

PRICING SUPPLEMENT dated June 23, 2006
(to the Offering Circular dated June 29, 2005)



\$1,250,000,000

Freddie Mac

GLOBAL DEBT FACILITY

5.75% Subordinated Debt Securities due June 27, 2016

Freddie SUBS®

This Pricing Supplement relates to the offer of \$1,250,000,000 of 5.75% Subordinated Debt Securities due June 27, 2016 of Freddie Mac. You should read it together with our Global Debt Facility Offering Circular dated June 29, 2005 (the "Offering Circular"). In this Pricing Supplement, the term "Freddie SUBS" refers to all Subordinated Debt Securities issued under the Global Debt Facility in the Freddie SUBS program generally, and the term "5.75% Freddie SUBS" refers to the specific securities offered in this Pricing Supplement. Other capitalized terms used in this Pricing Supplement and not defined have the meanings given to them in the Offering Circular.

Freddie SUBS are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of Freddie Mac, ranking junior in right of payment to all of Freddie Mac's existing and future Senior Obligations, as specified in this Pricing Supplement. In certain cases, we will defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS for periods not to exceed five years. See "Description of the Securities — Subordination" and "— Interest."

Freddie SUBS are being offered globally for sale in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere where it is lawful to make such offers. We have applied to have the 5.75% Freddie SUBS admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. The 5.75% Freddie SUBS will be issued in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks on June 27, 2006.

Freddie SUBS are not suitable investments for all investors and involve risks. See "Risk Factors — The Debt Securities May Not Be Suitable For You" in the Offering Circular and the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-7 of this Pricing Supplement for a description of certain of these risks.

Freddie SUBS are obligations of Freddie Mac only. Freddie SUBS, including any interest or return of discount on Freddie SUBS, are not guaranteed by, and are not debts or obligations of, the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac. Because of applicable U.S. securities law exemptions, we have not registered Freddie SUBS with any U.S. federal or state securities commission. No U.S. securities commission has reviewed the Offering Circular or this Pricing Supplement.

Freddie SUBS are not tax-exempt. Non-U.S. owners generally will be subject to United States federal income and withholding tax unless they establish an exemption. Any discussion of tax issues set forth in this Pricing Supplement and the related Offering Circular was written to support the promotion and marketing of the transactions described in this Pricing Supplement. Such discussion was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by any person for the purpose of avoiding any tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Each investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

	<u>Initial Public Offering Price (1)</u>	<u>Underwriting Discount</u>	<u>Proceeds to Freddie Mac (1) (2)</u>
Per Security	99.303%	0.30%	99.003%
Total	\$1,241,287,500	\$3,750,000	\$1,237,537,500

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from June 27, 2006.

(2) Before deducting estimated expenses of \$50,000.

Lead Managers

LEHMAN BROTHERS

MERRILL LYNCH & Co.

Co-Managers

BEAR, STEARNS & Co. INC.

GOLDMAN SACHS & Co.

DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES

JPMORGAN

FTN FINANCIAL CAPITAL MARKETS

UBS INVESTMENT BANK

* "Freddie SUBS®" is a registered trademark of Freddie Mac.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We prepare an annual Information Statement that describes our business and operations and contains important financial information and other information, including our audited consolidated financial statements (the "Information Statement"). We also prepare periodic Information Statement Supplements that may include unaudited consolidated financial data and other information concerning our business and operations (each, an "Information Statement Supplement"). These documents are (or upon publication will be) incorporated by reference in this Pricing Supplement, which means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to those documents. These documents are considered part of this Pricing Supplement. You should read this Pricing Supplement, and any applicable supplements or amendments, in conjunction with our most recent Information Statement and any subsequent Information Statement Supplements we incorporate by reference in this Pricing Supplement.

You should read this Pricing Supplement together with our Offering Circular and our Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006, which contains our unaudited consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2005. We have attached as Appendices to this Pricing Supplement our Offering Circular and the Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006.

You can obtain copies of any of these documents and any documents we make available by contacting us at:

**Freddie Mac
Debt Securities Marketing Office
1551 Park Run Drive
McLean, VA 22102-3110
USA**

E-Mail: debt_securities@freddiemac.com

Our Offering Circular, Information Statement and Information Statement Supplements also are available on our Internet Web-Site (www.freddiemac.com). We do not intend for this internet address to be an active link and are not using references to this internet address here or elsewhere in this pricing supplement and the accompanying Offering Circular to incorporate additional information into this pricing supplement and the accompanying Offering Circular. You may also obtain all documents incorporated by reference in this Pricing Supplement, free of charge, by contacting Fortis Banque Luxembourg, our Luxembourg Listing Agent, via e-mail (LAA@fortis.lu) or phone (+352 4242-2000).

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SUMMARY

This summary contains selected information about Freddie SUBS and the 5.75% Freddie SUBS. It does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing. You also should read the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Circular and in the documents incorporated by reference.

Issuer	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), a stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise.
Securities Offered	\$1,250,000,000 of 5.75% Subordinated Debt Securities due June 27, 2016 (“5.75% Freddie SUBS”).
Form	Freddie SUBS are U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities issued, maintained and transferred through the Fed Book Entry System.
Denominations	Freddie SUBS will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000, and additional increments of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
Ratings	The 5.75% Freddie SUBS have been rated “Aa2” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), “AA–” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (“Standard & Poor’s”), and “AA–” (Rating Watch Negative) by Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”).
Issue Date	June 27, 2006
Maturity Date	June 27, 2016
Payment of Principal	We will repay 100% of the principal amount of Freddie SUBS at maturity.
No Redemption	The 5.75% Freddie SUBS are not redeemable by us prior to maturity.
Payment of Interest	We will pay interest on the 5.75% Freddie SUBS, semi-annually in arrears each June 27 and December 27 (the “Interest Payment Dates”), commencing December 27, 2006, at the rate of 5.75% per annum, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Subordination	<p>Freddie SUBS are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of Freddie Mac issued under Section 306(a) of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (the “Freddie Mac Act”). Freddie SUBS rank junior in priority of payment to our Senior Obligations.</p> <p>“Senior Obligations” include all existing and future liabilities of Freddie Mac, other than liabilities that by their terms expressly rank equally with or junior to Freddie SUBS. Senior Obligations include all of Freddie Mac’s debt obligations (excluding Freddie SUBS but including Freddie Mac’s outstanding 8.25% Subordinated Capital Debentures due 2016 and Zero Coupon Subordinated Capital Debentures due 2019) and all liabilities in respect of Freddie Mac’s guarantees of mortgage-related securities.</p> <p>At December 31, 2005, we had \$778,082 million of outstanding total liabilities (including outstanding Freddie SUBS) and \$1,335,524 million of total guaranteed mortgage-related securities issued (including \$361,324 million held in our retained portfolio). All of these liabilities and guaranteed mortgage-related securities</p>

(other than outstanding Freddie SUBS) constituted Senior Obligations as of that date. At December 31, 2005, we had \$5,500 million in principal amount of Freddie SUBS outstanding. We may issue and sell additional obligations that will rank senior in right of payment to Freddie SUBS. We may also issue and sell additional Freddie SUBS, all of which will rank equally with outstanding Freddie SUBS, including the 5.75% Freddie SUBS. See “Description of the Securities — Subordination” in this Pricing Supplement and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Subordination” in the Offering Circular.

Deferral of Interest We will defer payment of interest on all outstanding Freddie SUBS if, as of the fifth Business Day prior to any Interest Payment Date on any Freddie SUBS (each, a “Deferral Determination Date”):

- Our “core capital” is below 125% of our “critical capital” requirement, or
- (1) Our “core capital” is below our “minimum capital” requirement and (2) the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, acting on our request, exercises discretionary authority pursuant to Section 306(c) of the Freddie Mac Act to purchase our debt obligations.

See “Description of the Securities — Interest” in this Pricing Supplement and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Interest Payment Deferral” in the Offering Circular.

Capital Levels We will use the core, critical and minimum capital levels, as most recently verified by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (“OFHEO”), pursuant to its then current methodology for calculating those levels, prior to any Deferral Determination Date to determine whether we must defer interest on all outstanding Freddie SUBS. If legislation is enacted that revises the definition of core, critical or minimum capital, or if OFHEO ceases to announce any of these capital levels, we will calculate any revised or no longer announced capital levels in accordance with the most recent statutory definition and OFHEO methodology and requirements. An independent third party will verify any capital levels we are required to calculate. Upon such third party verification, we will publicly announce the results. See “Regulatory Capital Requirements” in this Pricing Supplement and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Regulatory Capital Requirements” in the Offering Circular.

Limit on Deferral We may not defer interest on any Freddie SUBS for more than five consecutive years or beyond the Maturity Date.

Accrual of Interest on
Deferred Amounts If we defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS, interest will continue to accrue, including on any deferred interest, and will compound at the per annum interest rate of such Freddie SUBS.

