partner of the Master Fund. The Master Fund wholly owns PennyMac Mortgage Co. Funding, LLC ("Funding, LLC") and PennyMac Mortgage Co., LLC. Funding LLC is the majority interest holder in PennyMac Loan Trust 2015-NPL1 (the "Trust"), which holds the mortgage loans for Funding LLC.

PLS provides mortgage loan servicing for the mortgage loans held by the Trust as well as for mortgage loans held by the Mortgage Co. The related party group constituting the Company and its affiliates (including PMOFA) has an equity interest in the Master Fund, the ultimate parent of the Trust, Mortgage Co and Funding, LLC. The direct equity holders in the Trust, Mortgage Co and Funding, LLC, however, do not have power to direct the activities of the respective entities and as such, both the Trust and Mortgage Co are considered to be VIEs as defined in the *Consolidations* topic of the Codification.

The Company is not the primary beneficiary in these VIEs, given it does not represent the enterprise within the related party group that is most closely associated with these VIEs and, as such, the Company does not consolidate these VIEs. Exposure to loss of the related party group from the unconsolidated VIEs is limited to the contributed capital of the related party group in the Master Fund totaling \$2,000 which represents the general partnership interest held by PMOFA in the Master Fund.

Note 4—Transactions with Affiliates

Transactions with PMT

Operating Activities

Mortgage Loan Production Activities and MSR Recapture

Before September 12, 2016, the Company was entitled to a fulfillment fee based on the type of mortgage loan that PMT acquires and equal to a percentage of the UPB of such mortgage loan. The applicable fulfillment fee percentages were (i) 0.50% for conventional mortgage loans, (ii) 0.88% for loans sold in accordance with the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide, and (iii) 0.50% for all other mortgage loans not contemplated above; provided, however, that the Company was permitted, in its sole discretion, to reduce the amount of the applicable fulfillment fee and credit the amount of such reduction to the reimbursement otherwise due as described below. This reduction was only credited to the reimbursement applicable to the month in which the related mortgage loan was funded.

Effective September 12, 2016, the applicable fulfillment fee percentages are (i) 0.35% for mortgage loans sold or delivered to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and (ii) 0.85% for all other mortgage loans; provided however, that no fulfillment fee shall be due or payable to the Company with respect to any Ginnie Mae mortgage loans. PMT does not hold the Ginnie Mae approval required to issue Ginnie Mae MBS and act as a servicer. Accordingly, under the MBS agreement, the Company currently purchases mortgage loans underwritten in accordance with the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide "as is" and without recourse of any kind from PMT at PMT's cost less an administrative fee plus accrued interest and a sourcing fee ranging from two to three and one-half basis points, generally based on the average number of calendar days mortgage loans are held by PMT prior to purchase by the Company.

In consideration for the mortgage banking services provided by the Company with respect to PMT's acquisition of mortgage loans under the Company's early purchase program, The Company is entitled to fees accruing (i) at a rate equal to \$1,500 per year per early purchase facility administered by the Company, and (ii) in the amount of \$35 for each mortgage loan that PMT acquires thereunder.

Pursuant to the terms of an amended and restated MSR recapture agreement, effective September 12, 2016, if the Company refinances through its consumer direct lending business mortgage loans for which PMT previously held the MSRs, the Company is generally required to transfer and convey to one of PMT's wholly-owned subsidiaries without cost to PMT, the MSRs with respect to new mortgage loans originated in those refinancings (or, under certain circumstances, other mortgage loans) that have an aggregate UPB that is not less than 30% of the aggregate UPB of all the mortgage loans so originated.

Where the fair value of the aggregate MSRs to be transferred for the applicable month is less than \$200,000, the Company may, at its option, pay cash to PMT in an amount equal to such fair value instead of transferring such MSRs. The MSR recapture agreement expires, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the agreement, on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Following is a summary of loan production activities and MSR recapture between the Company and PMT:

	Year ended December 31,						
		2016 2015				2014	
			(in	thousands)			
Mortgage servicing rights and excess servicing spread recapture incurred	l						
included in Net gains on mortgage loans for sale at fair value	\$	8,092	\$	7,836	\$	7,837	
Fulfillment fee revenue	\$	86,465	\$	58,607	\$	48,719	
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans fulfilled for PMT	\$ 23	3,188,386	\$ 14	4,014,603	\$ 1	1,476,448	
Sourcing fees paid to PMT	\$	11,976	\$	8,966	\$	4,676	
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans purchased from PMT	\$ 39	9,908,163	\$ 29	9,867,580	\$ 1	6,431,338	
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale to PMT	\$	21,541	\$	28,445	\$	8,081	
Tax service fees received from PMT included in <i>Mortgage loan</i>							
origination fees	\$	6,690	\$	4,390	\$	2,080	
Early purchase program fees earned from PMT included in <i>Mortgage</i>							
loan servicing fees	\$	30	\$	_	\$		

Mortgage Loan Servicing

The Company has a loan servicing agreement with PMT. The servicing agreement provides for servicing fees of per-loan monthly amounts based on the delinquency, bankruptcy and/or foreclosure status of the serviced mortgage loan or the REO. The Company also remains entitled to customary ancillary income and market-based fees and charges, including boarding and deboarding fees, liquidation and disposition fees, assumption, modification and origination fees and late charges relating to mortgage loans it services for the PMT. The servicing agreement was amended and restated as of September 12, 2016; however, the fee structure was not amended in any material respect.

- The base servicing fee rates for distressed whole mortgage loans range from \$30 per month for current loans up to \$100 per month for loans where the borrower has declared bankruptcy. The base servicing fee rate for REO is \$75 per month. To the extent the Company facilitates rentals of PMT's REO under its REO rental program, the Company collects an REO rental fee of \$30 per month per REO, an REO property lease renewal fee of \$100 per lease renewal, and a property management fee in an amount equal to the Company's cost if property management services and/or any related software costs are outsourced to a third-party property management firm or 9% of gross rental income if the Company provides property management services directly. The Company is also entitled to retain any tenant paid application fees and late rent fees and seek reimbursement for certain third-party vendor fees.
- The base servicing fees for non-distressed mortgage loans are calculated through a monthly per-loan dollar amount, with the actual dollar amount for each loan based on whether the mortgage loan is a fixed-rate or adjustable-rate loan. The base servicing fee rates are \$7.50 per month and \$8.50 per month for fixed-rate loans and adjustable-rate loans, respectively.
- The Company is also entitled to certain activity-based fees for distressed whole mortgage loans that are charged based on the achievement of certain events. These fees range from 0.50% for a streamline modification to 1.50% for a liquidation and \$500 for a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. The Company is not entitled to earn more than one liquidation fee, reperformance fee or modification fee in any 18-month period.

- Because PMT has limited employees and infrastructure, the Company is required to provide a range of
 services and activities significantly greater in scope than the services provided in connection with a
 customary servicing arrangement. For these services, the Company receives a supplemental servicing fee of
 \$25 per month for each distressed whole mortgage loan. The Company is entitled to reimbursement for all
 customary, good faith reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company in
 performance of its servicing obligations.
- Except as otherwise provided in the MSR recapture agreement, when the Company effects a refinancing of a mortgage loan on behalf of PMT and not through a third-party lender and the resulting mortgage loan is readily saleable, or the Company originates a loan to facilitate the disposition of the real estate acquired by PMT in settlement of a mortgage loan, the Company is entitled to receive from PMT market-based fees and compensation consistent with pricing and terms the Company offers unaffiliated parties on a retail basis.
- The Company is entitled to retain any incentive payments made to it and to which it is entitled under HAMP; provided, however, that with respect to any such incentive payments paid to the Company in connection with a mortgage loan modification for which PMT previously paid the Company a modification fee, the Company is required to reimburse PMT an amount equal to the incentive payments.

The servicing agreement expires on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Following is a summary of mortgage loan servicing fees earned from PMT:

	Year ended December 31,																					
		2016		2016		2016		2016		2016		2016		2016		2016		2016		2015		2014
			(in th	ousands)																	
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:																						
Base and supplemental	\$	330	\$	260	\$	103																
Activity-based		733		371		149																
		1,063		631		252																
Mortgage loans at fair value:	' <u></u>																					
Base and supplemental	1	1,078	1	16,123		18,953																
Activity-based	1	8,521		12,437		19,608																
	2	9,599	2	28,560		38,561																
Mortgage servicing rights:																						
Base and supplemental	1	9,461	1	16,911		13,515																
Activity-based		492		321		194																
	1	9,953		17,232		13,709																
	\$ 5	0,615	\$ 4	46,423	\$	52,522																

Investment Management Activities

The Company has a management agreement with PMT. The management agreement provides that:

- The base management fee is calculated quarterly and is equal to the sum of (i) 1.5% per year of PMT's average shareholders' equity up to \$2 billion, (ii) 1.375% per year of PMT's average shareholders' equity in excess of \$2 billion and up to \$5 billion, and (iii) 1.25% per year of PMT's average shareholders' equity in excess of \$5 billion.
- The performance incentive fee is calculated at a defined annualized percentage of the amount by which PMT's "net income," on a rolling four-quarter basis and before deducting the incentive fee, exceeds certain levels of return on "equity."

The performance incentive fee is calculated quarterly and is equal to the sum of: (a) 10% of the amount by which PMT's net income for the quarter exceeds (i) an 8% return on equity plus the "high watermark," up to (ii) a 12% return on PMT's equity; plus (b) 15% of the amount by which PMT's net income for the quarter exceeds (i) a 12% return on PMT's equity plus the "high watermark," up to (ii) a 16% return on PMT's equity; plus (c) 20% of the amount by which PMT's net income for the quarter exceeds a 16% return on equity plus the "high watermark."

For the purpose of determining the amount of the performance incentive fee:

"Net income" is defined as net income or loss computed in accordance with GAAP adjusted for certain other non-cash charges determined after discussions between the Company and PMT's independent trustees and approval by a majority of PMT's independent trustees.

"Equity" is the weighted average of the issue price per common share of all of PMT's public offerings, multiplied by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (including restricted share units) in the rolling four-quarter period.

The "high watermark" starts at zero and is adjusted quarterly. The quarterly adjustment reflects the amount by which the net income (stated as a percentage of return on equity) in that quarter exceeds or falls short of the lesser of 8% and the average Fannie Mae 30-year MBS yield (the "Target Yield") for the four quarters then ended. If the net income is lower than the Target Yield, the high watermark is increased by the difference. If the net income is higher than the Target Yield, the high watermark is reduced by the difference. Each time a performance incentive fee is earned, the high watermark returns to zero. As a result, the threshold amounts required for the Company to earn a performance incentive fee are adjusted cumulatively based on the performance of PMT's net income over (or under) the Target Yield, until the net income in excess of the Target Yield exceeds the then-current cumulative high watermark amount, and a performance incentive fee is earned.

The base management fee and the performance incentive fee are both receivable quarterly in arrears. The performance incentive fee may be paid in cash or a combination of cash and PMT's common shares (subject to a limit of no more than 50% paid in common shares), at PMT's option.

The management agreement expires on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement. In the event of termination of the management agreement between PMT and the Company, the Company may be entitled to a termination fee in certain circumstances. The termination fee is equal to three times the sum of (a) the average annual base management fee, and (b) the average annual performance incentive fee earned by the Company, in each case during the 24-month period immediately preceding the date of termination.

Following is a summary of the base management and performance incentive fees earned from PMT:

	Year	Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2015	2014				
		(in thousands)					
Base management	\$ 20,657	\$ 22,851	3 23,330				
Performance incentive		1,343	11,705				
	\$ 20,657	\$ 24,194	35,035				

Expense Reimbursement

Under the management agreement, PMT reimburses the Company for its organizational and operating expenses, including third-party expenses, incurred on PMT's behalf, it being understood that the Company and its affiliates shall allocate a portion of their personnel's time to provide certain legal, tax and investor relations services for the direct benefit of PMT. With respect to the allocation of the Company's and its affiliates personnel, from and after

September 12, 2016, the Company shall be reimbursed \$120,000 per fiscal quarter, such amount to be reviewed annually and not preclude reimbursement for any other services performed by the Company or its affiliates.

PMT is also required to pay its pro rata portion of rent, telephone, utilities, office furniture, equipment, machinery and other office, internal and overhead expenses of the Company and its affiliates required for PMT's and its subsidiaries' operations. These expenses will be allocated based on the ratio of PMT's proportion of gross assets compared to all remaining gross assets managed by the Company as calculated at each fiscal quarter end.

The Company received reimbursements from PMT for expenses as follows:

	Year ended December 31,						
		2016		2015		2014	
		_	(in	thousands)		_	
Reimbursement of:							
Common overhead incurred by the Company	\$	7,898	\$	10,742	\$	10,850	
Expenses incurred on (the Company's) PMT's behalf, net		(163)		582		792	
	\$	7,735	\$	11,324	\$	11,642	
Payments and settlements during the period (1)	\$	143,542	\$	99,967	\$	99,987	

⁽¹⁾ Payments and settlements include payments for management fees and correspondent production activities itemized in the preceding tables and netting settlements made pursuant to master netting agreements between the Company and PMT.

Conditional Reimbursement of Underwriting Fees

In connection with the IPO of PMT's common shares on August 4, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with PMT pursuant to which PMT agreed to reimburse the Company for the \$2.9 million payment that it made to the underwriters in such offering if PMT satisfied certain performance measures over a specified period (the "Conditional Reimbursement"). Effective February 1, 2013, the parties amended the terms of the reimbursement agreement to provide for the reimbursement to the Company of the Conditional Reimbursement if PMT is required to pay the Company performance incentive fees under the management agreement at a rate of \$10 in reimbursement for every \$100 of performance incentive fees earned. The reimbursement of the Conditional Reimbursement is subject to a maximum reimbursement in any particular 12 month period of \$1.0 million and the maximum amount that may be reimbursed under the agreement is \$2.9 million. The Company received Conditional Reimbursements totaling \$0, \$237,000 and \$651,000 during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In the event a termination fee is payable to the Company under the management agreement, and the Company has not received the full amount of the reimbursements and payments under the reimbursement agreement, such amount will be paid in full. The term of the reimbursement agreement expires on February 1, 2019.

Amounts due from and payable to PMT are summarized below:

	 Decen	ber	31,
	2016		2015
	 (in tho	usar	ids)
Receivable from PMT:			
Servicing fees	\$ 5,465	\$	3,682
Management fees	5,081		5,670
Correspondent production fees	2,371		2,729
Fulfillment fees	1,300		1,082
Allocated expenses and expenses incurred on PMT's behalf	1,046		4,490
Conditional Reimbursement	900		900
Interest on financing receivable	253		412
	\$ 16,416	\$	18,965
Payable to PMT:			
Deposits made by PMT to fund servicing advances	\$ 162,945	\$	153,573
Mortgage servicing rights recapture payable	707		781
Other	6,384		8,025
	\$ 170,036	\$	162,379

Investing Activities

Financing Receivable from PMT

On December 19, 2016, the Company, through PLS, entered into a master repurchase agreement with one of PMT's wholly-owned subsidiaries, PennyMac Holdings, LLC ("PMH") (the "PMH Repurchase Agreement"), pursuant to which PMH may borrow from the Company for the purpose of financing PMH's participation certificates representing beneficial ownership in ESS. PLS then re-pledges such participation certificates to PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST (the "Issuer Trust") under a master repurchase agreement by and among PLS, the Issuer Trust and PennyMac, as guarantor (the "PC Repurchase Agreement"). The Issuer Trust was formed for the purpose of allowing PLS to finance MSRs and ESS relating to such MSRs (the "GNMA MSR Facility").

In connection with the GNMA MSR Facility, PLS pledges and/or sells to the Issuer Trust participation certificates representing beneficial interests in MSRs and ESS pursuant to the terms of the PC Repurchase Agreement. In return, the Issuer Trust (a) has issued to PLS, pursuant to the terms of an indenture, the Series 2016-MSRVF1 Variable Funding Note, dated December 19, 2016, known as the "PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST MSR Collateralized Notes, Series 2016-MSRVF1" (the "VFN"), and (b) may, from time to time pursuant to the terms of any supplemental indenture, issue to institutional investors additional term notes ("Term Notes"), in each case secured on a pari passu basis by the participation certificates relating to the MSRs and ESS. The maximum principal balance of the VFN is \$1,000,000,000.

The principal amount paid by PLS for the participation certificates under the PMH Repurchase Agreement is based upon a percentage of the market value of the underlying ESS. Upon PMH's repurchase of the participation certificates, PMH is required to repay PLS the principal amount relating thereto plus accrued interest (at a rate reflective of the current market and consistent with the weighted average note rate of the VFN and any outstanding Term Notes) to the date of such repurchase. PLS is then required to repay the Issuer Trust the corresponding amount under the PC Repurchase Agreement.

Prior to the Company's entry into the PMH Repurchase Agreement and PC Repurchase Agreement in connection with the GNMA MSR facility, the Company was a party to a repurchase agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC ("CSFB") (the "MSR Repo"), pursuant to which it financed Ginnie Mae MSRs and servicing advance receivables and pledged to CSFB all of its rights and interests in any Ginnie Mae MSRs it owned or

acquired, and a separate acknowledgement agreement with respect thereto, by and among Ginnie Mae, CSFB and the Company.

In connection with the MSR Repo described above, the Company and PMT entered into an underlying loan and security agreement, dated as of April 30, 2015, pursuant to which PMT was able to borrow up to \$150 million from the Company for the purpose of financing ESS (the "Underlying LSA"). In order to secure its borrowings, PMT pledged its ESS to the Company under the Underlying LSA and the Company, in turn, re-pledged such ESS to CSFB under the MSR Repo. The principal amount of the borrowings under the Underlying LSA was based upon a percentage of the market value of the ESS pledged by PMT, subject to the \$150 million sublimit described above. Pursuant to the Underlying LSA, PMT granted to the Company a security interest in all of its right, title and interest in, to and under the ESS pledged to secure the borrowings.