Resumption of Interest
Payments We will pay all deferred interest, and interest thereon, on all Freddie SUBS as soon as, after giving effect to such payments, we no longer would be required to defer interest under the terms

described above, and have repaid all debt obligations, if any, purchased by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury as described above. We will make this payment in respect of all Freddie SUBS on the next scheduled Interest Payment Date of any issue of Freddie SUBS, unless we elect to make the payment earlier.

If we have not resumed interest payments on an issue of Freddie SUBS by its Maturity Date or have deferred interest on an issue of Freddie SUBS for five consecutive years, then we must pay deferred interest, and interest thereon, on that issue of Freddie SUBS regardless of our core capital level or our repayment of all debt obligations purchased by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. Even if we are required to make any payment on Freddie SUBS, because Freddie SUBS are subordinated, Holders of Freddie SUBS will be entitled to receive payments only after we have made payment in full of all amounts then due to holders of Senior Obligations. In no event will Holders of Freddie SUBS be able to accelerate the maturity of their Freddie SUBS, but will have claims only for amounts then due and payable on their Freddie SUBS. After we have fully paid all deferred interest on any issue of Freddie SUBS, future interest payments on that issue of Freddie SUBS will be subject to further deferral as described above.

No Dividends During Deferral Periods	During periods when we defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS, we may not declare or pay dividends on, or redeem, purchase or acquire, our common stock or preferred stock.
Notices	We will give prompt notice of any event that would require deferral of the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS. We will also give notice of the resumption of the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS.
No Acceleration.....	Freddie SUBS do not permit Holders to accelerate the maturity of the securities upon default or the occurrence of any other event.
Tax Status	Freddie SUBS will constitute debt for United States federal income tax purposes. Freddie SUBS and income derived from Freddie SUBS generally are subject to taxation by the United States and generally are not exempt from taxation by other U.S. or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions. Unless they establish an exemption by filing a form W-8BEN or otherwise, Non-U.S. Owners generally will be subject to U.S. federal income and withholding tax. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences” in this Pricing Supplement and in the Offering Circular.
Identification Numbers.....	CUSIP: 3134A4ZY3 ISIN: US3134A4ZY30 Common Code: 25928083
Listing Application	We have applied to have the 5.75% Freddie SUBS admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules.
Ineligibility for Stripping.....	Freddie SUBS are not eligible to be separated or “stripped” into separate interest and principal components.

Eligibility for Reopening We may “reopen” (issue additional Freddie SUBS as part of) outstanding issues of Freddie SUBS.

Governing Law Freddie SUBS will be governed by the federal laws of the United States. The local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States, unless there is applicable precedent under federal law or the application of New York law would frustrate the purposes of the Freddie Mac Act or the Global Facility Agreement.

RISK FACTORS

Prospective purchasers of Freddie SUBS should consider carefully the risk factors set forth below, and in the Offering Circular, as well as all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Circular, in evaluating an investment in Freddie SUBS.

We Continue to Experience Delays in Our Financial Reporting

Since the revision and restatement of our financial results for 2000 through 2002, we have had to face many challenging and complex accounting and financial reporting issues, including ongoing controls remediation and systems re-engineering and development. We fell behind in our periodic reporting for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and we have not yet returned to quarterly reporting. In order to devote the resources needed to complete an end-to-end review of our internal control environment and return to timely reporting as soon as possible, we have decided to delay our interim financial reporting for 2006. Because we do not have current financial information available, our current financial results could differ (perhaps substantially) from our most recent financial information as of December 31, 2005 set forth in our Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006. This could have an adverse effect on the trading value of the Freddie SUBS. For further information, see “Financial Reporting Update” and Internal Controls Update” in the Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006, attached as Appendix B.

We Have Material Weaknesses and Other Deficiencies in Our Internal Controls

We have discovered, and may in the future discover, material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in our internal controls that require remediation. Due to these weaknesses and deficiencies, our management has determined that, as of December 31, 2005, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. A failure to establish and maintain an adequate control environment could result in a material error in our reported financial results, loss of market confidence in our reported results and additional delay in our financial reporting timeline. Any of these results could have a material adverse effect on our business and on the trading price of our securities, and could result in additional regulatory measures. OFHEO has indicated that it intends to consider whether additional remedial actions may be appropriately applied to us while we continue to fix our internal control environment, including consideration of portfolio growth limitations for some period of time. For further information, see “Internal Controls Update” and “Supplemental Disclosures — Internal Controls and Risk Management” in the Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006, attached as Appendix B.

Freddie SUBS are Subordinated to Senior Obligations

Freddie SUBS are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of Freddie Mac issued under Section 306(a) of the Freddie Mac Act. Freddie SUBS rank junior in priority of payment to all of our existing and future Senior Obligations. This means that we cannot make any payments of principal or interest on Freddie SUBS while we are in default on any payment due in respect of Senior Obligations. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar event, our assets would be available to pay obligations under Freddie SUBS only after all payments had been made of amounts due on Senior Obligations. See “Summary — Subordination” in this Pricing Supplement.

Interest Payments May be Deferred

If (1) our core capital is below 125% of our critical capital requirement, or (2) (a) our core capital is below our minimum capital requirement *and* (b) the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, acting on our request, exercises discretionary authority under Section 306(c) of the Freddie Mac Act to purchase our debt obligations, then we must defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS offered in this Pricing Supplement and on other outstanding Freddie SUBS for periods not to exceed five

years. See the Summary in this Pricing Supplement and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Interest Payment Deferral” in the Offering Circular.

Holders Have No Acceleration Rights

Holders of Freddie SUBS will not be able to accelerate the maturity of their Freddie SUBS. Holders will have claims only for amounts then due and payable on their Freddie SUBS. After we have fully paid all deferred interest on Freddie SUBS, and if Freddie SUBS remain outstanding, future interest payments on Freddie SUBS will be subject to further deferral as described above.

Holders May Have Adverse Tax Consequences

In the event of deferral of interest payments, you generally will be required to accrue income, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of the accrued but unpaid interest on Freddie SUBS held by you, as described below under “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences.” As a result, you may recognize income with respect to Freddie SUBS held by you for United States federal income tax purposes in advance of the receipt of payment. Additionally, you will not receive the payment of that interest if you dispose of your Freddie SUBS prior to the end of the day preceding the date for the payment of accrued interest. Even though any income with respect to deferred interest will constitute ordinary income, if you sell your Freddie SUBS you generally will recognize a capital loss to the extent that the selling price (which may not reflect the full amount of deferred interest) is less than your adjusted tax basis. Subject to certain limited exceptions, capital losses cannot be applied to offset ordinary income for United States federal income tax purposes. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences” in this Pricing Supplement and in the Offering Circular.

There is No Existing Trading Market for the 5.75% Freddie SUBS

The 5.75% Freddie SUBS are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. We have applied to have the 5.75% Freddie SUBS admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. An active market for Freddie SUBS may or may not develop or be sustained in the future. Although certain of the Dealers have indicated to us that they intend to make a market in Freddie SUBS, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue any such market-making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you regarding the liquidity of, or trading markets for, Freddie SUBS.

Additionally, Freddie SUBS may trade at prices that do not fully reflect the amount of accrued but unpaid interest or deferred interest. Any deferral of interest payments will likely have an adverse effect on the market price of Freddie SUBS. In addition, as a result of the interest deferral provision of Freddie SUBS, the market price of Freddie SUBS may be more volatile than the market prices of other debt securities on which original issue discount or interest accrues that are not subject to such deferrals and may be more sensitive generally to adverse changes in Freddie Mac’s financial condition.

RATING

The 5.75% Freddie SUBS have been rated “Aa2” by Moody’s, “AA–” by Standard & Poor’s and “AA–” (Rating Watch Negative) by Fitch.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating organization. A reduction in any of the current ratings for Freddie SUBS could adversely affect their price and liquidity.

LISTING

We have applied to have the 5.75% Freddie SUBS admitted for trading on the Euro MTF Market and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of December 31, 2005. This financial information is unaudited and should be read together with the financial information set forth in the Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006. We engage in transactions and issue or repurchase debt obligations on an ongoing basis, all of which cause our total capitalization to change. Therefore, on any date after December 31, 2005, our total capitalization will differ (perhaps substantially) from the figures contained in this capitalization table. See “Risk Factors — We Continue to Experience Delays in Our Financial Reporting.”

	December 31, 2005
	(in millions)
Total debt securities, net:	
Senior debt, due within one year:	
Short-term debt securities	\$192,713
Current portion of long-term debt	95,819
Senior debt, due within one year	288,532
Senior debt, due after one year	454,627
Subordinated debt, due after one year	5,633
Senior and subordinated debt, due after one year	460,260
Total debt securities, net	748,792
Total stockholders' equity	27,191
Total capitalization	\$775,983

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (the “GSE Act”) established minimum, critical and risk based capital standards for Freddie Mac. You should refer to “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Regulatory Capital Requirements” in the Offering Circular for an explanation of how our core, critical and minimum capital levels are established.

The following table summarizes our regulatory capital requirements and surpluses as of the dates shown. OFHEO is the authoritative source of the capital calculations that underlie our capital classifications.

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(in millions)	
<i>Minimum capital requirement</i> ⁽¹⁾	\$25,010	\$24,131
Core capital ⁽¹⁾	35,964	35,009
Minimum capital surplus ⁽¹⁾	10,954	10,878
<i>Critical capital requirement</i> ⁽¹⁾	\$12,782	\$12,308
Core capital ⁽¹⁾	35,964	35,009
Critical capital surplus ⁽¹⁾	23,182	22,701
<i>Risk-based capital requirement</i> ⁽²⁾	\$11,282	\$11,108
Total capital ⁽²⁾	36,781	34,691
Risk-based capital surplus ⁽²⁾	25,499	23,583

(1) Amounts for 2005 are based on amended reports we submitted to OFHEO on May 30, 2006.

(2) Amounts for 2005 and 2004 are those calculated by OFHEO prior to the issuance of our 2005 and 2004 financial results.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES

The Freddie SUBS Program

We have committed to issue Freddie SUBS in an amount such that total capital (core capital plus general allowance for losses) plus the outstanding principal amount of Freddie SUBS will equal or exceed 4 percent of on-balance sheet assets and 0.45 percent of off-balance sheet mortgage securities. For purposes of making this calculation, the outstanding principal amount of each issue of Freddie SUBS is discounted as it approaches maturity by excluding from the calculation one-fifth of such outstanding amount each year during the issue's last five years prior to maturity. When the remaining maturity of an issue of Freddie SUBS is less than one year, that issue of Freddie SUBS is entirely excluded.

Freddie SUBS will be issued as Fed Book-Entry Securities in book-entry form on the Fed Book-Entry System. Freddie SUBS may be held indirectly through the clearing systems operated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Freddie SUBS will not be exchangeable for definitive securities. Freddie SUBS are not eligible to be separated or "stripped" into their separate interest components and principal components.

Freddie SUBS will be offered globally for sale in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere where it is lawful to make such offers.

Freddie SUBS will not contain any provisions permitting the Holders to accelerate their maturity on the occurrence of any default or other event.

Interest

The 5.75% Freddie SUBS will be Fixed Rate Debt Securities and will accrue interest from June 27, 2006 at a rate of 5.75% per annum. Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Interest Payment Dates will be June 27 and December 27 of each year, commencing December 27, 2006. The Specified Payment Currency for the 5.75% Freddie SUBS will be U.S. dollars.

We will defer the payment of interest on all Freddie SUBS under the circumstances requiring deferral that are described under "Summary — Deferral of Interest" in this Pricing Supplement. You should refer to the Summary in this Pricing Supplement and "Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Interest Payment Deferral" in the Offering Circular for an explanation of your rights in the event of deferral.

You should also read "Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences" in this Pricing Supplement for a discussion of selected United States federal income tax considerations in the event of a deferral of interest payments under Freddie SUBS.

Subordination

Freddie SUBS are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of Freddie Mac issued under Section 306(a) of the Freddie Mac Act. Freddie SUBS rank junior in priority of payment to our Senior Obligations, as described under "Summary — Subordination" in this Pricing Supplement. That section also sets forth, as of December 31, 2005, our total outstanding dollar volume of Senior Obligations and of Freddie SUBS.

In the event of default in payment on our Senior Obligations, or our dissolution, liquidation, reorganization or similar event, your rights to receive payment will be subordinated to the rights of holders of Senior Obligations. You should refer to "Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Subordination" in the Offering Circular for a description of your rights in relation to rights of holders of Senior Obligations.

Reopenings

We may increase the size of this issue of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS from time to time without the consent of any Holder by issuing additional Freddie SUBS with the same terms (other than the date of issuance, interest commencement date and offering price, which may vary). We may reopen this issue of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS one or more times to increase the size and liquidity of the issue when there is requisite investor demand and the reopening is consistent with our funding needs and overall market conditions. The evaluation of these criteria and the decision whether to reopen the 5.75% Freddie SUBS are in our sole discretion. We cannot assure you that we will reopen this issue of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS or, if reopened, what the total issue size will be.

No Redemption

We do not have any right to redeem the 5.75% Freddie SUBS prior to maturity.

Notices

We will give prompt notice of any event that would require deferral of the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS. We will also give notice of the resumption of the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS. We will give all such notices by broadcast through the communications system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks. If and so long as any Freddie SUBS are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, we also will inform the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and provide notices on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange website at <http://www.bourse.lu> or in a general circulation newspaper in Luxembourg (which is expected to be *d'Wort*) or, if publication in Luxembourg is not practical, elsewhere in Europe. Notice by publication will be considered given on the date of publication or, if published more than once, on the date of first publication.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

Freddie SUBS and payments on the Freddie SUBS generally are not exempt from taxation by the United States or other U.S. or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions.

The following summary supplements the summary under "Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences" in the Offering Circular. These two summaries do not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a Beneficial Owner in light of its particular circumstances or to Beneficial Owners subject to special rules. You are advised to consult your own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of Freddie SUBS.

We will defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS upon the occurrence of an event described under "Description of the Securities — Interest" in this Pricing Supplement and "Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Interest Payment Deferral" in the Offering Circular. Notwithstanding the potential for interest deferral, we believe that the stated interest on the 5.75% Freddie SUBS will be treated as "unconditionally payable" within the meaning of the OID Regulations. Accordingly, the stated interest on Freddie SUBS will constitute "qualified stated interest." Consequently, interest paid on Freddie SUBS generally will be taxable to a U.S. Owner as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with the U.S. Owner's method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If payments of interest actually were deferred, you generally would be required to include currently interest (and interest on that interest) in your income at the stated rate as original issue discount, notwithstanding that the interest is not being paid currently.

See "Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences" in the Offering Circular.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Dealer Agreement, we have agreed to sell to each of the Dealers named below, and each of the Dealers for whom Lehman Brothers Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated are acting as lead managers (the “Lead Managers”) has severally agreed to purchase, the amount of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS set forth opposite its name below:

<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
Lehman Brothers Inc.	\$ 514,000,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	514,000,000
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.	37,000,000
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	37,000,000
First Tennessee National Bank Association	37,000,000
Goldman Sachs & Co.	37,000,000
J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc.	37,000,000
UBS Securities LLC	37,000,000
Total	<u>\$1,250,000,000</u>

In the Dealer Agreement, the Dealers named above have severally agreed, subject to its terms and conditions, to purchase all the 5.75% Freddie SUBS if any are purchased. Lehman Brothers Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated are designated as “Representatives” for the Dealers.

The Dealers have advised us that they propose initially to offer the 5.75% Freddie SUBS to the public at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Pricing Supplement, and may offer the 5.75% Freddie SUBS to certain other dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of 0.125% of the principal amount of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS. After the initial public offering, the public offering price and concession may be changed.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the 5.75% Freddie SUBS. We have applied to have the 5.75% Freddie SUBS admitted for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. All of the Dealers have advised us that they intend to make a market in the 5.75% Freddie SUBS, but are not obligated to do so and may discontinue any such market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for Freddie SUBS.

In connection with the offering, the Lead Managers may purchase and sell the 5.75% Freddie SUBS in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the Lead Managers of a greater number of 5.75% Freddie SUBS than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS while the offering is in progress. These activities by the Lead Managers may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS. As a result, the price of the 5.75% Freddie SUBS may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the Lead Managers at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

In the Dealer Agreement, Freddie Mac and the Dealers have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities.

The Dealers and certain of their affiliates engage in transactions with and perform services for Freddie Mac in the ordinary course of business.



Global Debt Facility

Offered Securities:	Debt Securities.
Reference Securities SM :	We will designate some Debt Securities as "Reference Securities," which are scheduled U.S. dollar or euro denominated issues in large principal amounts.
Amount:	Unlimited.
Maturities:	One day or longer.
Offering Terms:	We will offer the Debt Securities primarily through Dealers within the United States and internationally on the terms described in this Offering Circular and related Pricing Supplements.
Currencies:	U.S. dollars, euros or other currencies specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Priority:	The Debt Securities will be unsecured general obligations or unsecured subordinated obligations of Freddie Mac.
Tax Status:	The Debt Securities are not tax-exempt. Non-U.S. Owners generally will be subject to United States federal income and withholding tax unless they establish an exemption.
Form of Securities:	<i>U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities:</i> Book-entry (U.S. Federal Reserve Banks) or registered (global or definitive). <i>Non-U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities:</i> Registered (global or definitive).

We will provide you with a Pricing Supplement describing the specific terms, pricing information and other information for each issue of Debt Securities. The Pricing Supplement for a specific issue of Debt Securities will supplement and may amend this Offering Circular with respect to that issue of Debt Securities. The applicable Pricing Supplement will describe whether the related issue of Debt Securities is a general or subordinated obligation, whether principal is payable at maturity or periodically, whether principal is redeemable prior to maturity, and whether interest is payable at a fixed or variable rate or if no interest is payable.