The Company and PMT agreed in connection with the Underlying LSA that PMT was required to repay the Company the principal amount of borrowings plus accrued interest to the date of such repayment, and the Company was required to repay CSFB the corresponding amount under the MSR Repo. Interest accrued on PMT's note relating to the Underlying LSA at a rate based on CSFB's cost of funds under the MSR Repo. PMT was also required to pay the Company a fee for the structuring of the Underlying LSA in an amount equal to the portion of the corresponding fee paid by the Company to CSFB and allocable to the \$150 million relating to the ESS financing. The note receivable was replaced by the PMH Repurchase Agreement upon the closing of the GNMA MSR facility.

Following is a summary of investing activities between the Company and PMT:

	Year ended December 31,									
		2016	2015			2014				
		(in thousands				(in thousands)				
Repurchase agreement with PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust:										
Activity during the year:										
Refinancing of note receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	150,000	\$	_	\$					
Interest income	\$	253	\$	_	\$	_				
Balance at end of year	\$	150,000	\$		\$					
Note receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust:										
Activity during the year:										
Advances to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	_	\$	168,546	\$	_				
Repayments and refinancing with repurchase agreement from PennyMac										
Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	(150,000)	\$	(18,546)	\$	_				
Interest income	\$	7,577	\$	3,343	\$	_				
Balance at end of year	\$		\$	150,000	\$					
Common shares of beneficial interest of PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust:										
Activity during the year:										
Dividends received from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	141	\$	207	\$	134				
Change in fair value of investment in common shares of PennyMac										
Mortgage Investment Trust		83		(437)		(140)				
	\$	224	\$	(230)	\$	(6)				
Balance at end of year:										
Fair value	\$	1,228	\$	1,145						
Number of shares		75		75						

Financing Activities

Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreements

Effective February 1, 2013, the Company entered into a master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement (the "2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement"), pursuant to which it sold to PMT or one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries the rights to receive certain ESS from MSRs acquired by the Company from banks and other third party financial institutions. The Company was generally required to service or subservice the related mortgage loans for the applicable Agency or investor. The terms of each transaction under the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement were subject to the terms thereof, as modified and supplemented by the terms of a confirmation executed in connection with such transaction.

To the extent the Company refinanced any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS sold to PMT, the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement contained recapture provisions requiring that the Company transfer to PMT, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the UPB of the newly originated mortgage loans. To the extent the fair value of the aggregate ESS to be transferred for the applicable month was less than \$200,000, the Company was, at its option, permitted to pay cash to PMT in an amount equal to such fair value instead of transferring such ESS.

On February 29, 2016, the parties terminated the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and all amendments thereto. In connection with the termination of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, PLS reacquired from PMH all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Fannie Mae ESS previously sold by PLS to PMH and then subject to such 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement.

On December 19, 2014, the Company entered into a second master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement with PMT (the "12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement"). The terms of the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, except that the Company only intends to sell ESS relating to Freddie Mac MSRs under the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement.

To the extent the Company refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS it sells to PMT, the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement also contains recapture provisions requiring that the Company transfer to PMT, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the UPB of the newly originated mortgage loans. To the extent the fair market value of the aggregate ESS to be transferred for the applicable month is less than \$200,000, the Company may, at its option, pay cash to PMT in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

On February 29, 2016, PLS also reacquired from PMT all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Freddie Mac ESS previously sold by PLS to PMT and then subject to such 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement. The 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement remains in full force and effect.

On December 19, 2016, the Company amended and restated a third master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement with PMT (the "12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement"). The terms of the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement, except that the Company only intends to sell ESS relating to Ginnie Mae MSRs under the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement. Pursuant to the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement, the Company may sell to PMT, from time to time, the right to receive participation certificates representing beneficial ownership in ESS arising from Ginnie Mae MSRs acquired by the Company, in which case the Company generally would be required to service or subservice the related mortgage loans for Ginnie Mae. The primary purpose of the amendment and restatement was to facilitate the continued financing of the ESS owned by PMT in connection with the parties' participation in the GNMA MSR Facility.

To the extent the Company refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS it has acquired, the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement also contains recapture provisions requiring that the Company transfer to PMT, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the newly originated mortgage loans. However, under the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement, in any month where the transferred ESS relating to newly originated Ginnie Mae mortgage loans is not equivalent to at least 90% of the product of the excess servicing fee rate

and the unpaid principal balance of the refinanced mortgage loans, the Company is also required to transfer additional ESS or cash in the amount of such shortfall. Similarly, in any month where the transferred ESS relating to modified Ginnie Mae mortgage loans is not equivalent to at least 90% of the product of the excess servicing fee rate and the unpaid principal balance of the modified mortgage loans, the 12/19/16 Spread Acquisition Agreement contains provisions that require the Company to transfer additional ESS or cash in the amount of such shortfall. To the extent the fair market value of the aggregate ESS to be transferred for the applicable month is less than \$200,000, the Company may, at its option, wire cash to PMT in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

Following is a summary of financing activity between the Company and PMT:

	Year ended December 31,					
		2016		2015		2014
			(in	thousands)		
Excess servicing spread financing:						
Issuance:						
Cash	\$	-	\$	271,554	\$	99,728
Pursuant to recapture agreement	\$	6,603	\$	6,728		7,342
Repayment	\$	(69,992)	\$	(78,578)	\$	(39,256)
Settlement	\$	(59,045)	\$	-	\$	-
Change in fair value	\$	(23,923)	\$	(3,810)	\$	(28,663)
Interest expense	\$	22,601	\$	25,365	\$	13,292
Recapture incurred pursuant to refinancings by the Company of mortgage loans						
subject to excess servicing spread financing included in Net gains on mortgage						
loans held for sale at fair value	\$	6,529	\$	7,049	\$	7,828

Investment Funds

The Company has investment management agreements with the Investment Funds pursuant to which it receives management fees consisting of base management fees and carried interest. The management fees are based on the lesser of the funds' net asset values or aggregate capital contributions. The base management fees accrue at annual rates ranging from 1.5% to 2.0% of the applicable amounts on which they are based.

The Carried Interest that the Company recognizes from the Investment Funds is determined by the Investment Funds' performance and its contractual rights to share in the Investments Funds' returns in excess of the preferred returns, if any, accruing to the funds' investors. The Company recognizes Carried Interest as a participation in the profits in the Investment Funds after the investors in the Investment Funds have achieved a preferred return as defined in the fund agreements. After the investors have achieved the preferred returns specified in the respective fund agreements, a "catch up" return accrues to the Company until it receives a specified percentage of the preferred return. Thereafter, the Company participates in future returns in excess of the preferred return at the rates specified in the fund agreements.

The amount of the Carried Interest that the Company receives depends on the Investment Funds' future performance. As a result, the amount of Carried Interest recorded by the Company at period end is subject to adjustment based on future results of the Investment Funds and may be reduced as a result of subsequent performance. However, the Company is not required to pay guaranteed returns to the Investment Funds and the amount of Carried Interest will only be reversed to the extent of amounts previously recognized.

The Investment Funds will continue in existence through December 31, 2017, subject to two one-year extensions at the Company's discretion, in accordance with the terms of the limited liability company and limited partnership agreements that govern the Investment Funds.

The Company also has loan servicing agreements with the Investment Funds. The loan servicing to be provided by the Company under the loan servicing agreements with the Investment Funds includes collecting principal, interest and escrow account payments, if any, with respect to mortgage loans, as well as managing loss mitigation, which may include, among other things, collection activities, loan workouts, modifications, foreclosures and short sales. The Company may also engage in certain loan origination activities that include refinancing mortgage loans and arranging financings that facilitate sales of real estate owned properties.

The loan servicing agreements with the Investment Funds generally provide for fee revenue, which varies depending on the type and quality of the loans being serviced. The Company is also entitled to certain customary market-based fees and charges. This arrangement was modified, effective January 1, 2012, with respect to one of the Investment Funds. At that time, the Company settled its accrued servicing fee rebate and amended its loan servicing agreement with such fund to charge scheduled servicing fees in place of the previous "at cost" servicing arrangement.

Amounts due from and payable to the Investment Funds are summarized below:

	Decem	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	(in tho	usands)
Carried Interest due from Investment Funds:		
PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund, LLC	\$ 42,427	\$ 41,893
PNMAC Mortgage Opportunity Fund Investors, LLC	28,479	28,033
	\$ 70,906	\$ 69,926
Receivable from Investment Funds:		
Management fees	\$ 500	\$ 655
Mortgage loan servicing fee rebate deposit	250	224
Expense reimbursements	238	45
Mortgage loan servicing fees	231	392
	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,316
Payable to Investment Funds:	_	
Deposits received to fund servicing advances	\$ 20,221	\$ 30,065
Other	172	364
	\$ 20,393	\$ 30,429

Exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC Unitholders

As discussed in Note 3, Significant Accounting Policies, the Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with PennyMac's existing unitholders on the date of the Company's initial public offering that will provide for the payment by the Company to PennyMac's exchanged unitholders in an amount equal to 85% of the amount of the benefits, if any, that the Company is deemed to realize as a result of (i) increases in tax basis resulting from such unitholders' exchanges and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Following is a summary of activity in *Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement*:

	 Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2015			2014	
)				
Activity during the year:						
Liability resulting from unit exchanges	\$ 2,190	\$	2,728	\$	5,346	
Payments under tax receivable agreement	\$ -	\$	(5,132)	\$	-	
Revaluation of liability	\$ (551)	\$	1,695	\$	(1,378)	
Balance at end of year	\$ 75,954	\$	74,315			

Note 5—Earnings Per Share of Common Stock

Basic earnings per share of common stock is determined using net income attributable to the Company's common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share of common stock is determined by dividing net income attributable to the Company's common stockholders by the weighted average number of dilutive shares of common stock outstanding during the year.

The Company applies the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive weighted average shares of common stock represented by the unvested stock-based compensation awards and the exchangeable PennyMac Class A units. The diluted earnings per share calculation assumes the exchange of these PennyMac Class A units for shares of common stock. Accordingly, earnings attributable to the Company's common stockholders is also adjusted to include the earnings allocated to the PennyMac Class A units after taking into account the income taxes applicable to the earnings attributable to the shares of common stock assumed to be exchanged.

The following table summarizes the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations:

	Year ended December 31,						
	_	2016	_	2015	_	2014	
		(in thousands, except per				e data)	
Dagia comings nor share of common stocky							
Basic earnings per share of common stock: Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ф	((070	Ф	47.220	Ф	26.042	
stockholders	\$	66,079	Э	47,228	\$	36,842	
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	Ф	22,161	ф	21,755		21,250	
Basic earnings per share of common stock	\$	2.98	\$	2.17	\$	1.73	
Diluted earnings per share of common stock:							
Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common							
stockholders	\$	66,079	\$	47,228	\$	36,842	
Effect of net income attributable to PennyMac Class A units exchangeable to							
common stock, net of income taxes		159,570		119,697		95,283	
Diluted net income attributable to common stockholders	\$	225,649	\$	166,925	\$	132,125	
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding		22,161		21,755		21,250	
Dilutive shares:		ĺ		ĺ		,	
PennyMac Class A units exchangeable to common stock		53,951		53,803		53,550	
Non-vested PennyMac Class A units issuable under unit-based stock		00,501		00,000		00,000	
compensation plan and exchangeable to common stock		_		427		1,083	
Common shares issuable under stock-based compensation plan		517		119		72	
Diluted weighted average shares of common stock outstanding		76,629	_	76,104	_	75,955	
	Φ.		Ф		₽		
Diluted earnings per share of common stock	\$	2.94	\$	2.17	\$	1.73	

The following table summarizes the anti-dilutive weighted-average number of outstanding stock options and performance-based restricted stock units ("RSUs"):

		Year ended December 31,						
	2	2016		2015		2014		
	(in	thousands	s, exce	ept exercise	price	data)		
Stock options (1)		1,829		1,748		976		
Performance-based RSUs (2)		2,054		2,358		1,055		
Total anti-dilutive stock-based compensation units		3,883		4,106		2,031		
Weighted-average exercise price of anti-dilutive stock options (1)	\$	15.81	\$	18.17	\$	18.23		

⁽¹⁾ Certain stock options were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the weighted-average exercise prices were above the average stock prices during the year.

Note 6—Loan Sales and Servicing Activities

The Company originates or purchases and sells mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market without recourse for credit losses. However, the Company maintains continuing involvement with the mortgage loans in the form of servicing arrangements and the liability under representations and warranties it makes to purchasers and insurers of the mortgage loans.

⁽²⁾ Certain performance-based RSUs were outstanding but not included in the computation of earnings per share because the performance thresholds included in such RSUs have not been achieved.

The following table summarizes cash flows between the Company and transferees as a result of the sale of mortgage loans in transactions where the Company maintains continuing involvement as servicer with the mortgage loans:

Year ended December 31,							
2016	2015	2014					
	(in thousands)						
49,633,909	\$ 36,679,638	\$ 18,793,619					
261,163	\$ 140,767	\$ 113,364					
8,274	\$ 9,842	\$ 16,796					
ĺ							
89,516,155	\$ 60,687,246	\$ 36,564,434					
2,545,970	\$ 1,561,483	\$ 852,826					
, ,							
735,263	\$ 361,515	\$ 181,522					
137,856	\$ 106,264	\$ 20,180					
2,552	\$ 755	\$ 591					
256,471	\$ 120,761	\$ 60,382					
8	49,633,909 261,163 8,274 89,516,155 2,545,970 735,263 137,856 2,552	(in thousands) 49,633,909 \$ 36,679,638 261,163 \$ 140,767 8,274 \$ 9,842 89,516,155 \$ 60,687,246 2,545,970 \$ 1,561,483 735,263 \$ 361,515 137,856 \$ 106,264 2,552 \$ 755					

⁽¹⁾ Net of guarantees paid to the Agencies

The Company's mortgage servicing portfolio in UPB is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016							
	1	Servicing rights owned		Contract servicing and subservicing in thousands)	<u>lo</u>	Total mortgage oans serviced		
Investor:								
Non-affiliated entities	\$	131,252,002	\$	_	\$ 1	31,252,002		
Affiliated entities				60,886,717		60,886,717		
Mortgage loans held for sale		2,101,283		<u>—</u>		2,101,283		
	\$	133,353,285	\$	60,886,717	\$ 1	94,240,002		
Commercial real estate loans subserviced for the Company	\$	_	\$	22,338	\$	22,338		
Delinquent mortgage loans:	_		_					
30 days	\$	3,240,640	\$	407,177	\$	3,647,817		
60 days		1,035,871		145,720		1,181,591		
90 days or more:								
Not in foreclosure		2,203,895		566,496		2,770,391		
In foreclosure		937,204		685,001		1,622,205		
Foreclosed		28,943		448,017		476,960		
	\$	7,446,553	\$	2,252,411	\$	9,698,964		
Bankruptcy	\$	793,517	\$	280,459	\$	1,073,976		
Custodial funds managed by the Company (1)	\$	3,097,365	\$	736,398	\$	3,833,763		

⁽¹⁾ Borrower and investor custodial cash accounts relate to mortgage loans serviced under the servicing agreements and are not recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company earns placement fees on certain of the custodial funds it manages on behalf of the mortgage loans' investors, which is recorded as part of the *Interest income* in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

	December 31, 2015						
	Servicing rights owned	Contract servicing and subservicing (in thousands)	Total mortgage loans serviced				
Investor:							
Non-affiliated entities	\$ 111,409,601	\$ —	\$ 111,409,601				
Affiliated entities	_	47,810,632	47,810,632				
Mortgage loans held for sale	1,052,485		1,052,485				
	\$ 112,462,086	\$ 47,810,632	\$ 160,272,718				
Commercial real estate loans subserviced for the Company	\$ —	\$ 14,454	\$ 14,454				
Delinquent mortgage loans:	_ _						
30 days	\$ 2,666,435	\$ 349,859	\$ 3,016,294				
60 days	834,617	136,924	971,541				
90 days or more:							
Not in foreclosure	1,270,236	788,410	2,058,646				
In foreclosure	656,617	1,180,014	1,836,631				
Foreclosed	23,372	542,031	565,403				
	\$ 5,451,277	\$ 2,997,238	\$ 8,448,515				
Bankruptcy	\$ 457,192	\$ 342,132	\$ 799,324				
Custodial funds managed by the Company (1)	\$ 2,242,146	\$ 502,751	\$ 2,744,897				

⁽¹⁾ Borrower and investor custodial cash accounts relate to mortgage loans serviced under the servicing agreements and are not recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company earns placement fees on certain of the custodial funds it manages on behalf of the mortgage loans' investors, which is recorded as part of the *Interest income* in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Following is a summary of the geographical distribution of mortgage loans included in the Company's servicing portfolio for the top five and all other states as measured by UPB:

		December 31,						
State		2016		2015				
		(in thousands)						
California	\$	42,303,952	\$	39,007,363				
Texas		16,037,426		12,191,722				
Virginia		13,143,510		9,816,114				
Florida		12,817,627		9,709,940				
Maryland		8,564,923		6,151,945				
All other states		101,372,564		83,395,634				
	\$	194,240,002	\$	160,272,718				

Note 7—Netting of Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risk for the IRLCs it makes to purchase or originate mortgage loans at specified interest rates, its inventory of mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs. The Company has elected to present net derivative asset and liability positions, and cash collateral obtained from (or posted to) its counterparties when subject to a master netting arrangement that is legally enforceable on all counterparties in the event of default. The derivatives that are not subject to a master netting arrangement are IRLCs.

Following are summaries of derivative assets and related netting amounts.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets

		December 31, 20	16	December 31, 2015				
	Gross amount of recognized assets	Gross amount offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amount of assets in the consolidated <u>balance sheet</u> (in thou	Gross amount of recognized assets asands)	Gross amount offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amount of assets in the consolidated balance sheet		
Derivatives not subject to master netting arrangements - Interest rate lock commitments	\$ 65,848	¢	\$ 65,848	\$ 45,885	¢	\$ 45,885		
	\$ 05,646	J —	\$ 05,646	\$ 45,005	р —	\$ 45,005		
Derivatives subject to a master netting arrangements:								
Forward purchase contracts	77,905	_	77,905	4,181		4,181		
Forward sale contracts	28,324		28,324	4,965		4,965		
MBS put options	3,934	_	3,934	404	_	404		
MBS call options	217		217	_				
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	3,109	_	3,109	1,832	_	1,832		
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	203		203	1,555		1,555		
Netting		(96,635)	(96,635)		(8,542)	(8,542)		
	113,692	(96,635)	17,057	12,937	(8,542)	4,395		
	\$ 179,540	\$ (96,635)	\$ 82,905	\$ 58,822	\$ (8,542)	\$ 50,280		

Derivative Assets, Financial Assets, and Collateral Held by Counterparty

The following table summarizes by significant counterparty the amount of derivative asset positions after considering master netting arrangements and financial instruments or cash pledged that do not meet the accounting guidance qualifying for netting.

	N		December 31, 2016 Gross amount not offset in the consolidated balance sheet				NI		Gross amo offset in consolid balance	ount in the lated	not	
	of a	et amount ssets in the nsolidated ance sheet	nancial ruments	colla	ash ateral eived	Net amount (in tho	of a	et amount essets in the ensolidated dance sheet ds)	nancial ruments	coll	ash ateral eived	Net amount
Interest rate lock												
commitments	\$	65,848	\$ _	\$		\$ 65,848	\$	45,885	\$ 	\$		\$ 45,885
Barclays Capital		12,002	_			12,002		72	_		_	72
RJ O'Brien		2,750				2,750		2,246	_			2,246
Jefferies & Co.		540				540		888			_	888
Goldman Sachs		_	_			_		471	_			471
Federal National												
Mortgage Association			_					453				453
Others		1,765				1,765		265	_			265
	\$	82,905	\$ 	\$		\$ 82,905	\$	50,280	\$ 	\$		\$ 50,280

Offsetting of Derivative Liabilities and Financial Liabilities

Following is a summary of net derivative liabilities and assets sold under agreements to repurchase and related netting amounts. As discussed above, all derivatives with the exception of IRLCs are subject to master netting arrangements. The assets sold under agreements to repurchase do not qualify for netting.

		Dece	mber 31, 201	6	December 31, 2015				
	Gross amount of recognized liabilities		ross amount ffset in the onsolidated alance sheet	Net amount of liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet (in the	Gross amount of recognized liabilities ousands)	of co	oss amount ffset in the nsolidated lance sheet	of	Net amount liabilities in the nsolidated lance sheet
Derivatives not subject to master netting arrangements -	.			.	0 2112	Ф		Ф	0.110
IRLCs	\$ 6,457	\$		\$ 6,457	\$ 2,112	\$	-	\$	2,112
Derivatives subject to a master netting arrangement:									
Forward purchase contracts	16,914			16,914	9,004		_		9,004
Forward sale contracts	85,035		_	85,035	7,497		_		7,497
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts			<u></u>		203				203
Call options on interest rate					47				47
futures purchase contracts	_	-	(96.044)	(96.044)	4/		(0.790)		
Netting	101.046		(86,044)	(86,044)	16.751		(9,780)		(9,780)
Takal daniarations	101,949		(86,044)	15,905	16,751	_	(9,780)	_	6,971
Total derivatives	108,406		(86,044)	22,362	18,863	_	(9,780)	_	9,083
Mortgage loans sold under agreements to repurchase:									
Amount outstanding	1,736,922	,	_	1,736,922	1,167,405		_	1	,167,405
Unamortized debt issuance									
costs	(1,808)		(1,808)	(674)				(674)
	1,735,114			1,735,114	1,166,731			1,166,731	
	\$ 1,843,520		(86,044)	\$ 1,757,476	\$ 1,185,594	\$	(9,780)		,175,814

Derivative Liabilities, Financial Liabilities, and Collateral Held by Counterparty

The following table summarizes by significant counterparty the amount of derivative liabilities and assets sold under agreements to repurchase after considering master netting arrangements and financial instruments or cash pledged that does not qualify under the accounting guidance for netting. All assets sold under agreements to repurchase are secured by sufficient collateral or have fair value that exceeds the liability amount recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

			December 31,	2016						Γ	December 31, 2015			
	Net amount	liabilities balance sheet			et amount f liabilities	not offset in consolidat	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet							
	in the consolidated balance shee		Financial instruments	coll	Cash ateral edged	_	Net amount (in thou	ba	in the consolidated alance sheet las) Financial instruments			Cash collateral pledged		Net amount
Interest rate lock commitments	\$ 6,45	7 §	S —	\$	_	\$	6,457	\$	2,112	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 2,112
Credit Suisse First Boston	,						ĺ		ĺ					Í
Mortgage Capital LLC	961,533	3	(960,988)		_		545		795,179		(794,470)			709
Bank of America, N.A.	349,638	}	(342,769)		_		6,869		271,130		(269,510)		_	1,620
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	189,750	Ó	(188,851)		_		905		49,763		(49,521)		_	242
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	135,322	2	(135,322)		_		_		672		_		_	672
Citibank, N.A.	81,55	5	(80,525)		_		1,030		55,948		(53,904)		_	2,044
Barclays Capital	28,46	7	(28,467)		_		_		_				_	_
Royal Bank of Canada	2,93	7	_		_		2,937		_		_		_	_
BNP Paribas	1,15		_		_		1,151		738		_		—	738
Federal National Mortgage														
Association	1,033	3	_		_		1,033		_		_		_	_
Goldman Sachs	823	3	_		_		823		_		_		_	
Others	612	2	_		_		612		946		_		_	946
	\$ 1,759,284	1 5	\$ (1,736,922)	\$		\$	22,362	\$ 1	,176,488	\$ (1,167,405)	\$		\$ 9,083

Note 8—Fair Value

The Company's consolidated financial statements include assets and liabilities that are measured based on their fair values. The application of fair value may be on a recurring or nonrecurring basis depending on the accounting principles applicable to the specific asset or liability and whether management has elected to carry the item at its fair value as discussed in the following paragraphs.

Fair Value Accounting Elections

Management identified all of its non-cash financial assets, its originated MSRs relating to loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5%, its purchased MSRs and its MSLs to be accounted for at fair value so changes in fair value will be reflected in income as they occur and more timely reflect the results of the Company's performance. Management has also identified its ESS financing to be accounted for at fair value as a means of hedging the related MSRs' fair value risk.

The Company's subsequent accounting for MSRs and MSLs is based on the class of MSR or MSL. Originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% are accounted for using the amortization method. Originated MSRs backed by loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5% and purchased MSRs financed in part by ESS are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income. MSLs are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Following is a summary of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2016					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
		(in the	ousands)			
Assets:						
Short-term investments	\$ 85,964	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 85,964		
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	<u> </u>	2,125,544	47,271	2,172,815		
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate lock commitments		_	65,848	65,848		
Forward purchase contracts		77,905		77,905		
Forward sales contracts	_	28,324	_	28,324		
MBS put options		3,934	_	3,934		
MBS call options		217		217		
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	3,109			3,109		
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	203		_	203		
Total derivative assets before netting	3,312	110,380	65,848	179,540		
Netting			_	(96,635)		
Total derivative assets	3,312	110,380	65,848	82,905		
Investment in PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	1,228		_	1,228		
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value			515,925	515,925		
	\$ 90,504	\$ 2,235,924	\$ 629,044	\$ 2,858,837		
Liabilities:						
Excess servicing spread financing at fair value payable to						
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 288,669	\$ 288,669		
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate lock commitments	_	_	6,457	6,457		
Forward purchase contracts		16,914		16,914		
Forward sales contracts		85,035	<u>—</u>	85,035		
Total derivative liabilities before netting		101,949	6,457	108,406		
Netting	_		_	(86,044)		
Total derivative liabilities		101,949	6,457	22,362		
Mortgage servicing liabilities at fair value		<u> </u>	15,192	15,192		
	\$ —	\$ 101,949	\$ 310,318	\$ 326,223		

	December 31, 2015					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
		(in the	ousands)			
Assets:						
Short-term investments	\$ 46,319	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 46,319		
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	· _	1,052,673	48,531	1,101,204		
Derivative assets:		, ,	,	, ,		
Interest rate lock commitments	_	_	45,885	45,885		
Forward purchase contracts		4,181	· —	4,181		
Forward sales contracts	_	4,965	_	4,965		
MBS put options	_	404	_	404		
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	1,832	_	_	1,832		
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	1,555	_	_	1,555		
Total derivative assets before netting	3,387	9,550	45,885	58,822		
Netting	_	_	_	(8,542)		
Total derivative assets	3,387	9,550	45,885	50,280		
Investment in PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	1,145	· —	·	1,145		
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value	_	_	660,247	660,247		
	\$ 50,851	\$ 1,062,223	\$ 754,663	\$ 1,859,195		
Liabilities:						
Excess servicing spread financing at fair value payable to						
PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 412,425	\$ 412,425		
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate lock commitments			2,112	2,112		
Forward purchase contracts		9,004	_	9,004		
Forward sales contracts		7,497		7,497		
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	203	_	_	203		
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	47			47		
Total derivative liabilities before netting	250	16,501	2,112	18,863		
Netting				(9,780)		
Total derivative liabilities	250	16,501	2,112	9,083		
Mortgage servicing liabilities at fair value			1,399	1,399		
	\$ 250	\$ 16,501	\$ 415,936	\$ 422,907		

As shown above, certain of the Company's mortgage loans held for sale, IRLCs, MSRs at fair value, ESS financing at fair value and MSLs are measured using Level 3 fair value inputs. Following are roll forwards of these items for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 where Level 3 fair value inputs were used:

	Year ended December 31, 2016						
	Mortgage loans held for sale		Net interest rate lock commitments (1) (in thous		Mortgage servicing <u>rights</u> sands)		Total
Assets:							
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$	48,531	\$	43,773	\$ 660,247	\$	752,551
Purchases		1,608,627			146		1,608,773
Sales		1,164,201)					(1,164,201)
Repayments		(38,420)		_	_		(38,420)
Interest rate lock commitments issued, net				429,598	_		429,598
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan							
sales		_			17,319		17,319
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:							
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk		3,469		_	_		3,469
Other factors				143,867	(161,787)		(17,920)
		3,469		143,867	(161,787)		(14,451)
Transfers of mortgage loans held for sale from Level 3 to							
Level 2 (2)		(410,735)					(410,735)
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage							
loans held for sale		<u> </u>		(557,847)			(557,847)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$	47,271	\$	59,391	\$ 515,925	\$	622,587
Changes in fair value recognized during the year relating to					_		
assets still held at December 31, 2016	\$	936	\$	59,391	\$ (161,787)	\$	(101,460)
						_	

⁽¹⁾ For the purpose of this table, the interest rate lock asset and liability positions are shown net.

⁽²⁾ Mortgage loans held for sale are transferred from "Level 3" to "Level 2" as a result of the mortgage loan becoming saleable into active mortgage markets pursuant to a loan modification, borrower reperformance or resolution of deficiencies found in the borrowers' credit files.

Year ended December 31, 2016				
Excess servicing spread financing	Mortgage servicing <u>liabilities</u> (in thousands)	Total		
\$ 412,425	\$ 1,399	\$ 413,824		
6,603		6,603		
22,601		22,601		
(69,992)		(69,992)		
(59,045)		(59,045)		
	10,139	10,139		
	14,991	14,991		
(23,923)	(11,337)	(35,260)		
\$ 288,669	\$ 15,192	\$ 303,861		
\$ (16,713)	\$ (11,337)	\$ (28,050)		
	Excess servicing spread financing \$ 412,425	Excess servicing spread financing Mortgage servicing liabilities (in thousands) \$ 412,425 \$ 1,399		

	Year ended December 31, 2015						
	Mortgage loans held for sale	Net interest rate lock commitments (1)	Mortgage servicing rights	Total			
		(in thou	sands)				
Assets:							
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 209,908	\$ 32,401	\$ 325,383	\$ 567,692			
Purchases	911,124		382,824	1,293,948			
Sales	(803,424)	_		(803,424)			
Repayments	(40,995)	_		(40,995)			
Interest rate lock commitments issued, net		271,692		271,692			
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan sales	_		18,013	18,013			
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:							
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	4,233	_	_	4,233			
Other factors		73,068	(65,973)	7,095			
	4,233	73,068	(65,973)	11,328			
Transfers of mortgage loans held for sale from Level 3 to							
Level 2 (2)	(232,315)	_		(232,315)			
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans							
held for sale		(333,388)		(333,388)			
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 48,531	\$ 43,773	\$ 660,247	\$ 752,551			
Changes in fair value recognized during the year relating to							
assets still held at December 31, 2015	\$ 4,305	\$ 43,773	\$ (65,973)	\$ (17,895)			

⁽¹⁾ For the purpose of this table, the interest rate lock asset and liability positions are shown net.

⁽²⁾ Mortgage loans held for sale are transferred from "Level 3" to "Level 2" as a result of the mortgage loan becoming saleable into active mortgage markets pursuant to a loan modification, borrower reperformance or resolution of deficiencies found in the borrowers' credit files.

			Year ended December 31, 2015				2015	
			Excess servicing spread financing		Mortgage servicing liabilities (in thousands)		_	Total
Liabilities:								
Balance, December 31, 2014			\$	191,166	\$	6,306	\$	197,472
Issuance of excess servicing spread financing:				,		ĺ		
For cash				271,554		_		271,554
Pursuant to a recapture agreement with PennyMac Mortgage I Trust	nve	estment		6,728				6,728
Mortgage servicing liabilities resulting from mortgage loan sale	s			_		20,442		20,442
Accrual of interest				25,365		´ —		25,365
Repayments				(78,578)		_		(78,578)
Changes in fair value included in income				(3,810)		(25,349)		(29,159)
Balance, December 31, 2015			\$	412,425	\$	1,399	\$	413,824
Changes in fair value recognized during the year relating to liab	iliti	ies still	_			<u> </u>	_	
outstanding at December 31, 2015			\$	(3,810)	\$	(25,349)	\$	(29,159)
		Mortgage	Year ended December 31, 2014					
		loans held	Net interest rate lock			Mortgage servicing		
		for sale		mitments (1)		rights		Total
	_	Tor sure	com	(in thou			_	10441
				(111 011 011)		
Assets:								
Balance December 31, 2013	\$	3,933	\$	6,761	\$	224,913	\$	235,607
Purchases		1,049,838		_		135,480		1,185,318
Sales		(577,968)		_		(10,881)		(588,849)
Repayments		(22,016)		_		_		(22,016)
Interest rate lock commitments issued, net				181,159				181,159
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan sales		_		_		22,733		22,733
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:								
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk		_		_		_		_
Other factors		(3,534)		22,741	_	(46,862)		(27,655)
		(3,534)		22,741		(46,862)		(27,655)
Transfers of mortgage loans held for sale from Level 3 to Level 2 (2)		(240,345)		_		_		(240,345)
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans								
held for sale				(178,260)				(178,260)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$	209,908	\$	32,401	\$	325,383	\$	567,692
Changes in fair value recognized during the year relating to assets still held at December 31, 2014	\$	(3,377)	\$	32,401	\$	(47,618)	\$	(18,594)

⁽¹⁾ For the purpose of this table, the interest rate lock asset and liability positions are shown net.

⁽²⁾ Mortgage loans held for sale are transferred from "Level 3" to "Level 2" as a result of the mortgage loan becoming saleable into active mortgage markets pursuant to a loan modification, borrower reperformance or resolution of deficiencies found in the borrowers' credit files.