We may list some Debt Securities issued under this Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and have applied for these listings. Our application with the Luxembourg Stock Exchange applies to Debt Securities issued within twelve months of the date of this Offering Circular. We may also issue unlisted Debt Securities and Debt Securities listed on other exchanges under this Facility.

Some Debt Securities are complex financial instruments and may not be suitable investments for you. You should consider carefully the risk factors described beginning on page 10. You should not purchase Debt Securities unless you understand and are able to bear these and any other applicable risks. You should purchase Debt Securities only if you understand the information contained in this Offering Circular, the related Pricing Supplement for the Debt Securities you are considering purchasing and the documents that we incorporate by reference in this Offering Circular.

Because of applicable U.S. securities law exemptions, we have not registered the Debt Securities with any U.S. federal or state securities commission. No U.S. securities commission has reviewed this Offering Circular.

The Debt Securities are obligations of Freddie Mac only. The Debt Securities, including any interest or return of discount on the Debt Securities, are not guaranteed by, and are not debts or obligations of, the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac.

The Index of Defined Terms (Appendix A) shows where definitions of defined terms appear in this Offering Circular.

Arranger

LEHMAN BROTHERS

SM is a service mark of Freddie Mac.

The Debt Securities generally will not have an established trading market when issued. Certain Dealers have advised Freddie Mac that they intend to use reasonable efforts to make a secondary market in the Debt Securities that they offer. However, they are not obligated to do so. These Dealers could discontinue their secondary market activities at any time without notice. There is no assurance that a secondary market for any of the Debt Securities will develop or, if such a market develops, that it will continue or will be liquid. Consequently, you may not be able to sell your Debt Securities readily or at prices that will enable you to realize your anticipated yield.

If you intend to purchase Debt Securities, you should rely only on the information in this Offering Circular and in any related Pricing Supplement for those Debt Securities, including the information in any documents we incorporate by reference. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not offering the Debt Securities in any jurisdiction that prohibits their offer. This Offering Circular, any related Pricing Supplements and any incorporated documents speak only as of their dates, regardless of the date you receive these documents or purchase Debt Securities. These documents may not be correct after their dates.

Some jurisdictions may restrict by law the distribution of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement and the offer, sale and delivery of Debt Securities. Persons who receive this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement should know and observe these restrictions.

We have not registered the Debt Securities under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan (the “**Securities and Exchange Law**”), and we may not directly or indirectly offer and sell Debt Securities in Japan or to any resident of Japan or to any person for reoffer or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any resident of Japan except in compliance with, or under an available exemption from, the registration requirements of the Securities and Exchange Law and in compliance with other relevant laws of Japan.

For a further description of some additional restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Debt Securities and on the distribution of the Offering Circular, any Pricing Supplement or any other supplement or amendment, see “Distribution Arrangements — Selling Restrictions” and “General Information.”

Neither the Luxembourg Stock Exchange nor the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**Singapore Stock Exchange**”) assumes responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular. Admission to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or the Singapore Stock Exchange is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of Freddie Mac or the Debt Securities.

After making all reasonable inquiries as of the date of this Offering Circular, we confirm that this Offering Circular contains all the information about the Debt Securities which, when read together with the applicable Pricing Supplement and the documents incorporated by reference, is material, in the context of the initial issue of each offering of the Debt Securities. We also confirm that the information in this Offering Circular, as of its date, is true and accurate in all respects and is not misleading and that there are no facts the omission of which makes this Offering Circular as a whole or any such information misleading in any material respect.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any Pricing Supplement describes all of the risks and investment considerations applicable to Debt Securities whose principal or interest we pay in or determine by reference to one or more currencies or to one or more interest rate, currency or other indices or formulas. We and the Dealers disclaim any responsibility to advise prospective investors of these risks and investment considerations as they exist at the date of this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement or as these risks may change from time to time. Prospective investors should consult their own financial, tax and legal advisors as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in such Debt Securities. Such Debt Securities are not an appropriate investment for investors who are unsophisticated regarding currency transactions or transactions involving the applicable interest rate, currency or other indices or formulas. See “Risk Factors.”

This Offering Circular replaces and supersedes the Offering Circular dated April 2, 2004 for issues of Debt Securities priced on and after the date of this Offering Circular. This Offering Circular relates to Debt Securities issued under this Facility and not to any other securities of Freddie Mac, including Debentures, Medium-Term Notes, Discount Notes, Euro Discount Notes, Estate NotesSM, FreddieNotes[®] and Reference Bills[®] securities. We offer those other securities under separate offering circulars.

“Estate NotesSM” securities is a service mark of Freddie Mac. “Reference Bills[®]” and “FreddieNotes[®]” securities are registered trademarks of Freddie Mac.

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* We use defined terms throughout this Offering Circular. Appendix A provides the page locations of the definitions of these terms.

FREDDIE MAC

The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“**Freddie Mac**”) is one of the largest participants in the U.S. mortgage market. We are a stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise, or GSE, chartered by Congress on July 24, 1970 under the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, which we refer to in this Offering Circular as the “**Freddie Mac Act**.”

Our statutory purposes are:

- To provide stability in the secondary market for residential mortgages;
- To respond appropriately to the private capital markets;
- To provide ongoing assistance to the secondary market for residential mortgages (including mortgages on housing for low- and moderate-income families involving a reasonable economic return that may be less than the return received on other activities) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage finance; and
- To promote access to mortgage credit throughout the U.S. (including central cities, rural areas and other underserved areas) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage finance.

We fulfill these statutory purposes primarily by purchasing residential mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities from mortgage lenders and securities dealers, financing these purchases with debt, equity and mortgage-related securities, and guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest on the mortgage-related securities we issue.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We prepare an annual Information Statement that describes our business and operations and contains important financial and other information, including our audited consolidated financial statements (the “**Information Statement**”). We also prepare quarterly and other periodic Information Statement Supplements that include unaudited consolidated financial data and other information concerning our business and operations (each, an “**Information Statement Supplement**”). These documents are (or upon publication will be) incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular, which means that we are disclosing information to you by referring you to those documents. These documents are considered part of this Offering Circular. You should read this Offering Circular, and any applicable supplements or amendments, in conjunction with our most recent Information Statement and any subsequent Information Statement Supplements we incorporate by reference in this Offering Circular. As of the date of this Offering Circular, our current Information Statement is dated June 14, 2005 (the “**June 2005 Information Statement**”) and contains our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004. You should rely only on the most current information provided or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular and any applicable supplement or amendment.

You can obtain any of these documents, the Global Facility Agreement and any other documents that we make available by contacting us at:

Freddie Mac
Debt Securities Marketing Office
1551 Park Run Drive
McLean, Virginia U.S.A. 22102-3110
E-Mail: debt_securities@freddiemac.com
www.freddiemac.com*

You also can read the Information Statement and other information about Freddie Mac at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange.

* We are providing this Internet address solely for the information of prospective investors. We are not using reference to this address to incorporate additional information into this Offering Circular or any Pricing Supplement.

In connection with the application to list Debt Securities to be issued under this Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, we have deposited copies of the Freddie Mac Act and the bylaws of Freddie Mac and a legal notice relating to the issuance of the Debt Securities with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies, where copies may be inspected or obtained upon request. So long as any Debt Securities are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and the rules of such exchange or any relevant authority so require, copies of the Offering Circular (and all documents incorporated by reference) will be available free of charge from the principal offices of Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. in Luxembourg. You may inspect copies of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Global Agency Agreement at the principal offices of Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. in Luxembourg.

In connection with the listing of the Debt Securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange, we have agreed that, so long as any Debt Securities remain outstanding and listed on one of those exchanges, in the event of any material adverse change in the business or the financial position of Freddie Mac that is not reflected in this Offering Circular as then amended or supplemented (including the documents incorporated by reference), we will prepare an amendment or supplement to this Offering Circular or publish a new Offering Circular if we subsequently offer or list Debt Securities. If the terms of the Facility are modified or amended in a manner that would make this Offering Circular, as amended or supplemented, inaccurate or misleading, we will prepare a further amendment to this Offering Circular or a new Offering Circular.

SUMMARY

This Summary contains selected information about the Debt Securities. It does not contain all of the information you should consider before purchasing the Debt Securities. You should refer to the remainder of this Offering Circular and to any related Pricing Supplement for further information. If a Pricing Supplement contains different information from this Offering Circular, you should rely on the Pricing Supplement.