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Excess servicing spread financing	Mortgage servicing <u>liabilities</u> (in thousands)	Total
Liabilities:			
Balance December 31, 2013	\$ 138,723	\$ —	\$ 138,723
Issuance of excess servicing spread financing:			
For cash	99,728		99,728
Pursuant to a recapture agreement with PennyMac Mortgage Investment			
Trust	7,342		7,342
Mortgage servicing liabilities resulting from mortgage loan sales	<u>—</u>	1,965	1,965
Accrual of interest	13,292		13,292
Repayments	(39,256)	_	(39,256)
Changes in fair value included in income	(28,663)	4,341	(24,322)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 191,166	\$ 6,306	\$ 197,472
Changes in fair value recognized during the year relating to liabilities still outstanding at December 31, 2014	\$ (28,663)	\$ 4,341	\$ (24,322)

The information used in the preceding roll forwards represents activity for any assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and identified as using "Level 3" significant fair value inputs at either the beginning or the end of the periods presented. The Company had transfers among the fair value levels arising from transfers of IRLCs to mortgage loans held for sale at fair value upon purchase or funding of the respective mortgage loans and from the return to salability in the active secondary market of certain mortgage loans held for sale.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value under the Fair Value Option

Net changes in fair values included in income for assets and liabilities carried at fair value as a result of management's election of the fair value option by income statement line item are summarized below:

				Year end	led Decembe	r 31,			
		2016			2015			2014	
	Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	Total	Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value (in	Net mortgage loan servicing fees thousands)	<u>Total</u>	Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	Total
Assets:									
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	\$ 513,331	\$ —	\$ 513,331	\$ 372,139	\$ —	\$ 372,139	\$ 264,312	\$ —	\$ 264,312
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value		(161,787)	(161,787)	<u></u>	(65,973)	(65,973)		(54,205)	(54,205)
	\$ 513,331	\$ (161,787)	\$ 351,544	\$ 372,139	\$ (65,973)	\$ 306,166	\$ 264,312	\$ (54,205)	\$ 210,107
Liabilities:									_
Excess servicing spread financing at fair value payable to PennyMac Mortgage									
Investment Trust	\$ —	\$ 23,923	\$ 23,923	\$ —	\$ 3,810	\$ 3,810	\$ —	\$ 28,663	\$ 28,663
Mortgage servicing liabilities at fair value	<u> </u>	11,337	11,337		25,349	25,349		(4,341)	(4,341)
	\$ —	\$ 35,260	\$ 35,260	\$	\$ 29,159	\$ 29,159	\$	\$ 24,322	\$ 24,322

Following are the fair value and related principal amounts due upon maturity of assets accounted for under the fair value option:

	December 31, 2016				
	Fair value	Principal amount due upon maturity (in thousands)	Difference		
Mortgage loans held for sale:					
Current through 89 days delinquent	\$ 2,148,947	\$ 2,077,034	\$ 71,913		
90 days or more delinquent:					
Not in foreclosure	19,227	19,399	(172)		
In foreclosure	4,641	4,850	(209)		
	\$ 2,172,815	\$ 2,101,283	\$ 71,532		
	~				
	D	ecember 31, 2015			
	Fair value	Principal amount due upon maturity (in thousands)	Difference		
Mortgage loans held for sale:	Fair	Principal amount due upon maturity	<u>Difference</u>		
Mortgage loans held for sale: Current through 89 days delinquent	Fair	Principal amount due upon maturity	Difference \$ 52,234		
	Fair value	Principal amount due upon <u>maturity</u> (in thousands)			
Current through 89 days delinquent	Fair value	Principal amount due upon <u>maturity</u> (in thousands)			
Current through 89 days delinquent 90 days or more delinquent:	Fair value \$ 1,068,548	Principal amount due upon maturity (in thousands) \$ 1,016,314	\$ 52,234		

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Following is a summary of assets that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

		Dec	cember 31, 2016	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(in thousands)	
Mortgage servicing rights at lower of amortized				
cost or fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,093,242	\$ 1,093,242
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans			1,152	1,152
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,094,394	\$ 1,094,394
		De	cember 31, 2015	
	Level 1	Level	2 Level 3	Total
		(in thousands)	
Mortgage servicing rights at lower of amortized	Ф	Ф	Ф 202 001	Ф 202 001
cost or fair value	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 202,991</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 202,991</u>	\$ 202,991

The following table summarizes the total gains (losses) on assets measured at fair values on a nonrecurring basis:

Year ended December 31,			
2016	2015	2014	
\$ (60,487)	\$ (37,437)	\$ (5,178)	
(86)		_	
\$ (60,573)	\$ (37,437)	\$ (5,178)	
	\$ (60,487) (86)	2016 2015 \$ (60,487) \$ (37,437) (86) —	

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Carried at Amortized Cost

The Company's Financing receivable from PMT, Assets sold under agreements to repurchase, Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements, Notes payable, Obligations under capital lease and amounts receivable from and payable to the Advised Entities are carried at amortized cost.

The Company's borrowings carried at amortized cost do not have observable inputs and the fair value is measured using management's estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. The Company has classified these financial instruments as "Level 3" fair value liabilities due to the lack of observable inputs to estimate their fair values.

The Company has concluded that the fair value of the Financing receivable from PMT and the receivables from and payables to the Advised Entities approximate the carrying value due to their short terms and/or variable interest rates.

Valuation Techniques and Inputs

Most of the Company's financial assets, a portion of its MSRs and its ESS financing and MSLs are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income. Certain of the Company's financial assets and all of its MSRs, ESS and MSLs are "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities which require the use of unobservable inputs that are significant to the estimation of the items' fair values. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own judgments about the factors that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, and are based on the best information available under the circumstances.

Due to the difficulty in estimating the fair values of "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, management has assigned the responsibility for estimating the fair value of these items to specialized staff and subjects the valuation process to significant senior management oversight. The Company's Financial Analysis and Valuation group (the "FAV group") is the Company's specialized staff responsible for estimating the fair values of "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities other than IRLCs.

With respect to the non-IRLC "Level 3" valuations, the FAV group reports to the Company's senior management valuation committee, which oversees and approves the valuations. The FAV group monitors the models used for valuation of the Company's "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, including the models' performance versus actual results, and reports those results to the Company's senior management valuation committee. During 2016, the Company's senior management valuation committee included the Company's chief executive, financial, business development, risk and asset/liability management officers.

The FAV group is responsible for reporting to the Company's senior management valuation committee on a monthly basis on the changes in the valuation of the "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, including major factors affecting the valuation and any changes in model methods and inputs. To assess the reasonableness of its valuations, the FAV group presents an analysis of the effect on the valuation of changes to the significant inputs to the models.

With respect to IRLCs, the Company has assigned responsibility for developing fair values to its Capital Markets Risk Management staff. The fair values developed by the Capital Markets Risk Management staff are reviewed

by the Company's Capital Markets Operations group.

Following is a description of the techniques and inputs used in estimating the fair values of "Level 2" and "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Most of the Company's mortgage loans held for sale at fair value are saleable into active markets and are therefore categorized as "Level 2" fair value assets and their fair values are determined using their quoted market or contracted selling price or market price equivalent.

Certain of the Company's mortgage loans held for sale may become non-saleable into active markets due to identification of a defect by the Company or to the repurchase by the Company of a mortgage loan with an identified defect. The Company may also purchase certain delinquent government guaranteed or insured mortgage loans from Ginnie Mae guaranteed pools in its mortgage loan servicing portfolio.

The Company's right to purchase delinquent government guaranteed or insured mortgage loans arises as the result of the borrower's failure to make payments for at least three consecutive months preceding the month of repurchase by the Company and provides an alternative to the Company's obligation to continue advancing principal and interest at the coupon rate of the related Ginnie Mae security. Such repurchased mortgage loans may be resold to third-party investors and thereafter may be repurchased to the extent eligible for resale into a new Ginnie Mae guaranteed pool.

To the extent such mortgage loans have not become saleable into another Ginnie Mae guaranteed security by becoming current either through the borrower's reperformance or through completion of a modification of the mortgage loan's terms, the Company measures such mortgage loans along with mortgage loans with identified defects using "Level 3" fair value inputs.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's "Level 3" fair value mortgage loans held for sale at fair value are discount rates, home price projections, voluntary prepayment/resale speeds and total prepayment speeds. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation could result in a significant change to the mortgage loans' fair value measurement. Increases in home price projections are generally accompanied by an increase in voluntary prepayment speeds.

Following is a quantitative summary of key "Level 3" fair value inputs used in the valuation of mortgage loans held for sale at fair value:

	December 31,	
Key inputs	2016	2015
Discount rate:		
Range	2.6% - 8.8%	2.5% - 9.1%
Weighted average	3.0%	2.8%
Twelve-month projected housing price index change:		
Range	2.0% - 4.5%	1.8% - 5.0%
Weighted average	3.7%	3.7%
Voluntary prepayment / resale speed (1):		
Range	0.1% - 24.4%	0.6% - 20.1%
Weighted average	20.9%	16.6%
Total prepayment speed (2):		
Range	0.1% - 39.8%	0.7% - 37.6%
Weighted average	34.3%	30.9%

⁽¹⁾ Voluntary prepayment/resale speed is measured using Life Voluntary Conditional Prepayment Rate ("CPR").

⁽²⁾ Total prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Changes in fair value attributable to changes in instrument specific credit risk are measured by reference to the change in the respective mortgage loan's delinquency status and performance history at period end from the later of the beginning of the period or acquisition date. Changes in fair value of mortgage loans held for sale are included in *Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value* in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Lock Commitments

The Company categorizes IRLCs as a "Level 3" fair value asset or liability. The Company estimates the fair value of an IRLC based on quoted Agency MBS prices, its estimate of the fair value of the MSRs it expects to receive in the sale of the mortgage loans and the probability that the mortgage loan will fund or be purchased (the "pull-through rate").

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's IRLCs are the pull-through rate and the MSR component of the Company's estimate of the fair value of the mortgage loans it has committed to purchase. Significant changes in the pull-through rate or the MSR component of the IRLCs, in isolation, could result in significant changes in fair value measurement. The financial effects of changes in these inputs are generally inversely correlated as increasing interest rates have a positive effect on the fair value of the MSR component of IRLC fair value, but increase the pull-through rate for the mortgage loan principal and interest payment cash flow component, which has decreased in fair value. Changes in fair value of IRLCs are included in *Net gains on mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value* and may be allocated to *Net mortgage loan servicing fees* as a hedge of the fair value of MSRs in the consolidated statements of income.

Following is a quantitative summary of key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of IRLCs:

	December 31,		
Key inputs	2016	2015	
Pull-through rate:			
Range	35.0% - 100.0%	54.1% - 100.0%	
Weighted average	84.9%	90.1%	
Mortgage servicing rights value expressed as:			
Servicing fee multiple:			
Range	1.2 - 5.9	1.0 - 5.8	
Weighted average	4.3	4.4	
Percentage of unpaid principal balance:			
Range	0.3% - 2.8%	0.2% - 3.8%	
Weighted average	1.3%	1.5%	

Hedging Derivatives

The Company estimates the fair value of commitments to sell mortgage loans based on quoted MBS prices. These derivative financial instruments are categorized by the Company as "Level 1" fair value assets and liabilities for those based on exchange traded market prices or as "Level 2" fair value assets and liabilities for those based on observable MBS prices or interest rate volatilities in the MBS market. Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are included in *Net gains on mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value*, or *Net mortgage loan servicing fees-Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities*, as applicable, in the consolidated statements of income.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs are categorized as "Level 3" fair value assets. The Company uses a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of MSRs. This approach consists of projecting net servicing cash flows discounted at a rate that

management believes market participants would use in their determinations of fair value. The key inputs used in the estimation of the fair value of MSRs include the prepayment rates of the underlying mortgage loans, the applicable pricing spread (discount rate), and the per-loan annual cost to service the respective mortgage loans. Changes in the fair value of MSRs are included in *Net mortgage loan servicing fees—Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities* in the consolidated statements of income.

Following are the key inputs used in determining the fair value of MSRs at the time of initial recognition, excluding MSR purchases:

			Year ended I	December 31,		
	2016			2015		14
	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost
			orincipal balance o			
MSR and pool characteristics:	(.88.	
Amount recognized	\$17,319	\$560,212	\$18,013	\$454,840	\$24,698	\$185,152
Unpaid principal balance of underlying mortgage loans	\$1,452,779	\$44,827,516	\$1,463,150	\$32,849,718	\$1,982,505	\$15,362,240
Weighted average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	33	30	33	34	33	31
Key inputs:						
Pricing spread (1):						
Range	7.2%-10.5%	7.2%-14.4%	7.0% - 14.4%	6.8% - 16.2%	7.8% - 16.2%	6.8% - 15.7%
Weighted average	9.2%	9.5%	9.3%	9.2%	11.4%	10.8%
Annual total prepayment speed (2):						
Range	3.3%-53.8%	2.8%-50.9%	1.9% - 62.4%	2.5% - 50.0%	7.6% - 46.1%	7.6% - 47.8%
Weighted average	11.8%	9.0%	11.8%	8.9%	9.3%	8.3%
Life (in years):						
Range	0.5-11.9	1.3-12.9	1.1-12.3	1.3 -12.0	1.5 -7.5	1.4 -7.5
Weighted average	6.8	8.1	6.5	7.2	6.9	7.0
Per-loan annual cost of servicing:						
Range	\$68-\$105	\$68-\$106	\$59 - \$101	\$59 - \$95	\$53 - \$100	\$53 - \$100
Weighted average	\$88	\$89	\$77	\$78	\$86	\$84

⁽¹⁾ Pricing spread represents a margin that is applied to a reference interest rates forward rate curve to develop periodic discount rates. The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSRs.

⁽²⁾ Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Following is a quantitative summary of key inputs used in the valuation and assessment for impairment of the Company's MSRs at year end and the effect on the fair value from adverse changes in those inputs (weighted averages are based upon UPB):

	Decembe	r 31, 2016	Decembe	r 31, 2015	
	Fair	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	
	value	cost yalue, unpaid prii	value	cost	
		g value, unpaid prii ans and effect on fa			
MSR and pool characteristics:					
Carrying value	\$515,925	\$1,111,747	\$660,247	\$751,688	
Unpaid principal balance of underlying mortgage					
loans	\$43,667,165	\$85,509,941	\$54,182,477	\$56,420,227	
Weighted average note interest rate	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	3.8%	
Weighted average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	32	31	32	32	
Key inputs:					
Pricing spread (1):					
Range	7.6% - 14.9%	7.6% - 14.9%	7.2% - 14.1%	7.2% - 12.8%	
Weighted average	10.1%	10.7%	8.9%	8.9%	
Effect on fair value of (2):					
5% adverse change	(\$9,097)	(\$22,382)	(\$11,115)	(\$13,467)	
10% adverse change	(\$17,872)	(\$43,889)	(\$21,857)	(\$26,472)	
20% adverse change	(\$34,516)	(\$84,464)	(\$42,283)	(\$51,183)	
Average life (in years):					
Range	1.3 - 8.6	1.6 - 9.4	1.9 - 9.0	1.8 - 9.1	
Weighted average	6.7	8.1	6.9	7.4	
Prepayment speed (3):					
Range	7.0% - 46.7%	6.6% - 43.9%	5.3% - 43.8%	5.7% - 46.7%	
Weighted average	10.3%	8.7%	9.7%	9.5%	
Effect on fair value of (2):					
5% adverse change	(\$8,818)	(\$16,636)	(\$12,475)	(\$14,360)	
10% adverse change	(\$17,336)	(\$32,750)	(\$24,499)	(\$28,197)	
20% adverse change	(\$33,533)	(\$63,513)	(\$47,286)	(\$54,406)	
Annual per-loan cost of servicing:					
Range	\$78-\$101	\$79-\$101	\$68 – \$97	\$68 – \$95	
Weighted average	\$92	\$92	\$86	\$84	
Effect on fair value of (2):					
5% adverse change	(\$5,612)	(\$8,890)	(\$6,812)	(\$5,725)	
10% adverse change	(\$11,225)	(\$17,781)	(\$13,624)	(\$11,451)	
20% adverse change	(\$22,450)	(\$35,562)	(\$27,247)	(\$22,901)	

⁽¹⁾ The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSRs.

The preceding sensitivity analyses are limited in that they were performed at a particular point in time; only contemplate the movements in the indicated variables; do not incorporate changes to other variables; are subject to the accuracy of various models and inputs used; and do not incorporate other factors that would affect the Company's

⁽²⁾ For MSRs carried at fair value, an adverse change in one of the above-mentioned key inputs is expected to result in a reduction in fair value which will be recognized in income. For MSRs carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value, an adverse change in one of the above-mentioned key inputs may result in recognition of MSR impairment. The extent of the recognized MSR impairment will depend on the relationship of fair value to the carrying value of such MSRs.

⁽³⁾ Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

overall financial performance in such events, including operational adjustments made by management to account for changing circumstances. For these reasons, the preceding estimates should not be viewed as earnings forecasts.

Mortgage Servicing Liabilities

MSLs are categorized as "Level 3" fair value liabilities. The Company uses a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of MSLs. This approach consists of projecting net servicing cash flows discounted at a rate that management believes market participants would use in their determinations of fair value. The key inputs used in the estimation of the fair value of MSLs include the prepayment rates of the underlying mortgage loans, the applicable pricing spread (discount rate), and the per-loan annual cost to service the respective mortgage loans. Changes in the fair value of MSLs are included in *Net servicing fees—Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities* in the consolidated statements of income.

Following are the key inputs used in determining the fair value of MSLs:

	December 31,		
	2016	2015	
MSL and pool characteristics:			
Carrying value (in thousands)	\$15,192	\$1,399	
Unpaid principal balance of underlying mortgage loans			
(in thousands)	\$2,074,896	\$806,897	
Weighted average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	25	25	
Key inputs:			
Pricing spread (1)	8.0%	6.4%	
Average life (in years)	3.7	3.4	
Prepayment speed (2)	31.7%	33.1%	
Annual per-loan cost of servicing	\$497	\$258	

⁽¹⁾ The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSLs.

(2) Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Excess Servicing Spread Financing at Fair Value

The Company categorizes ESS as a "Level 3" fair value liability. Because the ESS is a claim to a portion of the cash flows from MSRs, the fair value measurement of the ESS is similar to that of MSRs. The Company uses the same discounted cash flow approach to measuring the ESS as used to measure MSRs except that certain inputs relating to the cost to service the mortgage loans underlying the MSR and certain ancillary income are not included as these cash flows do not accrue to the holder of the ESS. The key inputs used in the estimation of ESS fair value include pricing spread (discount rate) and prepayment speed. Significant changes to either of those inputs in isolation could result in a significant change in the fair value of ESS. Changes in these key inputs are not necessarily directly related.

ESS is generally subject to fair value increases when mortgage interest rates increase. Increasing mortgage interest rates normally slow mortgage refinancing activity. Decreased refinancing activity increases the life of the mortgage loans underlying the ESS, thereby increasing its fair value, which is owed to PMT. Increases in the fair value of ESS decrease income and are included in *Net mortgage loan servicing fees-Amortization, impairment and change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities*.

Following are the key inputs used in determining the fair value of ESS financing:

	December 31,		
	2016	2015	
Carrying value (in thousands)	\$288,669	\$412,425	
ESS and pool characteristics:			
Unpaid principal balance of underlying mortgage loans (in thousands)	\$32,376,359	\$51,966,405	
Average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	34	32	
Average excess servicing spread (in basis points)	19	17	
Key inputs:			
Pricing spread (1):			
Range	3.8% - 4.8%	4.8% - 6.5%	
Weighted average	4.4%	5.7%	
Average life (in years):			
Range	1.4 - 8.6	1.4 - 9.0	
Weighted average	6.8	6.9	
Annualized prepayment speed (2):			
Range	7.0% - 41.3%	5.2% - 52.4%	
Weighted average	10.5%	9.6%	

⁽¹⁾ The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to ESS.