Issuer	Freddie Mac, a stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise.
Debt Securities	Unsecured subordinated or unsubordinated notes, bonds and other debt securities issued from time to time under the Global Debt Facility (the “ Facility ”). We have established the Facility under the Global Debt Facility Agreement dated the same date as this Offering Circular (the “ Global Facility Agreement ”).
Reference Securities	We will designate some Debt Securities as “ Reference Securities ,” which are scheduled U.S. dollar or euro denominated issues in large principal amounts. Reference Notes [®] securities (“ Reference Notes ”) are U.S. dollar denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years. Reference Bonds [®] securities (“ Reference Bonds ”) are U.S. dollar denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of more than ten years. Callable Reference Notes SM securities (“ Callable Reference Notes ”) are U.S. dollar denominated, callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years. €Reference Notes [®] securities (“ €Reference Notes ”) are euro denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years. €Reference Bonds SM securities (“ €Reference Bonds ”) are euro denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of more than ten years. We refer to €Reference Notes and €Reference Bonds, collectively, as “ €Reference Securities ” SM .” Issuances may consist of new issues of Reference Securities or the “reopening” of an existing issue.
Other Debt Securities	We will issue other Debt Securities from time to time in U.S. dollars or other currencies with maturities of one day or longer. Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years will be called “ Notes ” and those with maturities of more than ten years will be called “ Bonds. ” These Debt Securities may be callable or non-callable.
Arranger	Lehman Brothers International (Europe).
Amount	We may issue an unlimited amount of Debt Securities under this Facility.
Legal Status	Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Debt Securities will be unsecured general obligations having the same priority as all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt and ranking senior to any subordinated debt. If specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Debt Securities will be unsecured subordinated obligations with the terms, including, but not limited to, terms relating to payment priority or payment suspension, limitation or deferral (if any), set forth in that Pricing Supplement (“ Subordinated Debt Securities ”). The United States does not guarantee the Debt Securities or any interest or return of discount on the Debt Securities. The Debt Securities are not debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac.
Pricing Supplements	We will offer Debt Securities by means of “ Pricing Supplements ” that will describe the specific terms, pricing information and other information for each issue of Debt Securities.

“Callable Reference NotesSM,” “€Reference SecuritiesSM” and “€Reference BondsSM” are service marks of Freddie Mac. “Reference Notes[®],” “€Reference Notes[®]” and “Reference Bonds[®]” are registered trademarks of Freddie Mac.

Specified Currencies We may denominate and make payments of principal and interest on the Debt Securities in any of the following Specified Currencies or in another currency specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, subject to compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

Australian dollars	Japanese yen (“ Yen ”)
British pounds sterling (“ Sterling ”)	New Zealand dollars
Canadian dollars	Swedish kronor
Danish kroner	Swiss francs
Euros	U.S. dollars
Hong Kong dollars	

Government or monetary authorities or clearing systems may require that Debt Securities denominated in certain currencies or currency units have certain denominations or have minimum or maximum maturities. The current minimum maturity for Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange is seven days and for Debt Securities listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange is one month.

Denominations We will issue and maintain U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities in minimum principal amounts of U.S. \$2,000 and additional increments of U.S. \$1,000, unless otherwise indicated in the related Pricing Supplement. We will issue and maintain €Reference Securities in minimum principal amounts and additional increments of €1,000, unless otherwise indicated in the related Pricing Supplement. The denominations for all other non-U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities will be set forth in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Any Debt Securities in respect of which the issue proceeds are received by us in the United Kingdom and which have a maturity of less than one year from the date of issue must (a) (i) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or an amount of equivalent value denominated wholly or partly in another currency) and no part of any such Debt Security may be transferred unless the redemption value of that part is not less than £100,000 (or such equivalent amount), and (ii) be issued only to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses, or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses; or (b) be issued in other circumstances which do not constitute a contravention of section 19 (the general prohibition) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”).

Redemption and Repayment We may have the option to redeem some Debt Securities, in whole or in part, before their Maturity Dates. Also, holders of some Debt Securities may have the option to require repayment of their Debt Securities, in whole or in part, before their Maturity Dates. The Pricing Supplement for an issue of Debt Securities will say whether the Debt Securities are redeemable at our option or repayable at your option and will describe the redemption or repayment right.

Payment Terms The related Pricing Supplement will specify the payment terms of the Debt Securities.

Principal The principal amount payable at maturity or upon redemption or repayment of the Debt Securities may be a fixed amount, which may be at, above or below par. The principal amount payable also may be a variable amount determined by reference to one or more indices, such as interest or exchange rate indices, or other formulas. The principal amount may be amortized through periodic payments during the term of the Debt Securities.

Interest	Debt Securities may bear interest at fixed or variable rates (or a combination of fixed and variable rates), or may bear interest that is indexed by reference to an interest or currency exchange rate or in some other manner, or may not bear interest.
Stripping	The applicable Pricing Supplement will indicate whether the Debt Securities may be stripped into interest and principal components.
Form of Debt Securities	We will issue Debt Securities in either book-entry form or registered form. We will not issue Debt Securities in bearer form.
Book-Entry Debt Securities ..	Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars that are issued in book-entry form on the book-entry system (“ Fed Book-Entry System ”) of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks (individually, a “ Federal Reserve Bank ” and, collectively, the “ Federal Reserve Banks ”). Debt Securities on the Fed Book-Entry System may be held of record only by entities eligible to maintain book-entry accounts with a Federal Reserve Bank (“ Fed Participants ”). Holders may not exchange Book-Entry Debt Securities for definitive Debt Securities.
Registered Debt Securities ..	Debt Securities that are not Book-Entry Debt Securities. We generally will issue Registered Debt Securities in global registered form but may issue Registered Debt Securities in definitive registered form if specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Holders may exchange Registered Debt Securities in global registered form for definitive Debt Securities only in the limited circumstances described in this Offering Circular. See “Description of the Debt Securities — Registered Debt Securities — Exchange for Definitive Debt Securities.”
Fiscal Agents	The Federal Reserve Banks will act as fiscal agents for Book-Entry Debt Securities (“ Fiscal Agents ”) under a Fiscal Agency Agreement (the “ Fiscal Agency Agreement ”).
Global Agent	Citibank, N.A.’s London office (“ Citibank — London ”) is the global agent for Registered Debt Securities (the “ Global Agent ”) under a Global Agency Agreement (the “ Global Agency Agreement ”).
Registrar	Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG & Co. KGaA is the Registrar for Registered Debt Securities.
Clearance and Settlement	Depending on the terms of an issue of Debt Securities and where they are offered, the Debt Securities may clear and settle through one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Federal Reserve Banks; • the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”); • Euroclear; • Clearstream, Luxembourg; or • any other designated clearing systems. Most Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars, including all U.S. dollar denominated Reference Securities, will clear and settle through the Fed Book-Entry System, if distributed within the United States, and through Euroclear and /or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if distributed outside the United States. Most Debt Securities denominated and payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, including all €Reference Securities, will clear and settle through DTC, if distributed within the United States, and through Euroclear and /or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if distributed outside the United States.
Governing Law	The Debt Securities will be governed by the federal laws of the United States. The laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States, unless there is applicable precedent under federal law or the application of New York law

	would frustrate the purposes of the Freddie Mac Act or the Global Facility Agreement.
Tax Status	<p>The Debt Securities and income or return of discount derived from the Debt Securities generally are subject to taxation by the United States and generally are not exempt from taxation by other U.S. or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions. Unless they establish an exemption by filing a Form W-8BEN or otherwise, Non-U.S. Owners generally will be subject to United States federal income and withholding tax. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Owners — Interest.”</p> <p>We will not pay additional interest or other amounts or redeem the Debt Securities prior to maturity if any jurisdiction imposes any withholding or other tax on payments on the Debt Securities. If any particular issue of Debt Securities is “targeted to foreign markets” under U.S. Treasury regulations (the “Regulations”), the applicable Pricing Supplement will describe any special tax considerations that apply.</p>
Listing	The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify the exchange, if any, on which we will apply to list a particular issue of Debt Securities. We may list some Debt Securities issued under this Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or the Singapore Stock Exchange and have applied for such listings. Our application with the Luxembourg Stock Exchange applies to Debt Securities issued within twelve months of the date of this Offering Circular. We may list an issue of Debt Securities on one, both or neither of these exchanges. We may also list an issue of Debt Securities on other exchanges or no exchange at all.
Luxembourg Transfer, Paying and Listing Agent	Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
Method of Distribution	We generally will sell the Debt Securities to one or more Dealers acting as principals for resale to investors either at a fixed price or at varying prices determined by the relevant Dealer or Dealers. These sales may be by auction or other methods. The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify the names of the Dealer or Dealers for a particular issuance of Debt Securities. Alternatively, we may allow Dealers to solicit purchases of Debt Securities on an agency basis or we may sell Debt Securities directly to investors.
Offering Price	Debt Securities may be offered at fixed prices equal to par, or at a discount to or premium over par, or at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of resale as determined by the applicable Dealer, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Selling Restrictions	Some jurisdictions restrict the offers and sales of Debt Securities and the distribution of offering materials. If any particular issue of Debt Securities is “targeted to foreign markets” under the Regulations, the Pricing Supplement for the Debt Securities will describe the selling restrictions that apply. See “Distribution Arrangements — Selling Restrictions.”