Note 9—Mortgage Loans Held for Sale at Fair Value

Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value include the following:

	December 31,					
	2016	2015				
	(in thousands)					
Government-insured or guaranteed	\$ 1,984,020	\$ 992,805				
Conventional conforming	141,524	59,868				
Purchased from Ginnie Mae pools serviced by the Company	40,437	42,600				
Repurchased pursuant to representations and warranties	6,834	5,931				
	\$ 2,172,815	\$ 1,101,204				
Fair value of mortgage loans pledged to secure:						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 1,422,255	\$ 833,748				
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	702,919	245,741				
	\$ 2,125,174	\$ 1,079,489				

⁽²⁾ Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Note 10—Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company had the following derivative financial instruments recorded on its consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2015				
		Fair	value		Fair	value			
Instrument	Notional amount	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Notional amount	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities			
			(in thousa	ands)					
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:									
Interest rate lock commitments	4,279,611	\$ 65,848	\$ 6,457	3,487,366	\$ 45,885	\$ 2,112			
Forward purchase contracts	12,746,191	77,905	16,914	5,254,293	4,181	9,004			
Forward sales contracts	16,577,942	28,324	85,035	6,230,811	4,161	7,497			
MBS put options	1,175,000	3,934	65,055	1,275,000	404	7,497			
MBS call options	1,600,000	217	<u>—</u>	1,273,000	404				
Put options on interest rate futures	1,000,000	217			<u> </u>				
•									
purchase contracts	1 125 000	2 100		1 (50 000	1 022	202			
Call antique an interest note fatures	1,125,000	3,109	-	1,650,000	1,832	203			
Call options on interest rate futures	000 000	202		600,000	1.555	477			
purchase contracts	900,000	203		600,000	1,555	47			
Interest rate swap futures purchase	200.000								
contracts	200,000			_					
Total derivatives before netting		179,540	108,406		58,822	18,863			
Netting		(96,635)	(86,044)		(8,542)	(9,780)			
		\$ 82,905	\$ 22,362		\$ 50,280	\$ 9,083			
Deposits placed with (received from)		<u></u> -				- 			
derivative counterparties, net		\$ 10,591			\$ (1,238)				
,									

The following table summarizes the notional value activity for derivative contracts used in the Company's hedging activities:

	Year ended December 31, 2016						
Instrument	Balance beginning of year	Additions (in the	Dispositions/ expirations ousands)	Balance end of year			
Forward purchase contracts	5,254,293	210,412,697	(202,920,799)	12,746,191			
Forward sale contracts	6,230,811	262,202,884	(251,855,753)	16,577,942			
MBS put options	1,275,000	19,225,000	(19,325,000)	1,175,000			
MBS call options	_	1,600,000	_	1,600,000			
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	1,650,000	15,331,000	(15,856,000)	1,125,000			
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	600,000	5,687,500	(5,387,500)	900,000			
Put options on interest rate futures sale contracts	_	9,436,000	(9,436,000)	_			
Call options on interest rate futures sale contracts		550,000	(550,000)				
Treasury futures purchase contracts		585,800	(585,800)	_			
Treasury futures sale contracts	_	585,800	(585,800)	_			
Interest rate swap futures purchase contracts	_	400,000	(200,000)	200,000			
Interest rate swap futures sale contracts		200,000	(200,000)				

	Year ended December 31, 2015						
Instrument	Balance beginning of year	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Balance end of year			
		(in tho	usands)				
Forward purchase contracts	2,634,218	103,571,212	(100,951,137)	5,254,293			
Forward sale contracts	3,901,851	137,061,118	(134,732,158)	6,230,811			
MBS put options	340,000	3,902,500	(2,967,500)	1,275,000			
MBS call options	_	160,000	(160,000)	_			
Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	755,000	8,790,000	(7,895,000)	1,650,000			
Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	630,000	6,055,000	(6,085,000)	600,000			
Put options on interest rate futures sale contracts	50,000	50,000	(100,000)	_			
Call options on interest rate futures sale contracts		35,100	(35,100)				
		Year ended De	cember 31, 2014				
	Balance beginning of		Dispositions/	Balance end of			
Instrument	Balance beginning of year	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Balance end of year			
Instrument	beginning of			end of			
	beginning of year	(in tho	expirations ousands)	end of year			
Forward purchase contracts	beginning of year	(in tho	expirations ousands) (44,611,868)	end of year 2,634,218			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts	beginning of year 1,418,527 2,659,000	(in tho 45,827,559 63,117,808	expirations usands) (44,611,868) (61,874,957)	end of year 2,634,218 3,901,851			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000	(in tho	expirations ousands) (44,611,868)	end of year 2,634,218			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options	beginning of year 1,418,527 2,659,000	(in tho 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000	expirations usands) (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000)	end of year 2,634,218 3,901,851			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000	(in tho 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000	expirations dusands) (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000	(in the 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000 2,997,500	expirations (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000) (2,242,500)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000 — 755,000			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000	(in the 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000 2,997,500 2,385,000	expirations (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000) (2,242,500) (1,755,000)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000 — 755,000 630,000			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Put options on interest rate futures sale contracts	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000 	(in the 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000 2,997,500 2,385,000 425,000	expirations (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000) (2,242,500) (1,755,000) (375,000)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000 — 755,000 630,000			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Put options on interest rate futures sale contracts Call options on interest rate futures sale contracts	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000 	(in the 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000 2,997,500 2,385,000 425,000 1,025,000	expirations (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000) (2,242,500) (1,755,000) (375,000) (1,025,000)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000 — 755,000 630,000			
Forward purchase contracts Forward sale contracts MBS put options MBS call options Put options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Call options on interest rate futures purchase contracts Put options on interest rate futures sale contracts Call options on interest rate futures sale contracts Treasury futures purchase contracts	1,418,527 2,659,000 185,000 	(in the 45,827,559 63,117,808 1,730,000 590,000 2,997,500 2,385,000 425,000 1,025,000 148,900	expirations (44,611,868) (61,874,957) (1,575,000) (695,000) (2,242,500) (1,755,000) (375,000) (1,025,000) (148,900)	2,634,218 3,901,851 340,000 — 755,000 630,000			

Following are the gains (losses) recognized by the Company on derivative financial instruments and the income statement line items where such gains and losses are included:

Eurodollar futures sales contracts

26,000

(26,000)

		Year	end:	ed Decembe	December 31,		
Hedged item	Income statement line	 2016		2015		2014	
			(in	thousands)			
Interest rate lock commitments and mortgage	Net gains (losses) on mortgage						
loans held for sale	loans held for sale	\$ 20,619	\$	(48,960)	\$ ((109,771)	
	Net mortgage loan servicing						
Mortgage servicing rights	fees	\$ 26,405	\$	(7,717)	\$	26,840	

Note 11—Mortgage Servicing Rights

Carried at Fair Value:

The activity in MSRs carried at fair value is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2015	2014			
		(in thousands)				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 660,247	\$ 325,383	\$ 224,913			
Additions:						
Purchases	146	382,824	135,480			
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan sales	17,319	18,013	24,698			
	17,465	400,837	160,178			
Sales			(10,881)			
Change in fair value due to:						
Changes in valuation inputs used in valuation model (1)	(80,244)	7,352	(9,447)			
Other changes in fair value (2)	(81,543)	(73,325)	(39,380)			
Total change in fair value	(161,787)	(65,973)	(48,827)			
Balance at end of year	\$ 515,925	\$ 660,247	\$ 325,383			
	Decemb	December 31,				
	2016	2015				
	(in tho	usands)				
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights pledged to secure:						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 403,099	\$ 37,705				
Note payable	106,748	20,881				
	\$ 509,847	\$ 58,586				

⁽¹⁾ Principally reflects changes in discount rates and prepayment speed inputs, primarily due to changes in market interest rates.

⁽²⁾ Represents changes due to realization of cash flows.

Carried at Lower of Amortized Cost or Fair Value:

The activity in MSRs carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,						
	2016	2015	2014				
A (* 1)		(in thousands)					
Amortized cost:	ф. 7 00 0	25 0 415 245	Φ 262 272				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 798,92		\$ 263,373				
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan sales	560,2		185,152				
Amortization	(139,60	(66) (71,160)	(33,280)				
Application of valuation allowance to write down mortgage servicing rights with other-than-temporary impairment	(12,7	77) —	_				
Balance at end of year	1,206,69		415,245				
Valuation allowance:							
Balance at beginning of year	(47,2)	(9,800)	(4,622)				
Additions	(60,48		(5,178)				
Application of valuation allowance to write down mortgage servicing		, , , ,					
rights with other-than-temporary impairment	12,7	77 —					
Balance at end of year	(94,94	47) (47,237)	(9,800)				
Mortgage servicing rights, net	\$ 1,111,74		\$ 405,445				
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights at end of year	\$ 1,112,30	02 \$ 766,345	\$ 416,802				
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights at beginning of year	\$ 766,34		\$ 269,422				
	Dec	cember 31,					
	2016	2015					
	(in	thousands)					
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights pledged to secure:	Ì	ŕ					
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 1,076,22	23 \$ 744,974					
Note payable	31,60						
, ,	\$ 1,107,82						
	- , . , . ,						

The following table summarizes the Company's estimate of future amortization of its existing MSRs. This projection was developed using the inputs used by management in its December 31, 2016 valuation of MSRs. The inputs underlying the following estimate will change as market conditions and portfolio composition and behavior change, causing both actual and projected amortization levels to change over time.

Year ending December 31,	Estimated MSR amortization (in thousands)
2017	\$ 134,697
2018	123,738
2019	112,616
2020	101,852
2021	91,814
Thereafter	641,977
	\$ 1,206,694

Servicing fees relating to MSRs are recorded in *Net mortgage loan servicing fees—Loan servicing fees—From non-affiliates* on the consolidated statements of income; late charges and other ancillary fees relating to MSRs are recorded in *Net mortgage loan servicing fees—Loan servicing fees—Ancillary and other fees* on the consolidated statements of income. The fees are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,						
	2016 201			2015		2014	
	(in thousands)						
Contractual servicing fees	\$	385,633	\$	290,474	\$	173,005	
Ancillary and other fees:		ĺ		ŕ		ŕ	
Late charges		19,341		5,835		4,320	
Other		4,706		2,266		1,257	
	\$	409,680	\$	298,575	\$	178,582	

Mortgage Servicing Liabilities at Fair Value:

The activity in mortgage servicing liability carried at fair value is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,						
	2016			2015		2014	
			(in	thousands)			
Balance at beginning of year	\$	1,399	\$	6,306	\$	_	
Mortgage servicing liabilities accepted for cash		10,139				_	
Mortgage servicing liabilities resulting from mortgage loan sales		14,991		20,442		1,965	
Changes in fair value due to:							
Changes in valuation inputs used in valuation model (1)		5,264		(15,653)		8,005	
Other changes in fair value (2)		(16,601)		(9,696)		(3,664)	
Total change in fair value		$\overline{(11,337)}$		(25,349)		4,341	
Balance at end of year	\$	15,192	\$	1,399	\$	6,306	

⁽¹⁾ Principally reflects changes in discount rates and prepayment speed inputs, primarily due to changes in market interest rates.

Note 12—Carried Interest Due from Investment Funds

The activity in the Company's Carried Interest due from Investment Funds is summarized as follows:

	Year ended December 31,						
	2016			2015		2014	
			(in	thousands)			
Balance at beginning of year	\$	69,926	\$	67,298	\$	61,142	
Carried Interest recognized during the year		980		2,628		6,156	
Balance at end of year	\$	70,906	\$	69,926	\$	67,298	

The amount of the Carried Interest that will be received by the Company depends on the Investment Funds' future performance. As a result, the amount of Carried Interest recorded by the Company is based on the cash flows that would be produced assuming termination of the Investment Funds at year end and may be reduced in future periods based on the performance of the Investment Funds in those periods. However, the Company is not required to pay

⁽²⁾ Represents changes due to realization of cash flows.

guaranteed returns to the Investment Funds and the amount of any reduction to Carried Interest will be limited to the amounts previously recognized.

Management expects the Carried Interest to be collected by the Company when the Investment Funds liquidate. The Investment Funds will continue in existence through December 31, 2017, as a result of PCM's election to exercise the first of such three one-year extensions provided in their limited liability company and limited partnership agreements.

Note 13—Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Building Improvements

Furniture, fixtures, equipment and building improvements is summarized below:

	December 31,		
	2016	2015	
	(in thou	usands)	
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and building improvements	\$ 48,713	\$ 26,862	
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(17,392)	(10,551)	
	\$ 31,321	\$ 16,311	
Fixed assets pledged to secure obligations under capital lease	\$ 25,134	\$ 14,034	

Depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized below:

		Year	ende	ed Decemb	oer 3	31,
		2016		2015		2014
			(in t	thousands)	
Depreciation and amortization expenses	\$	6,842	\$	4,149	\$	3,111
Less: Depreciation and amortization allocated to PMT(1)	(1,350)		(2,051)		(2,066)
Depreciation and amortization expenses included in <i>Other</i> expense	\$	5,492	\$	2,098	\$	1,045

⁽¹⁾ The Company's management agreement with PMT provides for allocation by the Company of certain common overhead cost to PMT.

Note 14—Capitalized Software

Capitalized software is summarized below:

	Decem	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	(in tho	usands)
Cost	\$ 13,457	\$ 4,920
Less: Accumulated amortization	(2,252)	(1,895)
	\$ 11,205	\$ 3,025
Capitalized software pledged to secure obligation under capital lease	\$ 515	\$ 783

Software amortization expenses totaled \$357,000, \$324,000 and \$320,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 15—Borrowings

The borrowing facilities described throughout this Note 15 contain various covenants, including financial covenants governing the Company's net worth, debt-to-equity ratio, profitability and liquidity. Management believes that the Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2016.

Assets Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Company has multiple borrowing facilities in the form of asset sales under agreements to repurchase. These borrowing facilities are secured by mortgage loans held for sale at fair value or participation certificates backed by MSRs. Eligible mortgage loans and participation certificates backed by MSRs are sold at advance rates based on the fair value of the assets sold. Interest is charged at a rate based on the buyer's overnight cost of funds rate or on LIBOR depending on the terms of the respective agreement. Mortgage loans and MSRs financed under these agreements may be re-pledged by the lenders.

Assets sold under agreements to repurchase are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014	
	(dol	lars in thousand	ls)	
Average balance of assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 1,438,181	823,490	\$ 529,832	
Weighted average interest rate (1)	2.91 %	1.78 %	6 1.78 %	
Total interest expense	\$ 49,791	21,377	\$ 14,285	
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$ 2,661,746	1,976,744	\$ 1,073,073	

		December 31, 2016 2015 (dollars in thousands) \$ 1,736,922 \$ 1,167,405		
		2016		2015
		(dollars in	thous	sands)
Carrying value:				
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 1	,736,922	\$	1,167,405
Unamortized debt issuance costs		(1,808)		(674)
	\$ 1	,735,114	\$	1,166,731
Unused amount (2)	\$ 1	,205,078	\$	40,178
Fair value of assets securing repurchase agreements:				
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$ 1	,422,255	\$	833,748
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 1	,479,322	\$	782,679
Servicing advances	\$	81,306	\$	68,507
Financing receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$	150,000	\$	
Weighted average interest rate		3.02 %	6	2.50 %
Margin deposits placed with counterparties (3)	\$	3,000	\$	2,500

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the effect of amortization of commitment fees totaling \$7.3 million, \$7.4 million and \$4.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

⁽²⁾ The amount the Company is able to borrow under asset repurchase agreements is tied to the fair value of unencumbered assets eligible to secure those agreements and the Company's ability to fund the agreements' margin requirements relating to the assets sold.

⁽³⁾ Margin deposits are included in *Other* assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Following is a summary of maturities of outstanding advances under repurchase agreements by maturity date:

Remaining maturity at December 31, 2016		Balance
	(dolla	rs in thousands)
Within 30 days	\$	136,213
Over 30 to 90 days		1,193,709
Over 90 days		407,000
Total loans sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	1,736,922
Weighted average maturity (in months)		4.4

The amount at risk (the fair value of the assets pledged plus the related margin deposit, less the amount advanced by the counterparty and interest payable) relating to the Company's mortgage loans held for sale sold under agreements to repurchase is summarized by counterparty below as of December 31, 2016:

Weighted everage

			maturity of advances under repurchase	
Counterparty	An	nount at risk	agreement	Facility maturity
	(in	thousands)		
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	\$	36,579	March 4, 2017	March 30, 2017
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	\$	1,072,322	December 19, 2017	December 19, 2017
Bank of America, N.A.	\$	26,932	March 19, 2017	March 28, 2017
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	\$	11,741	February 18, 2017	August 25, 2017
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$	8,076	March 20, 2017	August 18, 2017
Citibank, N.A.	\$	5,338	January 28, 2017	February 2, 2017
Barclays Bank PLC	\$	2,351	March 17, 2017	December 1, 2017
Royal Bank of Canada	\$			September 18, 2017

The Company is subject to margin calls during the period the agreements are outstanding and therefore may be required to repay a portion of the borrowings before the respective agreements mature if the fair value (as determined by the applicable lender) of the mortgage loans securing those agreements decreases.

Mortgage Loan Participation and Sale Agreements

Three of the borrowing facilities secured by mortgage loans held for sale are in the form of mortgage loan participation and sale agreements. Participation certificates, each of which represents an undivided beneficial ownership interest in mortgage loans that have been pooled with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae, are sold to the lender pending the securitization of the mortgage loans and sale of the resulting securities. A commitment to sell the securities resulting from the pending securitization between the Company and a non-affiliate is also assigned to the lender at the time a participation certificate is sold.

The purchase price paid by the lender for each participation certificate is based on the trade price of the security, plus an amount of interest expected to accrue on the security to its anticipated delivery date, minus a present value adjustment, any related hedging costs and a holdback amount that is based on a percentage of the purchase price. The holdback amount is not required to be paid to the Company until the settlement of the security and its delivery to the lender.

The mortgage loan participation and sale agreements are summarized below:

	Ye	Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2015	2014				
		dollars in thousan	ds)				
Average balance	\$ 268,416	\$ 157,918	\$ 22,756				
Weighted average interest rate (1)	1.75	1.45	% 1.43 %				
Total interest expense	\$ 5,523	\$ 2,670	\$ 427				
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$ 1 268 871	\$ 250 325	\$ 144 846				

	Decem	ber 3	1,
	2016		2015
	 (dollars in	thous	sands)
Carrying value:			
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 671,562	\$	234,898
Unamortized debt issuance costs	 (136)		(26)
	\$ 671,426	\$	234,872
Weighted average interest rate	 2.02 %	, 	1.45 %
Fair value of mortgage loans pledged to secure mortgage loan participation and sale			
agreements	\$ 702,919	\$	245,741

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the effect of amortization of facility fees totaling \$740,000 and \$355,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Notes Payable

The Company entered into a revolving credit agreement, dated as of December 30, 2015, pursuant to which the lenders agreed to make revolving loans in an amount not to exceed \$100 million. On November 18, 2016, the credit agreement was amended and restated. Pursuant to the amended and restated credit agreement, the lenders have agreed to make revolving loans in an amount not to exceed \$150 million. The proceeds of the loans are to be used solely for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries. Interest on the loans shall accrue at a per annum rate of interest equal to, at an election of the Company, either LIBOR plus the applicable margin or an alternate base rate (as defined in the credit agreement). During the existence of certain events of default, interest shall accrue at a higher rate. The maturity date of the loans is 364 days following the date of the credit agreement.

During December 2015, the Company entered into a note payable which is secured by MSRs relating to certain mortgage loans in the Company's servicing portfolio. Interest is charged at a rate based on LIBOR plus the applicable contract margin.

Notes payable are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2016 2015 2014	
	(dollars in thousands)	
Average balance	\$ 108,475 \$ 214,235 \$ 102,54	16
Weighted average interest rate (1)	5.13 % 3.28 % 2.9	93 %
Total interest expense	\$ 8,688 \$ 9,336 \$ 4,38	32
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$ 153,849 \$ 469,380 \$ 154,94	18

⁽¹⁾ Excluding the effect of amortization of debt issuance costs totaling \$3.0 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

	Decemb	•	
	2016		2015
	(dollars in t	hous	ands)
Carrying value:			
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 151,935	\$	62,677
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(993)		(1,541)
	\$ 150,942	\$	61,136
Weighted average interest rate	4.67 %		4.17 %
Unused amount	\$ 98,065	\$	57,328
Assets pledged to secure notes payable:			
Cash	\$ 91,788	\$	93,757
Carried Interest	\$ 70,906	\$	69,926
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 138,349	\$	20,881

Obligations Under Capital Lease

In December 2015, the Company entered into a sale-leaseback transaction secured by certain fixed assets and capitalized software. The Company accounts for the sale-leaseback transaction as a capital lease. The capital lease matures on November 3, 2019 and bears interest at a spread over one month LIBOR.

Obligations under capital lease are summarized below:

	 Year ended December 31,			
	 2016		2015	
	(dollars in thousands)			
During the year:				
Average balance	\$ 18,620	\$	1,132	
Weighted average interest rate	2.47 %	6	2.34 %	
Total interest expense	\$ 510	\$	18	
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$ 24,242	\$	13,579	
Year end:				
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 23,424	\$	13,579	
Weighted average interest rate	2.48 %	6	2.34 %	
Assets pledged to secure obligations under capital lease:				
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 25,134	\$	14,034	
Capitalized software	\$ 515	\$	783	

Excess Servicing Spread Financing

In conjunction with the Company's purchase from non-affiliates of certain MSRs on pools of Agency-backed residential mortgage loans, the Company has entered into sale and assignment agreements with PMT. Under these agreements, the Company sold to PMT the right to receive ESS cash flows relating to certain MSRs. The Company retained all ancillary income associated with servicing the loans and a fixed base servicing fee. The Company continues to be the servicer of the mortgage loans and retains all servicing obligations, including responsibility to make servicing advances. The agreements are treated as financings and are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income.

Following is a summary of ESS:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014	
		(in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 412,425	\$ 191,166	\$ 138,723	
Issuances of excess servicing spread to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust:	Í		ĺ	
For cash	_	271,554	99,728	
Pursuant to a recapture agreement with PennyMac Mortgage Investment				
Trust	6,603	6,728	7,342	
Accrual of interest	22,601	25,365	13,292	
Repayment	(69,992)	(78,578)	(39,256)	
Settlement (1)	(59,045)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
Change in fair value	(23,923)	(3,810)	(28,663)	
Balance at end of year	\$ 288,669	\$ 412,425	\$ 191,166	

⁽¹⁾ On February 29, 2016, the Company and PMT terminated that certain master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement that the parties entered into effective February 1, 2013 (the "2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement") and all amendments thereto. In connection with the termination of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, the Company reacquired from PMT all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Fannie Mae ESS previously sold by the Company to PMT under the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and then subject to such 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement. On February 29, 2016, the Company also reacquired from PMT all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Freddie Mac ESS previously sold to PMT by the Company.

Note 16—Liability for Losses Under Representations and Warranties

The activity in the Company's liability for representations and warranties is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,					
		2016	2015			2014
	(in thousands)					
Balance at beginning of year	\$	20,611	\$	13,259	\$	8,123
Provision for losses on mortgage loans sold:						
Resulting from sales of mortgage loans		7,090		7,512		5,291
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate		(7,672)				
Incurred losses		(962)		(160)		(155)
Balance at end of year	\$	19,067	\$	20,611	\$ 1	13,259
Unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties at year end	\$ 90),650,605	\$ 60	0,687,246		

The Company's representations and warranties are generally not subject to stated limits of exposure. However, management believes that the current unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of mortgage loans sold by the Company to date represents the maximum exposure to repurchases related to representations and warranties. Management believes the amount and range of reasonably possible losses in relation to the recorded liability is not material to the Company's financial condition or income.

Note 17—Income Taxes

The Company files U.S. federal and state corporate income tax returns for PFSI and partnership returns for PennyMac. The Company's tax returns are subject to examination for 2013 and forward. PennyMac's federal partnership

returns are subject to examination for 2013 and forward, and its state tax returns are generally subject to examination for 2012 and forward. No returns are currently under examination.

The following table details the Company's income tax expense.

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015		2014
		(in thousands)		
Current expense:				
Federal	\$ (1,622)	\$ —	\$	2,234
State	(244)	_		559
Total current expense	 (1,866)	_		2,793
Deferred expense:	 			
Federal	38,082	24,819	1	19,126
State	9,887	6,816		4,803
Total deferred expense	47,969	31,635	- 2	23,929
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 46,103	\$ 31,635	\$ 2	26,722

The provision for deferred income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 primarily relates to the Company's investment in PennyMac partially offset by the Company's generation and utilization of a net operating loss and generation of tax credits. The portion attributable to its investment in PennyMac primarily relates to MSRs that PennyMac received pursuant to sales of mortgage loans held for sale at fair value and Carried Interest from the Investment Funds.

The following table is a reconciliation of the Company's provision for income taxes at statutory rates to the provision for income taxes at the Company's effective tax rate:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014	
Federal income tax statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %	
Less: Rate attributable to noncontrolling interest	(24.8)%	(25.1)%	(25.0)%	
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.6 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	
Other	0.2 %	(0.2)%	0.5 %	
Valuation allowance	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
Effective tax rate	12.0 %	11.3 %	12.0 %	

The components of the Company's provision for deferred income taxes are as follows:

Year ended December 31,			
2016	2015	2014	
	(in thousands)	
\$ 40,493	\$ 40,272	\$ 20,981	
8,110	(8,637)	2,948	
(634)	_	_	
_			
\$ 47,969	\$ 31,635	\$ 23,929	
	\$ 40,493 8,110 (634)	2016 2015 (in thousands \$ 40,493 \$ 40,272 8,110 (8,637) (634) —	

The components of *Deferred tax asset* are as follows:

	December 31,
	2016 2015
	(in thousands)
Taxes currently receivable	\$ — \$ 3,883
Deferred income tax asset, net	— 14,495
Deferred tax asset	\$ \$ 18,378

The components of *Income taxes payable* are as follows:

	Decemb	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	(in thou	ısands)
Taxes currently receivable	\$ 7,615	\$ —
Deferred income tax liability, net	(32,703)	_
Income taxes payable	\$ (25,088)	\$ —

The tax effects of temporary differences that gave rise to deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented below:

	Decem	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	(in tho	usands)
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):		
Investment in PennyMac	\$ (33,864)	\$ 5,858
Net operating loss carryforward	527	8,637
Tax credits carryforward	634	_
Deferred income tax asset (liabilities), net	\$ (32,703)	\$ 14,495

The Company recorded a net deferred income tax liability in *Income taxes payable* in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2015, the Company had a net deferred income tax asset that was recorded in *Deferred tax asset*. The current year change from a deferred tax asset to a deferred tax liability is attributable to the results of PennyMac operations, primarily from the deferral for tax purposes of income from MSRs and Carried Interest from Investment Funds. The increase in *Income taxes payable* was partially offset by increases in deferred tax assets resulting from PennyMac members exchanging Class A units for PFSI Class A common stock. As existing members exchange their units, the Company records a deferred tax asset related to PennyMac's election pursuant to Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$0.5 million related to a net operating loss of approximately \$1.3 million which generally expires in 2036, and tax credits of \$0.6 million, most of which have no expiration and some of which expire in 2036.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits and does not anticipate any unrecognized tax benefits. Should the recognition of any interest or penalties relative to unrecognized tax benefits be necessary, it is the Company's policy to record such expenses in the Company's income tax accounts. No such accruals existed at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Note 18—Noncontrolling Interest

Net income attributable to the Company's common stockholders and the effects of changes in noncontrolling ownership interest in PennyMac is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,				•		
	2016		2016 2015			2014	
			(in tl	housands)			
Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common							
stockholders	\$	66,079	\$	47,228	\$	36,842	
Increase in the Company's additional paid-in capital for exchanges of Class A							
units of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC to Class A							
common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	\$	6,877	\$	4,982	\$	7,107	
Shares of Class A common stock of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. issued							
pursuant to exchange of Class A units of Private National Mortgage							
Acceptance Company, LLC		301		319		718	

	Decembe	er 31,
	2016	2015
Percentage of noncontrolling interest in Private National Mortgage Acceptance		
Company, LLC	70.6 %	71.1 %

Note 19—Net Gains on Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at fair value is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014	
From non official		(in thousands)		
From non-affiliates:				
Cash loss:				
Mortgage loans	\$ (62,283)	\$ (82,709)	\$ 43,665	
Hedging activities	10,275	(47,150)	(90,507)	
	(52,008)	(129,859)	(46,842)	
Non-cash gain:				
Mortgage servicing rights and mortgage servicing liabilities resulting from				
mortgage loan sales, net	562,540	452,411	207,885	
Provision for losses relating to representations and warranties:				
Pursuant to mortgage loan sales	(7,090)	(7,512)	(5,291)	
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate	7,672	_		
Change in fair value relating to mortgage loans and hedging derivatives held a	ıt			
year end:				
Interest rate lock commitments	15,618	11,372	25,640	
Mortgage loans	2,796	3,949	12,733	
Hedging derivatives	10,344	(1,810)	(19,264)	
	539,872	328,551	174,861	
Recapture payable to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	(8,092)	(7,836)	(7,837)	
	\$ 531,780	\$ 320,715	\$ 167,024	

Note 20—Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense is summarized below:

	Year ended December 31,			
		2016	2015	2014
Interest income:			(in thousands)	
From non-affiliates:				
Short-term investments	\$	2,558	\$ 506	\$ 734
Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value	Ψ	54,584	42,008	26,180
Placement fees relating to custodial funds		16,155	3,298	857
r facement fees relating to custodial runds	_	73,297	45,812	27,771
From PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust—Financing receivable		7,830	3,343	27,771
From FemilyMac Mortgage investment Trust—Financing receivable				27.771
	_	81,127	49,155	27,771
Interest expense:				
To non-affiliates:		40.501	01.055	1.4.005
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase		49,791	21,377	14,285
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements		5,523	2,670	427
Notes payable		8,688	9,336	4,382
Obligations under capital lease		510	18	2
Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans serviced for Agency				
securitizations		15,102	6,883	2,460
Interest on mortgage loan impound deposits		3,991	2,888	2,409
		83,605	43,172	23,965
To PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust—Excess servicing spread financing at		ĺ	ŕ	ĺ
fair value		22,601	25,365	13,292
		106,206	68,537	37,257
		(25,079)	\$ (19,382)	\$ (9,486)
	Ψ	(23,017)	Ψ (17,502)	Ψ (2,400)

Note 21—Stock-based Compensation

The Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan provides for grants of stock options, time-based and performance-based restricted stock units ("RSUs"), stock appreciation rights, performance units and stock grants. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has 2.0 million units available for future awards.

Following is a summary of the stock-based compensation expense by instrument awarded:

	Ye	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2016 2015		
		(in thousands)		
Performance-based RSUs	\$ 9,475	\$ 9,293	\$ 3,075	
Stock options	4,464		5,101	
Time-based RSUs	2,494	2,294	1,824	
Exchangeable PNMAC units	72	221	331	
	\$ 16,503	\$ 17,521	\$ 10,331	

Performance-Based RSUs

The performance-based RSUs provide for the issuance of shares of the Company's Class A common stock based on the attainment of earnings per share and/or total shareholder return goals and are generally adjusted for grantee job performance ratings. The grantees' satisfaction of the performance goals will be established by review of a

committee of the Company's board of directors. Approximately 414,000 shares vested under the grants with a performance period ended December 31, 2016 will be issued to the grantees in April 2017. No shares were issued relating to the RSUs with a performance period ended December 31, 2015 as the established performance goals were not achieved.

The performance-based RSUs contain performance goals (attainment of earnings per share) and the grants awarded during the year ended December 31, 2014 included a market goal (total shareholder return). The actual amount of shares earned could vary from zero, if the performance goals are not met, to as much as 150% of target, if the performance goals are meaningfully exceeded. The Company separately accounts for the performance and market goals when recognizing compensation expense relating to performance-based RSUs.

The grant date fair value of the market goal component of the performance-based RSUs is measured using a variant of the Black-Scholes model.

Following are the key inputs for grants made:

	Year ended
	December 31, 2014
Expected volatility (1)	42%
Expected dividends	0%
Risk-free rate	0.1% - 0.7%
Expected grantee forfeiture rate	4.3% - 20.2%

⁽¹⁾ Based on historical volatilities of comparable companies' common stock.

The fair value of the performance goal component of the performance-based RSUs is measured based on the fair value of the Company's common stock at the grant date, taking into consideration management's estimate of the expected outcome of the performance goal, and the number of shares to be forfeited during the vesting period.

Following is a summary of performance-based RSU activity:

	Ye	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014		
	(in thousa	nds, except per	r unit amounts)		
Number of units:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,350	1,257	491		
Granted	813	1,143	789		
Vested					
Forfeited or cancelled	(688)) (50	(23)		
Outstanding at end of year	2,475	2,350	1,257		
Weighted average grant date fair value per unit:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 16.30	\$ 15.48	\$ 11.30		
Granted	\$ 11.28	\$ 17.21	\$ 14.35		
Vested		_			
Forfeited	\$ 16.87	\$ 16.46	\$ 15.94		
Outstanding at end of year	\$ 14.24	\$ 16.30	\$ 15.48		
Compensation expense recorded during the year	\$ 9.475	\$ 9.293	\$ 3.075		

	Decemb	er 31,
	2016	2015
	(in thousands	, except for
	vesting p	eriods)
Unamortized compensation cost	\$ 10,048	\$ 16,620
Number of shares expected to vest	2,109	2,141
Weighted average remaining vesting period (in months)	12	17

Stock Options

The stock option award agreements provide for the award of stock options to purchase the optioned common stock. In general, and except as otherwise provided by the agreement, one-third of the stock option awards vests on each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the grant date, subject to the recipient's continued service through each anniversary. Each stock option has a term of ten years from the date of grant but expires (1) immediately upon termination of the holder's employment or other association with the Company for cause, (2) one year after the holder's employment or other association is terminated due to death or disability and (3) three months after the holder's employment or other association is terminated for any other reason.

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using a variant of the Black Scholes model based on the following inputs:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014		
Expected volatility (1)	28%	41%	42%		
Expected dividends	0%	0%	0%		
Risk-free interest rate	0.3% - 2.1%	0.1% - 2.3%	0.1% - 2.9%		
Expected grantee forfeiture rate	0.0% -20.2%	0.0% -18.7%	4.3% - 20.2%		

⁽¹⁾ Based on historical volatilities of the Company's common stock for 2016 grants and based on historical volatilities of comparable companies' common stock for 2015 and 2014 grants.