RISK FACTORS

This section describes some of the general risks and considerations that you should examine before investing in the Debt Securities. There may be other risks and considerations not discussed below or discussed in the applicable Pricing Supplement that you should consider. These risks and considerations may vary in importance depending on your particular circumstances and on various economic, interest rate and exchange rate scenarios. Therefore, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors to determine the suitability for you of a particular issue of Debt Securities.

The Debt Securities May Not Be Suitable For You

The Debt Securities are not suitable investments for all investors. Before investing in a particular issue of Debt Securities, you should:

- possess, either alone or with an investment advisor, the expertise and analytical tools necessary to evaluate, in the context of your financial situation, the particular features of the Debt Securities, the risks and benefits of investing in the Debt Securities and the effect of the Debt Securities on your overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear the risks associated with the Debt Securities;
- understand the information contained and incorporated in this Offering Circular and any related Pricing Supplement;
- understand the terms of the Debt Securities; and
- understand any applicable legal investment restrictions.

Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex Debt Securities as stand-alone investments. Rather, they may invest in certain types of complex Debt Securities to reduce the risk of their overall portfolio or to enhance their yield by adding an appropriate level of risk to their overall portfolio. You should not purchase any Debt Securities unless you understand and are able to bear the associated yield, market, liquidity and structure risks, including risks associated with any redemption provisions, periodic interest rate adjustments and exchange rates and controls. You should decide whether to invest in an issue of Debt Securities based on your own financial needs and the anticipated performance of the Debt Securities under a variety of economic, interest rate and exchange rate scenarios.

Structured Debt Securities May Be Complex and Involve Greater Risks

If principal or interest on an issue of Debt Securities is either directly or inversely determined by reference to one or more interest rates, currencies (including exchange rates and swap indices between currencies or currency units) or other indices or formulas, then an investment in the Debt Securities would entail significant risks not associated with an investment in a conventional fixed rate debt security. These risks include the possibility that:

- the applicable index or indices may change significantly;
- changes in the applicable index or indices may not correlate with changes in interest rates or currencies generally, nor with changes in other indices;
- changes in the applicable index or indices will be magnified or diminished if the Debt Securities' principal or interest formula contains a leverage factor or a deleverage factor;
- the applicable index or indices may be subject to maximum (“**Cap**”) or minimum (“**Floor**”) interest rate or exchange rate limitations;
- the timing of changes in an applicable index or indices may affect your actual yield, even if the average level is consistent with your expectations (in general, the earlier the change in the applicable index or indices, the greater the effect on yield);

- two or more indices or formulas that you may expect to move in tandem or in some other relationship to each other may unexpectedly converge, diverge or otherwise not move as expected;
- currency devaluations may occur or monetary authorities may impose or modify currency exchange controls;
- the resulting interest rate may be less than the interest rate payable on a conventional fixed rate debt security we issued at the same time and, in some cases, may be as low as zero;
- you may receive repayments of principal at times other than you expect;
- you may not receive interest payments for extended periods of time;
- you may lose all or a substantial portion of the principal of your Debt Security (whether payable at maturity, upon redemption or otherwise); and
- the value of Debt Securities with complex formulas or other terms may be volatile.

These risks may depend on a number of interrelated factors that we cannot control, including financial, economic, regulatory and political developments. In the past, certain interest rates, currencies, currency units, exchange rates and indices have been highly volatile. This volatility may continue in the future. Past fluctuations or relative stability in any particular interest rate, currency, currency unit, exchange rate or index do not necessarily indicate the fluctuations that may occur, or the level of stability that may exist, in the future.

You should have knowledge of, and access to, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate quantitatively the effect of the particular features of the Debt Securities you are considering purchasing and the resulting effects upon their yields and values.

Exchange Rate Risks and Exchange Controls May Affect the Timing or Amount of Interest and Principal Paid on Your Debt Securities

Each issue of Debt Securities will be denominated in one or more Specified Currencies in which we will pay principal and any interest. We may determine the amount of principal or interest payments on an issue of Debt Securities by reference to one or more Specified Currencies (including exchange rates and swap indices between currencies or currency units) that may be different from the denominated Specified Currency. You may conduct your financial activities in a currency other than the Debt Securities' denominated Specified Currencies or other than the Specified Currencies that determine the amount of the Debt Securities' principal or interest payments. In those cases, an investment in the Debt Securities involves more risks than if the Debt Securities were denominated in or indexed solely in relation to your currency. These risks include the possibility that:

- the rate of exchange between the applicable Specified Currency and your currency may change significantly (including changes as a result of devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of your currency);
- changes in exchange rates may decrease the effective yield on the Debt Securities and, in certain circumstances, cause you to lose all or a substantial portion of the principal of the Debt Securities;
- if the value of your currency appreciates relative to the value of the applicable Specified Currency, the yield on the Debt Securities, the value of payments on the Debt Securities and the market value of the Debt Securities all would decrease in terms of your currency, while depreciation in the value of your currency relative to the value of the applicable Specified Currency would have the opposite effect; and
- authorities with jurisdiction over the applicable Specified Currency or your currency may impose or modify currency exchange controls.

In the past, certain exchange rates and indices have been highly volatile. This volatility may continue in the future. Past fluctuations or relative stability in any particular exchange rate or index, however, do not necessarily indicate the fluctuations that may occur, or the level of stability that may exist, in the future.

Government and monetary authorities have imposed, and may impose in the future, exchange controls that could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of the applicable Specified Currency when payments of principal or interest are due on an issue of Debt Securities. Even in the absence of actual exchange controls, it is possible that when payments on a particular issue of Debt Securities are due:

- the government issuing the applicable Specified Currency (or any successor to that Specified Currency) may no longer use the Specified Currency (or any successor currency);
- the international banking community may no longer use the applicable Specified Currency (or any successor currency) to settle transactions; and
- the applicable Specified Currency (or any successor currency) may no longer be available for some other reason.

In these cases, we generally will be entitled to satisfy our obligations on the Debt Securities in U.S. dollars. In addition, under certain circumstances, we may make payments in euros for Debt Securities originally denominated in currencies replaced by the euro. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies — Unavailability.”

Various Factors Could Adversely Affect the Trading Value and Yield of Your Debt Securities

Secondary Markets and Market Values

The Debt Securities generally will not have an established trading market when issued. Certain Dealers have advised us that they intend to use reasonable efforts to make a secondary market in the Debt Securities that they offer, but they are not obligated to do so. These Dealers may discontinue any such secondary market making at any time without notice. Consequently:

- a secondary market for any of the Debt Securities may not develop, particularly for those Debt Securities that are especially sensitive to interest rate or market risks or are structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors; or
- if it develops, such a market may not be liquid at all times.

As a result, you may not be able to sell your Debt Securities easily or at prices comparable to similar instruments with a developed secondary market. If you are seeking to purchase or sell very small or very large amounts of Debt Securities, you may not be able to do so at prices comparable to those available to other investors.

The market values of Debt Securities likely will fluctuate over time, perhaps significantly. These fluctuations could cause significant losses to your investment in Debt Securities, especially if you dispose of your Debt Securities prior to their respective maturities. The market prices of instruments issued at either a substantial discount (such as Zero Coupon Debt Securities) or a substantial premium (such as Debt Securities with significantly above-market interest rates) from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do the prices of securities with comparable maturities that are not issued at such a discount or premium.

A number of factors may affect any secondary market for, and the market value of, an issue of Debt Securities, including:

- the creditworthiness of Freddie Mac and market perceptions thereof that may result from actual or potential financial, regulatory or legislative developments;
- the value, complexity and volatility of any applicable index or indices;

- the method of calculating principal or interest payments on the Debt Securities;
- the remaining term to maturity of the Debt Securities;
- any redemption or repayment features of the Debt Securities;
- the outstanding amount of the Debt Securities;
- the amount of other securities linked to any applicable index or indices;
- the amount of Debt Securities being sold in any secondary market from time to time;
- the subordinated status or other terms of any Subordinated Debt Securities;
- the stability of U.S. and non-U.S. currencies;
- any legal restrictions or tax treatment that limits demand for the Debt Securities;
- the availability of comparable securities, including comparable U.S. Treasury securities;
- fluctuations in the spread of the Debt Securities to comparable U.S. Treasury securities;
- and
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally.

You should not purchase any Debt Securities unless you understand and can bear the risks that you may not be able to resell them easily, that their value will fluctuate over time and that these fluctuations may be significant and cause significant losses to you. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market values of the Debt Securities. These risks of limited liquidity and price volatility are greatest for Debt Securities that are:

- especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks;
- designed for specific investment objectives or strategies;
- structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors; or
- not held until maturity.

Subordinated Debt Securities

If specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the indebtedness represented by Subordinated Debt Securities and the payment of principal of and interest on these Subordinated Debt Securities may be subordinated to prior payment in full of all of our “**Senior Obligations**” (as defined herein) which are due and payable. Therefore, we will not be permitted to make any payments of principal of or interest on the Subordinated Debt Securities (including redeeming any redeemable Subordinated Debt Securities) while we are in default on any of our Senior Obligations. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of Freddie Mac, our assets would not be available to pay obligations under the Subordinated Debt Securities until our Senior Obligations have been paid in full. Such Senior Obligations will be identified by category in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

In addition, there may be other terms applicable to specific offerings of Subordinated Debt Securities that would defer, limit or suspend our obligation to make any payment of principal or interest on these Subordinated Debt Securities under certain specified conditions. Moreover, Events of Default that apply to Senior Obligations may not necessarily be Events of Default for Subordinated Debt Securities. As a result, the Holders of Subordinated Debt Securities may not have the same acceleration rights as Holders of other Debt Securities. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities,” “Global Facility Agreement — Events of Default” and “— Rights Upon Event of Default.” The terms and conditions of any issue of Subordinated Debt Securities will be described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Redeemable Debt Securities

We will have the option to redeem the Debt Securities after a specified date if we so provide in the related Pricing Supplement. The redemption price typically is 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, in the case of Debt Securities that bear interest, or the accreted value to the

redemption date, in the case of Zero Coupon Debt Securities. These optional redemption provisions are likely to restrict the market values that the Debt Securities would otherwise have. For example, the market price of the Debt Securities generally will not rise substantially above the redemption price during (and possibly before) any period when we may redeem the Debt Securities because of the increased likelihood of redemption. If we redeem a portion of an issue of Debt Securities, the market for the Debt Securities left outstanding may become less liquid which may have an adverse effect on the market price of, or your ability to sell, such Debt Securities.

In general, we are most likely to redeem Debt Securities when prevailing interest rates and our borrowing costs are relatively low and are least likely to redeem Debt Securities when prevailing interest rates and our borrowing costs are relatively high. Our decision to redeem or not to redeem an issue of Debt Securities may also be affected by any related hedge or derivative position that we hold. If we redeem the Debt Securities when prevailing interest rates are relatively low, you may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in comparable securities with similar yields.

Some Debt Securities may be redeemable at a variable amount determined by reference to one or more interest rate, exchange rate or other indices. The redemption proceeds of those Debt Securities will vary depending on the level of the applicable index, and you may receive less than 100% of your original principal amount upon redemption.

Fixed Rate Debt Securities

Fixed Rate Debt Securities, if held to maturity, will provide return of their principal and the certainty of interest payments at a fixed rate. However, the market values of Fixed Rate Debt Securities are likely to fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates.

The market values of Fixed Rate Debt Securities generally will rise in a falling interest rate environment and will fall in a rising interest rate environment. This fluctuation creates risk of loss of investment capital if you dispose of these Debt Securities prior to maturity. This effect on market values is generally greater for Debt Securities having relatively long remaining terms to maturity than for Debt Securities having relatively short remaining terms to maturity.

Zero Coupon Debt Securities

An investment in Zero Coupon Debt Securities presents certain risks that are different from an investment in fixed-rate Debt Securities that pay interest periodically. If you hold the Zero Coupon Debt Securities to maturity, they will provide return of your principal, including return of the discount, but their market value is likely to fluctuate substantially with changes in prevailing interest rates. The market value of the Zero Coupon Debt Securities generally will fall in a rising interest rate environment, creating a risk of loss of your investment capital if your circumstances do not permit you to hold the Zero Coupon Debt Securities to maturity. The market value of the Zero Coupon Debt Securities generally will rise in a falling interest rate environment. The possibility of substantial price volatility, combined with the fact that payments on the Zero Coupon Debt Securities will be made only at maturity, also could affect the secondary market for, and the liquidity of, the Zero Coupon Debt Securities which may have an adverse effect on the market value of, or your ability to sell, such Zero Coupon Debt Securities. Zero Coupon Debt Securities that are redeemable involve certain additional risks. See “Risk Factors — Various Factors Could Adversely Affect the Trading Value and Yield of Your Debt Securities — Redeemable Debt Securities.”

The market values of Zero Coupon Debt Securities and other Debt Securities issued at substantial discounts tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer their remaining term, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Step Debt Securities

Step Debt Securities provide for one or more prescribed increases (or decreases) in their interest rates at specified dates. However, we may have the option to redeem Step Debt Securities at the beginning of or during one or more step periods. Therefore, you should consider the likelihood that we will redeem Step Debt Securities if their subsequent interest rates exceed the interest rates then available to us for comparable borrowings.

Although the interest rate on a Step Debt Security may increase on the specified dates, the increased interest rate may be below the interest rate that you would receive on newly issued but otherwise comparable instruments with the same remaining term to maturity.

Variable Rate Debt Securities

If the interest rate on a Variable Rate Debt Security bears a direct relationship to a specified index, lower than anticipated levels of the index could result in actual yields that are lower than anticipated. Conversely, if the interest rate on a Variable Rate Debt Security bears an inverse relationship to a specified index, higher than anticipated levels of the index could result in actual yields that are lower than anticipated.

Inverse Variable Rate Debt Securities have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon an applicable index. The market values of inverse Variable Rate Debt Securities typically are more volatile than market values of our conventional Variable Rate Debt Securities based on the same applicable index (and with otherwise comparable terms). This is because an increase in the applicable index not only decreases the interest rate of the inverse Variable Rate Debt Security, but also often reflects an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Debt Securities.

The indices applicable to Variable Rate Debt Securities are not likely to remain constant at any level. The timing of a change in the level of an applicable index may affect the actual yield you receive, even if the average level is consistent with your expectation. In general, the earlier a change in the level of an applicable index, the greater the effect on your yield, especially for Debt Securities that provide for repayment of principal at one or more times prior to maturity. As a result, the effect on the yield you receive of an index that is lower (or higher) than the rate anticipated during earlier periods is not likely to be offset by a later equivalent increase (or reduction). Moreover, changes in the index applicable to a particular Variable Rate Debt Security may not correlate with changes in interest rates generally or with changes in other indices. Your yield could be either adversely or positively affected if changes in the index applicable to your Debt Security do not reflect changes in interest rates generally.

The interest rate formula for a Variable Rate Debt Security may include a multiplier that is applied to an index in determining the applicable interest rate. In general, a multiplier of greater than one will cause changes in the interest rate of the Debt Security to be more pronounced than changes in the value of the applicable index, while a multiplier of less than one will have the opposite effect. Variable Rate Debt Securities with multipliers of greater than one are “**leveraged**,” and those with multipliers of less than one are “**deleveraged**.”

In general, the volatility associated with the level of an applicable index is higher for leveraged Debt Securities and lower for deleveraged Debt Securities. For example, the interest rate of a leveraged Variable Rate Debt Security bearing an inverse relationship to a specified index generally will decline sharply as the value of the applicable index increases. By contrast, the interest rate of a deleveraged Variable Rate Debt Security bearing an inverse relationship to a specified index generally will decline more slowly as the value of the applicable index increases.

Investors in Variable Rate Debt Securities should consider the effects on their interest rates and yields of any applicable Caps or Floors and of any delays in periodic interest rate adjustments. Some Variable Rate Debt Securities may provide for no interest to accrue during periods when the applicable index is outside a specified range. The market values of Variable Rate Debt Securities

with Caps or Floors or with such a range feature generally are more volatile than those of Variable Rate Debt Securities linked to the same applicable index without Caps or Floors or a range feature, especially when the applicable index approaches or passes the Cap or Floor or an endpoint of the applicable range.

Fixed / Variable Rate Debt Securities

Some Fixed / Variable Rate Debt Securities may bear interest at a rate that converts, or that we may elect to convert, from a fixed rate to a variable rate, or from a variable rate to a fixed rate. The convertibility of the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market values of the Debt Securities. If the interest rate is convertible at our election, we may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If we convert from a fixed rate to a variable rate, the spread above or below the applicable index may be less favorable than the prevailing spreads on our comparable conventional Variable Rate Debt Securities tied to the same index. In addition, the new variable rate at any time may be lower than the rates on our other Variable Rate Debt Securities. If we convert from a variable rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on our other comparable Fixed Rate Debt Securities.

Debt Securities with Variable or Amortizing Principal Repayment

Debt Securities with Variable or Amortizing Principal Repayment Amounts provide for payments of principal or their redemption price to be determined based on one or more indices. Before purchasing such a Debt Security you should understand the indices used in calculating payments. These indices may fluctuate independently of other indices. Fluctuations in indices may cause you to receive principal at a different time or in a lesser amount than you anticipate.

Debt Securities Eligible for Stripping

Some issues of Fixed Rate Debt Securities and Step Debt Securities will be eligible to be separated (“**stripped**”) into Interest Components and Principal Components. The related Pricing Supplement will indicate which issues of Debt Securities are eligible to be stripped. The secondary market, if any, for the Interest Components and Principal Components of stripped Debt Securities may be more limited and have less liquidity than the secondary market for Debt Securities of the same issue that have not been stripped. The liquidity of an issue of Debt Securities also may be reduced if a significant portion of the Debt Securities are stripped. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Interest Payments — Stripped Debt Securities” for more information on stripping.