The Company uses its historical employee departure behavior to estimate grantee forfeiture rates used in the option-pricing model. The expected term of common stock options granted is derived from the option pricing model and represents the period of time that common stock options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest

rate for periods within the contractual term of the common stock option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The table below summarizes stock option award activity and compensation expense:

	Year	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2015	2014		
	(in thousands	, except per opti	ion amounts)		
Number of Stock Options:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,845	1,167	419		
Granted	962	715	769		
Exercised	(9)				
Forfeited	(60)	(37)	(21)		
Outstanding at end of year	2,738	1,845	1,167		
Weighted average exercise price per option:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 18.17	\$ 18.23	\$ 21.03		
Granted	\$ 11.29	\$ 17.52	\$ 17.22		
Exercised	\$ 17.33	\$ 17.26	\$ —		
Forfeited	\$ 15.66	\$ 17.88	\$ 18.71		
Outstanding at end of year	\$ 15.81	\$ 18.17	\$ 18.23		
Compensation expense recorded during the year	\$ 4,464	\$ 5,713	\$ 5,101		

	December 31,		31,	
		2016		2015
	(ir	thousand		
		time p	erio	ds)
Number of options exercisable at end of year		1,104		533
Weighted average remaining contractual term (in years):				
Outstanding		8.0		8.6
Exercisable		7.1		8.0
Aggregate intrinsic value:				
Outstanding	\$	5,042	\$	
Exercisable	\$	13	\$	_
Expected vesting amounts at year end:				
Number of options expected to vest		1,504		1,280
Weighted average vesting period (in months)		11		17

Time-Based RSUs

The RSU grant agreements provide for the award of time-based RSUs, entitling the award recipient to one share of the Company's Class A common stock for each RSU. One-third of the time-based RSUs vest on each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the grant date, subject to the recipient's continued service through each anniversary.

Compensation cost relating to time-based RSUs is based on the grant date fair value of the Company's Class A common stock and the number of shares expected to vest. For purposes of estimating the cost of the time-based RSUs granted, the Company assumes forfeiture rates of 4.3% - 20.2% per year based on the grantees' employee classification.

Following is a summary of time-based RSU activity:

		Year ended December 31,			
	2016		2015		2014
	(in thou	sands, e	xcept per u	nit aı	mounts)
Number of units:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	27	11	202		100
Granted	26	51	150		147
Vested	(12	27)	(75)		(33)
Forfeited	(2	23)	(6)		(12)
Outstanding at end of year	38	32	271		202
Weighted average grant date fair value per unit:					
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 17.8	31 \$	17.92	\$	18.04
Granted	\$ 11.7	77 \$	17.87	\$	16.73
Vested	\$ 17.9	99 \$	18.25	\$	20.46
Forfeited	\$ 15.5	55 \$	26.07	\$	10.72
Outstanding at end of year	\$ 13.7	71 \$	17.81	\$	17.92
Compensation expense recorded during the year	\$ 2,49	94 \$	2,294	\$	1,824

	Decem	ber 31,
	2016	2015
	,	nds, except g periods)
Unamortized compensation cost	\$ 1,742	\$ 2,270
Number of shares expected to vest	339	232
Weighted average remaining vesting period (in months)	12	20

Note 22—Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Year ended December 31,			Ι,		
		2016		2015		2014
			(ir	thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1	04,938	\$	69,317	\$	36,320
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	1,866	\$	1,909	\$	4,800
Non-cash investing activity:						
Mortgage servicing rights resulting from mortgage loan sales	\$ 5	577,531	\$	472,853	\$ 2	209,850
Mortgage servicing liabilities resulting from mortgage loan sales	\$	14,991	\$	20,442	\$	1,965
Transfer of Note receivable from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust to Asset						
sold under agreement to repurchase from PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ 1	50,000	\$		\$	
Non-cash financing activity:						
Transfer of excess servicing spread to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust						
pursuant to a recapture agreement	\$	6,603	\$	6,728	\$	7,342
Unpaid distribution to Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC						
members	\$	7,585	\$	_	\$	
Issuance of common stock in settlement of director fees	\$	313	\$	297	\$	222

Note 23—Regulatory Capital and Liquidity Requirements

The Company, through PLS and PennyMac, is required to maintain specified levels of equity to remain a seller/servicer in good standing with the Agencies. Such equity requirements generally are tied to the size of the Company's loan servicing portfolio or loan origination volume.

The Company is subject to financial eligibility requirements for sellers/servicers eligible to sell or service mortgage loans with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The eligibility requirements include tangible net worth of \$2.5

million plus 25 basis points (0.25%) of the Company's total 1-4 unit servicing portfolio, excluding mortgage loans subserviced for others and a liquidity requirement equal to 3.5 basis points of the aggregate UPB serviced for the Agencies plus 200 basis points of total nonperforming Agency UPB in excess of 6.0%.

The Company is also subject to financial eligibility requirements for Ginnie Mae single-family issuers. The eligibility requirements include net worth of \$2.5 million plus 35 basis points of PLS' outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family obligations and a liquidity requirement equal to the greater of \$1.0 million or 10 basis points of PLS' outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family securities.

The Agencies' capital and liquidity requirements, the calculations of which are specified by each Agency, are summarized below:

	December 31, 2016		Decembe	er 31, 2015
Agency-company subject to requirement	Balance (1)	Requirement	Balance (1)	Requirement
		(in thou	sands)	
Capital				
Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac - PLS	\$ 1,289,464	\$ 335,883	\$ 835,157	\$ 283,655
Ginnie Mae - PLS	\$ 1,085,549	\$ 455,542	\$ 633,222	\$ 386,732
Ginnie Mae - PennyMac	\$ 1,261,565	\$ 501,097	\$ 894,731	\$ 425,405
HUD - PLS	\$ 1,085,549	\$ 2,500	\$ 633,222	\$ 2,500
Liquidity				
Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac - PLS	\$ 179,230	\$ 45,930	\$ 145,431	\$ 38,936
Ginnie Mae - PLS	\$ 179,230	\$ 115,304	\$ 145,431	\$ 95,868

⁽¹⁾ Calculated in compliance with the respective Agency's requirements.

Noncompliance with an Agency's requirements can result in such Agency taking various remedial actions up to and including terminating PennyMac's ability to sell loans to and service loans on behalf of the respective Agency.

Note 24—Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The business of the Company involves the collection of numerous accounts, as well as the validation of liens and compliance with various state and federal lending and servicing laws. Accordingly, the Company may be involved in proceedings, claims, and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2016, the Company was not involved in any legal proceedings, claims, or actions that in management's view would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Commitments to Purchase and Fund Mortgage Loans

	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)
Commitments to purchase mortgage loans from PennyMac	
Mortgage Investment Trust	\$ 2,508,788
Commitments to fund mortgage loans	1,770,823
	\$ 4,279,611

Leases

The Company leases office facilities. Rent expense during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$9.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

The following table provides a summary of future minimum lease payments required under lease agreements, which may also contain renewal options as of December 31, 2016:

	Future minimum lease payments
	(in thousands)
2017	\$ 9,516
2018	12,702
2019	13,227
2020	12,885
2021	11,304
Thereafter	41,152
	\$ 100,786

Note 25—Segments

The Company operates in three segments: loan production, loan servicing and investment management.

Two of the segments are in the mortgage banking business: loan production and loan servicing. The loan production segment performs mortgage loan origination, acquisition and sale activities. The loan servicing segment performs servicing of newly originated mortgage loans, execution and management of early buyout transactions and servicing of mortgage loans sourced and managed by the investment management segment for the Advised Entities, including executing the loan resolution strategy identified by the investment management segment relating to distressed mortgage loans.

The investment management segment represents the activities of the Company's investment manager, which include sourcing, performing diligence, bidding and closing investment asset acquisitions, managing correspondent production activities for PMT and managing the acquired assets for the Advised Entities.

Financial performance and results by segment are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2016						
	1	Mortgage Bankin	Investment				
	Production	Production Servicing Total		Management	Total		
			(in thousands)				
Revenue: (1)							
Net gains (losses) on mortgage loans held							
for sale at fair value	\$ 464,027	\$ 67,753	\$ 531,780	\$ —	\$ 531,780		
Loan origination fees	125,534	_	125,534	_	125,534		
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage							
Investment Trust	86,465	_	86,465	_	86,465		
Net servicing fees		185,466	185,466		185,466		
Management fees				22,746	22,746		
Carried Interest from Investment Funds		_	_	980	980		
Net interest income (expense):							
Interest income	48,944	32,182	81,126	1	81,127		
Interest expense	32,669	73,537	106,206	50	106,256		
	16,275	(41,355)	(25,080)	(49)	(25,129)		
Other	2,104	1,022	3,126	319	3,445		
Total net revenue	694,405	212,886	907,291	23,996	931,287		
Expenses	278,309	248,985	527,294	21,510	548,804		
Income before provision for income taxes							
and non-segment activities	416,096	(36,099)	379,997	2,486	382,483		
Non-segment activities (2)		<u> </u>		_	600		
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 416,096	\$ (36,099)	\$ 379,997	\$ 2,486	\$ 383,083		
Segment assets at year end (3)	\$ 2,195,330	\$ 2,841,551	\$ 5,036,881	\$ 91,517	\$ 5,128,398		

⁽¹⁾ All revenues are from external customers.

⁽²⁾ Primarily represents repricing Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement

⁽³⁾ Excludes parent Company assets, which consist primarily of working capital of \$5.5 million.

	Year ended December 31, 2015						
		Mortgage Bankin	ıg	Investment			
	Production	Servicing	Servicing Total		Total		
			(in thousands)				
Revenue: (1)							
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at							
fair value	\$ 310,254	\$ 10,461	\$ 320,715	\$ —	\$ 320,715		
Loan origination fees	91,520	_	91,520	_	91,520		
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage							
Investment Trust	58,607		58,607		58,607		
Net servicing fees	_	229,543	229,543	_	229,543		
Management fees		_		28,237	28,237		
Carried Interest from Investment Funds	_	_	_	2,628	2,628		
Net interest income (expense):							
Interest income	39,238	9,917	49,155	_	49,155		
Interest expense	19,851	48,686	68,537	_	68,537		
	19,387	(38,769)	(19,382)		(19,382)		
Other	1,868	1,087	2,955	(18)	2,937		
Total net revenue	481,636	202,322	683,958	30,847	714,805		
Expenses	209,767	201,025	410,792	23,125	433,917		
Income before provision for income taxes and							
non-segment activities	271,869	1,297	273,166	7,722	280,888		
Non-segment activities (2)	· —	<u> </u>	· —	<u> </u>	(1,695)		
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 271,869	\$ 1,297	\$ 273,166	\$ 7,722	\$ 279,193		
Segment assets at year end (3)	\$ 1,122,242	\$ 2,270,940	\$ 3,393,182	\$ 92,893	\$ 3,486,075		

⁽¹⁾ All revenues are from external customers

⁽²⁾ Represents repricing Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement.

⁽³⁾ Excludes parent company assets, which consist primarily of deferred tax asset of \$18.4 million.

	Year ended December 31, 2014									
	Mortgage Banking					In	vestment			
	P	roduction		Servicing		Total	Management			Total
					(in	thousands)				
Revenues: (1)										
Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at										
fair value	\$	158,758	\$	8,266	\$	167,024	\$	_	\$	167,024
Loan origination fees		41,576		_		41,576		_		41,576
Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage										
Investment Trust		48,719		_		48,719				48,719
Net servicing fees		_		216,919		216,919		_		216,919
Management fees						_		42,508		42,508
Carried Interest from Investment Funds		_		_		_		6,156		6,156
Net interest income (expense):										
Interest income		21,873		5,893		27,766		5		27,771
Interest expense		12,143		25,114		37,257				37,257
		9,730		(19,221)		(9,491)		5		(9,486)
Other		1,890		1,275		3,165		318		3,483
Total net revenue		260,673		207,239	'	467,912		48,987		516,899
Expenses		125,054		141,314		266,368		28,876		295,244
Income before provision for income taxes and					'					
non-segment activities		135,619		65,925		201,544		20,111		221,655
Non-segment activities (2)		´ <u>—</u>				´ —		´ <u>—</u>		1,378
Income before provision for income taxes	\$	135,619	\$	65,925	\$	201,544	\$	20,111	\$	223,033
Segment assets at year end (3)	\$ 1	,040,358	\$	1,320,092	\$ 2	2,360,450	\$	92,881	\$ 2	2,453,331

⁽¹⁾ All revenues are from external customers.

⁽²⁾ Represents repricing of Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement.

⁽³⁾ Excludes parent Company assets, which consist primarily of deferred tax asset of \$46.0 million

Note 26—Selected Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

Following is a presentation of selected quarterly financial data:

Quarter ended 2016 2015 June. 30 Mar. 31 Dec. 31 Sept. 30 June. 30 Mar. 31 Dec. 31 Sept. 30 (in thousands, except per share data) **During the quarter:** Net gains on mortgage loans held for sale at 130,203 \$ 127,932 \$ 182,121 \$ \$ 91,524 \$ 78,736 \$ \$ 83,955 75,378 fair value 82,646 \$ Fulfillment fees from PennyMac Mortgage 27,164 27,255 19,111 12,935 12,855 17,553 15,333 12,866 Investment Trust Net mortgage loan 95,528 45,864 26,555 17,519 76,959 57,258 68,549 26,776 servicing fees Management fees and Carried Interest 5,619 5,628 5,974 6,505 6,059 7,939 7,145 9,722 Other income 33,042 15,572 30,527 25.963 14,918 23,809 12,631 21,369 289,285 291,395 207,806 143,401 187,240 189,205 196,351 140,314 159,877 152,117 123,548 113,262 110,007 115,282 121,552 87,076 Expenses Income before provision 129,408 139,278 84,258 30,139 77,233 73,923 74,799 53,238 for income taxes Provision for income 15,568 16,976 9,963 3,596 8,327 8,575 8,619 taxes 6,114 Net income 113,840 122,302 74,295 26,543 68,906 65,348 66,180 47,124 Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest 91,096 98,617 59,820 21,368 56,135 52,668 53,431 38,096 Net income attributable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. common stockholders 22,744 23,685 14,475 5,175 \$ 12,771 12,680 12,749 9,028 Earnings per share of common stock: 1.02 1.07 0.66 0.24 0.58 0.58 0.59 0.42 Basic Diluted 1.00 \$ 1.06 \$ \$ 0.23 0.58 0.58 \$ 0.59 \$ 0.42 \$ 0.65 \$ \$ Quarter end: Mortgage loans held for sale at fair value \$ 2,172,815 \$ 3,127,377 \$ 2,097,138 \$ 1,653,963 \$1,101,204 \$1,696,980 \$1,594,262 \$ 1,353,944 Mortgage servicing rights 1,627,672 1,337,674 1,290,928 1,337,082 1,411,935 1,307,392 1,135,510 790,411 Carried Interest from 70,906 69,926 Investment Funds 70,870 70,763 70,519 70,196 68,713 68,531 Servicing advances, net 348,306 306,150 296,581 284,140 299,354 252,172 244,806 242,397 860,910 635,559 622,875 387,314 402,718 Other assets 914,203 754,123 488,582 \$ 5,133,902 5,596,194 \$4,616,320 3,981,263 3,505,294 3,815,322 3,430,605 Total assets 2,858,001 Assets sold under agreements to \$ 2,491,366 \$ 1,591,798 \$ 1,658,578 \$ 1,166,731 \$ 1,286,411 992,187 repurchase \$ 1,735,114 \$ 1,263,248 Mortgage loan participation and sale 190,762 195,959 671,426 782,913 737,176 246,636 234,872 247,410 agreement Notes payable 150,942 110,619 114,235 127,693 61,136 406,990 246,456 134,665 Excess servicing spread financing at fair value to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust 288,669 280,367 294,551 321,976 412,425 418,573 359,102 222,309 Other liabilities 888,395 640,525 707,707 567,780 446,367 465,242 533,167 466,631 3,734,546 4,305,790 3,445,467 2,888,050 2,442,944 2,511,132 2,005,165 Total liabilities 2,826,015 1,399,356 1,290,404 989,307 919,473 Total equity 1,170,853 1,093,213 1,062,350 852,836 Total liabilities and \$ 2,858,001 equity \$ 5,133,902 \$ 5,596,194 \$ 4,616,320 \$ 3,981,263 \$ 3,505,294 \$ 3,815,322 \$ 3,430,605

Note 27—Parent Company Information

The Company's debt financing agreements require PLS, the Company's indirect controlled subsidiary, to comply with financial covenants that include a minimum tangible net worth of \$90 million. PLS is limited from transferring funds to the Parent by this minimum tangible net worth requirement.

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

	December 31,			1,
	2016			2015
		(in tho	usano	ls)
ASSETS				
Cash	\$	5,505	\$	841
Investments in subsidiaries		472,792		344,007
Deferred tax asset				18,378
Due from subsidiaries		3,585		3,818
Total assets	\$	481,882	\$	367,044
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance				
Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement	\$	75,954	\$	74,315
Income taxes payable		25,077		
Total liabilities		101,031	_	74,315
Stockholders' equity		380,851		292,729
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	481,882	\$	367,044

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Year ended December 31,				
		2016	2015		2014
			(in	thousands)	
Revenues					
Dividends from subsidiary	\$	6,418	\$	3,825 \$	11,900
Interest		49		121	
Revaluation of Payable to exchanged Private					
National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC					
unitholders under tax receivable agreement		551		(1,695)	1,378
Total revenue		7,018		2,251	13,278
Expenses		_			
Interest		<u> </u>		6	_
Total expenses		_		6	
Income before provision for income taxes and		_			
equity in undistributed earnings in subsidiaries		7,018		2,245	13,278
Provision for income taxes		46,103		31,635	26,722
Income before equity in undistributed earnings					
of subsidiaries		(39,085)		(29,390)	(13,444)
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		105,164		76,618	50,286
Net income	\$	66,079	\$	47,228 \$	36,842

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,				
		2016		2015	2014
			(in	thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income	\$	66,079	\$	47,228 \$	36,842
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities					
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries		(105,164)		(76,618)	(50,286)
Revaluation of Payable to exchanged Private National Mortgage					
Acceptance Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement		(551)		1,695	(1,378)
Decrease in deferred tax asset		18,668		29,730	21,922
Decrease in intercompany receivable		(76)		(3,819)	
Payments to exchanged Private National Mortgage Acceptance					
Company, LLC unitholders under tax receivable agreement				(5,132)	
Decrease in payables to subsidiaries					(50)
Increase in income taxes payable		25,559		_	_
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		4,515		(6,916)	7,050
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from common stock options exercised		149		_	
Net cash provided by financing activities		149		_	
Net change in cash	'	4,664		(6,916)	7,050
Cash at beginning of year		841		7,757	707
Cash at end of year	\$	5,505	\$	841 \$	7,757

Note 28—Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Subtopic 606)* ("ASU 2014-09"), which supersedes the guidance in ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*. ASU 2014-09 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue in order to improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities and industries with certain scope exceptions including financial instruments, leases, and guarantees. ASU 2014-09 provides guidance intended to assist in the identification of contracts with customers and separate performance obligations within those contracts, the determination and allocation of the transaction price to those identified performance obligations and the recognition of revenue when a performance obligation has been satisfied. ASU 2014-09 also requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers.

Upon adoption, ASU 2014-09 provides for transition through either a full retrospective approach requiring the restatement of all presented prior periods or a modified retrospective approach, which allows the new recognition standard to be applied to only those contracts that are not completed at the date of transition. If the modified retrospective approach is adopted, a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings is performed with additional disclosures required including the amount by which each line item is affected by the transition as compared to the guidance in effect before adoption and an explanation of the reasons for significant changes in these amounts.

The FASB has issued several amendments to ASU 2014-09, including:

• In May 2014, ASU 2015-14, Revenue From Contracts With Customers ("ASU 2015-14"). This update deferred the initial effective date of ASU 2014-09. As a result of the issuance of ASU 2015-14, ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting

periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period.

- In March 2015, ASU 2016-08, *Principal Versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*. The amendments to this update are intended to improve the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in ASU 2014-09 by clarifying how an entity should identify the unit of account (i.e. the specified good or service) and how an entity should apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements.
- In May 2016, ASU 2016-12, *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. The amendments to this update clarify certain core recognition principles and provide practical expedients available at transition. The improvements address collectability, sales tax presentation, noncash consideration, contract modifications and completed contracts at transition.
- In December 2016, ASU 2016-20, *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The amendments to this update affect narrow aspects of the guidance issued in ASU 2014-09. The amendments remove certain items under its scope and clarify application of certain principles. The amendments address loan guarantee fees, contracts costs impairment testing, provisions for losses on construction, insurance contracts, disclosure of remaining performance obligations, contract modifications, contract asset versus receivable, refund liability, advertising cost, fixed-odds wagering contracts in the casino industry and cost capitalization for advisor to private funds and public funds.

The Company expects that upon adoption, the guidance currently applied by the Company to its Carried Interest may be affected. The Company's Carried Interest arrangements with the Investment Funds represent capital allocations to PFSI. The Company is currently evaluating whether the nature and substance of its Carried Interest arrangements are within the scope of ASU 2014-09, or whether such Carried Interest should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting under the *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures* topic of the ASC.

If the Company concludes the Carried Interest should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting, Carried Interest would be accounted for as a financial instrument and the amount recognized by the Company would not change significantly. The Company is still determining the potential additional effects of ASU 2014-09 on its financial statements for other arrangements that may be within the scope of ASU 2014-09.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern* ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related note disclosures.

Under GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities.

Under ASU 2014-15, an entity would be required to evaluate its status as a going concern as part of its periodic financial statement preparation process and would be required to disclose information about its potential inability to continue as a going concern when "substantial doubt" about its ability to continue as a going concern for the period of one year from the earlier of the date its financial statements are issued or are ready to be issued.

If management concludes that there is "substantial doubt" about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, it must disclose the principal conditions or events causing substantial doubt to be raised, management's

evaluation of the conditions and management's plans. If substantial doubt is not alleviated as a result of management's plans, the company is required to include a statement that there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." ASU 2014-15 also requires an entity to disclose how the substantial doubt was resolved in the period that substantial doubt no longer exists.

ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending December 31, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Company.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis ("ASU 2015-02"). ASU 2015-02 affects reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. ASU 2015-02 modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities, eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership and affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company adopted ASU 2015-02 effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments, and the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities.

ASU 2016-01 requires that:

- All equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity
 method of accounting) with readily determinable fair values will generally be measured at fair value
 through earnings.
- When the fair value option has been elected for financial liabilities, changes in fair value due to
 instrument-specific credit risk will be recognized separately in other comprehensive income. The
 accumulated gains and losses due to these changes will be reclassified from accumulated other
 comprehensive income to earnings if the financial liability is settled before maturity.
- For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, public business entities will be required to use the exit price when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the notes to the financial statements, grouped by measurement category (e.g., fair value, amortized cost, lower of cost or fair value) and form of financial asset (e.g., loans, securities).
- Public business entities will no longer be required to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost.
- Entities will have to assess the realizability of a deferred tax asset related to a debt security classified as available for sale in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets.

The classification and measurement guidance will be effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the provision to record fair value changes for financial liabilities under the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income is permitted and can be elected for all financial statements of fiscal years and interim periods that have not yet been issued or that have not yet been made available for issuance. The Company does not expect that the adoption of ASU 2016-01will have an effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a

contract (i.e. lessees and lessors) and supersedes previous leasing standards. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether the lease is effectively a financed purchase of the leased asset by the lessee. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification.

ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on its consolidated financial statements. As shown in Note 24 - *Commitments and Contingencies*, the Company had approximately \$100.8 million in future minimum lease payment commitments as of December 31, 2016. Were the Company to adopt ASU 2016-02 as of December 31, 2016, it would be required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability based on the present value of such obligation as of December 31, 2016. The Company does not expect to recognize a significant cumulative effect adjustment to its stockholders' equity as a result of adopting ASU 2016-02.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (Topic 718): *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including:

- Modifies the accounting for income taxes relating to share-based payments. All excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies (including tax benefits of dividends on share-based payment awards) will be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the consolidated income statement. The tax effects of exercised or vested awards will be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. An entity will recognize excess tax benefits regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the current period. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are recognized in additional paid-in capital; tax deficiencies are recognized either as an offset to accumulated excess tax benefits, if any, or in the consolidated income statement in the period they reduce income taxes payable.
- Changes the classification of excess tax benefits on the consolidated statement of cash flows. In the
 consolidated statement of cash flows, excess tax benefits will be classified along with other income tax
 cash flows as an operating activity. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are separated from other
 income tax cash flows and classified as a financing activity.
- Changes the requirement to estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest. Under ASU 2016-09, an entity can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest as presently required or account for forfeitures when they occur. Under current GAAP, accruals of compensation cost are based on the number of awards that are expected to vest.
- Changes the tax withholding requirements for share-based payment awards to qualify for equity accounting. The threshold to qualify for equity classification permits withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Under current GAAP, for an award to qualify for equity classification is that an entity cannot partially settle the award in cash in excess of the employer's minimum statutory withholding requirements.
- Establishes GAAP for the classification of employee taxes paid when an employer withholds shares for tax withholding purposes. Cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity. This guidance establishes GAAP related to the classification of withholding taxes in the statement of cash flows as there is no such guidance under current GAAP.

ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for any organization in any interim or annual period. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-09 to have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 29—Subsequent Events

- On February 16, 2017, the Company, through the Issuer Trust, issued an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million in Term Notes to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Term Notes bear interest at a rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 4.75% per annum, payable each month beginning in February 2017. The Term Notes will mature on February 25, 2020 or, if extended pursuant to the terms of the related indenture supplement, February 25, 2021 (unless earlier redeemed in accordance with their terms). The Term Notes rank pari passu with the VFN issued by Issuer Trust to PLS and are secured by certain participation certificates relating to Ginnie Mae MSRs and ESS that are financed pursuant to the GNMA MSR Facility.
- On March 3, 2017, the Company, through PLS, amended and restated a master repurchase agreement, by and between Citibank, N.A. ("Citibank") and PLS, pursuant to which PLS may sell to, and later repurchase from, Citibank certain newly originated mortgage loans that are originated through the PLS consumer direct lending channel or purchased from correspondent sellers through a subsidiary of PMT and, in either case, held by PLS pending sale and/or securitization. This repurchase agreement is committed to March 2, 2018 and provides for a maximum aggregate purchase price of \$400 million, of which \$200 million is committed. In connection with the amendment and restatement, the committed amount was increased from \$150 million to \$200 million.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PENNYMAC FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.				
(Registra	int)			
By:	/s/ David A. Spector			
	David A. Spector			
	President and			
	Chief Executive Officer			
	(Principal Executive Officer)			

Dated: March 9, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ David A. Spector David A. Spector	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 9, 2017
/s/ Andrew S. Chang Andrew S. Chang	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 9, 2017
/s/ Gregory L. Hendry Gregory L. Hendry	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 9, 2017
/s/ Stanford L. Kurland Stanford L. Kurland	Executive Chairman	March 9, 2017
/s/ Matthew Botein Matthew Botein	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ James Hunt James Hunt	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ Patrick Kinsella Patrick Kinsella	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ Joseph Mazzella Joseph Mazzella	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ Farhad Nanji Farhad Nanji	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ Mark Wiedman Mark Wiedman	Director	March 9, 2017
/s/ Emily Youssouf Emily Youssouf	Director	March 9, 2017

XBRL-Only Content Section

Key MSR Level 3 Inputs, Loans – F-38, Note 8

Key inputs	2016	2015
Discount rate		
Range Minimum	2.6%	2.5%
Range Maximum	8.8%	9.1%
Weighted average	3.0%	2.8%
Twelve-month projected housing price index change		
Range Minimum	2.0%	1.8%
Range Maximum	4.5%	5.0%
Weighted average	3.7%	3.7%
Prepayment/resale speed (1)		
Range Minimum	0.1%	0.6%
Range Maximum	24.4%	20.1%
Weighted average	20.9%	16.6%
Total prepayment speed (2)		
Range Minimum	0.1%	0.7%
Range Maximum	39.8%	37.6%
Weighted average	34.3%	30.9%

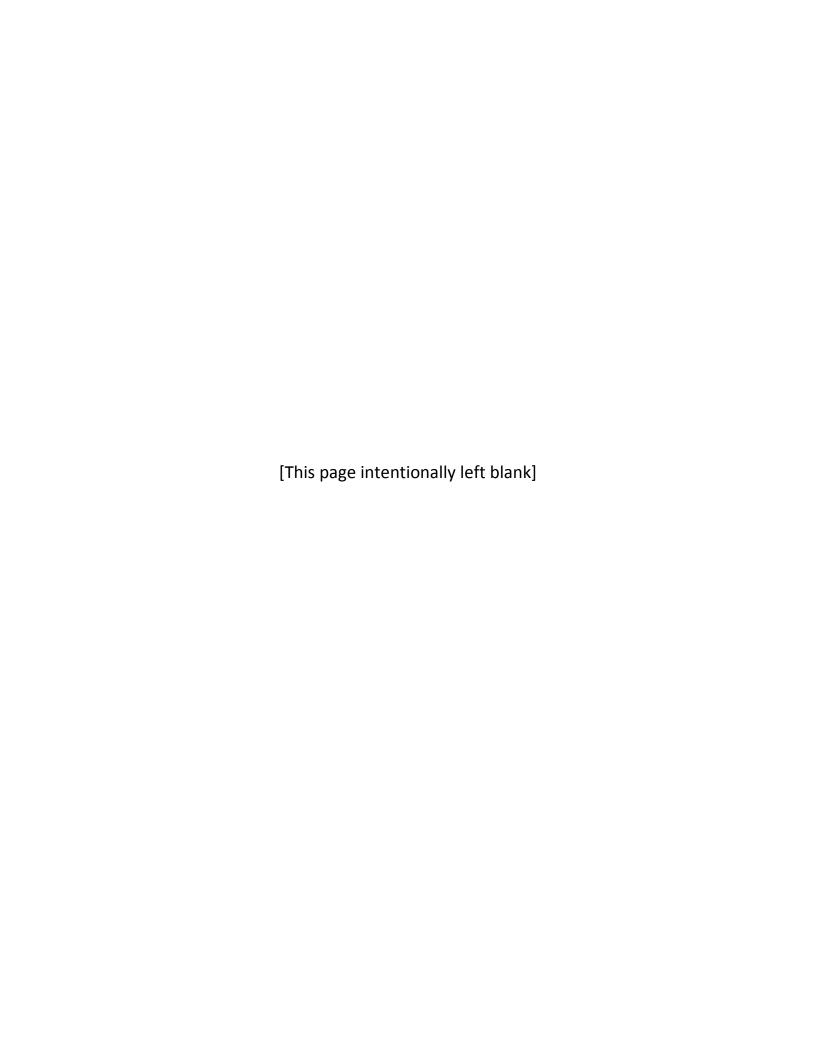
Key IRLC Level 3 Inputs – F-40, Note 8

Key inputs	2016	2015
Pull-through rate		
Range Minimum	35.0%	54.1%
Range Maximum	100.0%	100.0%
Weighted average	84.1%	90.1%
Mortgage servicing rights value expressed as:		
Servicing fee multiple		
Range Minimum	1.2	1.0
Range Maximum	5.9	5.8
Weighted average	4.3	4.4
Percentage of unpaid principal balance		
Range Minimum	0.3%	0.2%
Range Maximum	2.8%	3.8%
Weighted average	1.3%	1.5%

MSR Year end assumptions-Other – F-42, Note 8

2	2016	2015			
Fair	Amortized	Fair	Amortized		

	value	cost	value	cost
	(Carrying value, unpaid principal balance of underlying			
	mortgage loans and effect on fair value amounts in thousands)			
MSR and pool characteristics:				
Carrying value	\$515,925	\$845,646	\$660,247	\$845,646
Unpaid principal balance of underlying mortgage loans	\$43,667,165	\$85,509,941	\$54,182,477	\$56,420,227
Weighted average note interest rate	4.11%	3.69%	4.13%	3.83%
Weighted average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	32	31	32	32
Key inputs:				
Pricing spread (1) (2)				
Range Minimum	7.6%	7.6%	7.2%	7.2%
Range Maximum	14.9%	14.9%	14.1%	12.8%
Weighted average	10.1%	10.7%	8.9%	8.9%
Effect on fair value of:				
5% adverse change	(\$9,097)	(\$22,382)	(\$11,115)	(\$13,467)
10% adverse change	(\$17,871)	(\$43,889)	(\$21,857)	(\$26,472)
20% adverse change	(\$34,516)	(\$84,464)	(\$42,283)	(\$51,183)
Average life (in years)				
Range Minimum	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8
Range Maximum	8.6	9.4	9.0	9.1
Weighted average	6.7	8.1	6.9	7.4
Prepayment speed (1) (3)				
Range Minimum	7.3%	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%
Range Maximum	46.7%	43.9%	43.8%	46.7%
Weighted average	10.3%	8.7%	9.7%	9.5%
Effect on fair value of:				
5% adverse change	(\$8,818)	(\$16,636)	(\$12,475)	(\$14,360)
10% adverse change	(\$17,336)	(\$32,750)	(\$24,499)	(\$28,197)
20% adverse change	(\$33,533)	(\$63,513)	(\$47,286)	(\$54,406)
Annual per-loan cost of servicing (1)				
Range Minimum	\$78	\$79	\$68	\$68
Range Maximum	\$101	\$101	\$97	\$95
Weighted average	\$92	\$92	\$86	\$84
Effect on fair value of:				
5% adverse change	(\$5,612)	(\$8,890)	(\$6,812)	(\$5,725)
10% adverse change	(\$11,225)	(\$17,781)	(\$13,624)	(\$11,451)
20% adverse change	(\$22,450)	(\$35,562)	(\$27,247)	(\$22,901)



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Stanford L. Kurland Executive Chairman,

PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.

David A. Spector

President and Chief Executive Officer, PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.

Matthew Botein⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Managing Partner, Gallatin Point LLC

Consultant, BlackRock, Inc.

James K. Hunt⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Independent Lead Director

Managing Partner and Chief Executive Officer of Middle Market Credit (Retired), Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, LP

Patrick Kinsella(1)(5)6)

Senior Audit Partner (Retired), KPMG LLP

Adjunct Professor, USC Marshall School of Business

Joseph Mazzella⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

Managing Director and General Counsel (Retired),

Highfields Capital Management LP

Farhad Nanji(1)(2)(3)

Co-Founder, MFN Partners Management, L.P. Managing Director (Retired), Highfields Capital

Management LP

Mark Wiedman⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

Global Head, iShares

Emily Youssouf⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾

Clinical Professor, NYU Schack Institute of

Real Estate

Board Committees:

(1) Audit Committee

(2)Compensation Committee

(3) Finance Committee

(4)Governance and Nominating Committee

(5)Related-Party Matters Committee

(6) Risk Committee

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS*

Stanford L. Kurland

Executive Chairman

David A. Spector

President and Chief Executive Officer

Steve Bailey

Senior Managing Director and Chief Mortgage

Operations Officer

Andrew S. Chang

Senior Managing Director and Chief Financial

Officer

Vandad Fartaj

Senior Managing Director and Chief Capital Markets

Officer

Jeffrey P. Grogin

Senior Managing Director, Chief Administrative and

Legal Officer, and Assistant Secretary

Doug Jones

Senior Managing Director and Chief Mortgage

Banking Officer

Anne D. McCallion

Senior Managing Director and Chief Enterprise

Operations Officer

Daniel S. Perotti

Senior Managing Director and Deputy Chief

Financial Officer

David M. Walker

Senior Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer

^{*}as of January 1, 2017