Legal Investment Considerations May Restrict Certain Investors

You should consult your own legal advisors in determining whether the Debt Securities are legal investments for you and whether you can pledge the Debt Securities as collateral for various types of borrowings. In addition, if you are a financial institution, you should consult your legal advisors or regulators to determine how to treat Debt Securities under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Certain legal investment laws and regulations or regulatory authorities may restrict an institution’s investment in certain types of Debt Securities or in Debt Securities generally. An institution under the jurisdiction of regulatory agencies should review any applicable regulations, policy statements and guidelines before purchasing or pledging Debt Securities.

Credit Ratings May Not Reflect All Risks

Rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Debt Securities. Any credit ratings assigned to Debt Securities may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, yield, market, liquidity and other factors affecting their value. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

The Debt Securities will be issued under Section 306(a) of the Freddie Mac Act, the Global Facility Agreement, this Offering Circular and the related Pricing Supplement. Copies of the Global Facility Agreement and any applicable Pricing Supplement are available as described under “Available Information.” By receiving and accepting a Debt Security, or an interest in a Debt Security, you agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of the Global Facility Agreement, as supplemented or amended from time to time. See “Global Facility Agreement — Binding Effect of the Global Facility Agreement.”

As a condition to our payment on a Debt Security or to the transfer or exchange of a Debt Security, we (or any person authorized by us) may require the Holder of the Debt Security to present a certificate in a prescribed form to enable us to determine our duties and liabilities for any taxes or other charges required to be deducted or withheld under United States law or any reporting or other requirements as described in “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences.”

The Debt Securities are obligations of Freddie Mac only. The Debt Securities, including any interest or return of discount on the Debt Securities, are not guaranteed by and are not debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac.

General

We may issue an unlimited amount of Debt Securities from time to time under this Facility. The Debt Securities may be issued as Reference Securities, which are U.S. dollar or euro denominated, scheduled issues in large principal amounts. Our current Reference Securities are:

- Reference Notes — U.S. dollar denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years
- Callable Reference Notes — U.S. dollar denominated, callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years
- Reference Bonds — U.S. dollar denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of more than ten years
- €Reference Notes — euro denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years
- €Reference Bonds — euro denominated, non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of more than ten years

Issuances may consist of new issues of Reference Securities or reopenings of an existing issue.

We may issue other Debt Securities, denominated in U.S. dollars or other currencies, with maturities of one day or longer. These Debt Securities will have various terms, as described in this Offering Circular and any applicable Pricing Supplement, and may be:

- Notes — callable or non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of one to ten years
- Bonds — callable or non-callable Debt Securities with maturities of more than ten years

We will issue the Debt Securities in book-entry, global registered or definitive registered form. The Federal Reserve Banks will act as fiscal agents for Book-Entry Debt Securities under the Fiscal Agency Agreement between Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“**FRBNY**”), acting on behalf of the Federal Reserve Banks. Citibank — London will act as Global Agent for Registered Debt Securities under the Global Agency Agreement between Freddie Mac and Citibank, N.A., acting through Citibank — London. Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG & Co. KGaA will act as the Registrar for Registered Debt Securities. Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. will act

as the Luxembourg transfer and paying agent for Registered Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies

We will denominate and make payment for each Debt Security in one or more currencies or currency units (each, a “**Specified Currency**”) as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Book-Entry Debt Securities will be denominated and payable in U.S. dollars only.

Except under the limited circumstances referred to in “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies — Unavailability,” we will make payments of any interest on Debt Securities in the Specified Currency designated for interest payments (the “**Specified Interest Currency**”) and will make payments of principal of Debt Securities in the Specified Currency designated for principal payments (the “**Specified Principal Currency**”). The Specified Interest Currency and Specified Principal Currency together constitute the “**Specified Payment Currency.**” See “Description of the Debt Securities — Book-Entry Debt Securities — Payments” and “Description of the Debt Securities — Registered Debt Securities — Payments.” However, any amounts we pay to a Holder in the United States on DTC Registered Debt Securities in a Specified Payment Currency other than U.S. dollars will be converted into U.S. dollars as described under “Currency Conversions — Payment on DTC Registered Debt Securities,” unless the Holder elects to receive payments in the Specified Payment Currency.

Government or monetary authorities, applicable laws or stock exchange regulations may prescribe denominations or minimum or maximum maturities for some Debt Securities. We describe some of these requirements in this Offering Circular. We will describe any additional requirements for an issue of Debt Securities in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

European Economic and Monetary Union

The treaty establishing the European Community (the “**EC**”), as amended by the treaty on European Union (as so amended, the “**Treaty**”), contemplated that European economic and monetary union (“**EMU**”) would occur in three stages. On January 1, 1999 the third and final stage of EMU commenced with the irrevocable fixing of the exchange rates of the currencies of the initial 11 participating member states (the “**Member States**”) for interbank transfers in a single currency, the “**euro.**” Complete replacement of member currencies was completed in 2002. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the participating Member States are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Unavailability

Except as set forth below, if a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars is not available to us for making required payments due to the imposition of exchange controls, its replacement or disuse or other circumstances beyond our control, then we will be entitled to satisfy our obligations to Holders of the Debt Securities by making payments in U.S. dollars on the basis of the noon U.S. dollar buying rate in New York City for cable transfers for the Specified Currency published by the FRBNY on the date of such payment, or, if that currency exchange rate is not available on that date, as of the most recent prior practicable date.

For Debt Securities designated in a Specified Currency that is replaced by the euro as described under “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies — European Economic and Monetary Union” above, however, we may at our option (or will, if so required by applicable law), without the consent of the Holders of the Debt Securities, make payments in euros in lieu of the Specified Currency, in conformity with legally applicable measures taken pursuant to, or by virtue of, the Treaty or other applicable legal or regulatory requirements.

Any payment made in U.S. dollars or in euros as described above where the required payment is in an unavailable or replaced Specified Currency will not constitute an Event of Default.

Denominations

We will issue and maintain U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities in minimum denominations of U.S. \$2,000 and additional increments of U.S. \$1,000, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement or otherwise required by law. In the case of Zero Coupon Debt Securities, denominations will be expressed in terms of the principal amount payable on the Maturity Date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, we will issue and maintain €Reference Securities in minimum denominations of €1,000 and additional increments of €1,000.

Any Debt Securities in respect of which the issue proceeds are received by us in the United Kingdom and which have a maturity of less than one year from the date of issue must (a) (i) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or an amount of equivalent value denominated wholly or partly in another currency) and no part of any such Debt Security may be transferred unless the redemption value of that part is not less than £100,000 (or such an equivalent amount), and (ii) be issued only to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses, or persons who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or; (b) be issued in other circumstances which do not constitute a contravention of section 19 (the general prohibition) of the FSMA.

Status of Debt Securities

The Debt Securities will be unsecured general obligations of Freddie Mac or, if specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, unsecured subordinated obligations of Freddie Mac. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities.” The Global Facility Agreement does not limit other indebtedness or securities that we may incur or issue and does not contain any financial or similar restrictions on us or any restrictions on our ability to secure indebtedness.

We may designate some Debt Securities as Reference Securities, which are scheduled U.S. dollar or euro denominated issues in large principal amounts.

Maturity, Redemption and Optional Repayment

Each Debt Security will mature on a date (the “**Maturity Date**”) one day or longer from its issue date, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, unless redeemed earlier at our option or repaid at your option. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the minimum maturity for Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange is seven days and for Debt Securities listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange is one month. We may issue Debt Securities with any minimum or maximum maturities or variable maturities allowed or required from time to time by the relevant regulatory or stock exchange authority or clearing system or any laws or regulations applicable to the Specified Currency.

As provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the principal amount payable on the Maturity Date or upon redemption or repayment of a Debt Security will be either:

- a fixed amount (the “**Fixed Principal Repayment Amount**”) equal to 100% of the principal amount (*i.e.*, par), or a specified amount above or below that principal amount; or
- an amount (the “**Variable Principal Repayment Amount**”) determined by reference to one or more interest rate or exchange rate indices or otherwise.

In addition, we may issue “**Amortizing Debt Securities**” where we make periodic payments of principal during their terms as described in the related Pricing Supplement. Amortizing Debt Securities may bear interest at fixed or variable rates.

If we so provide in the Pricing Supplement, an issue of Debt Securities may be redeemable or repayable before maturity:

- in whole or from time to time in part as applicable;
- on one or more specified dates;
- at any time on or after a specified date; or
- during one or more specified periods of time.

The redemption or repayment price will be determined as described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Certain redeemable Debt Securities offered for sale in the United Kingdom may be subject to certain restrictions under the FSMA. See “Description of Debt Securities — General — Denominations.”

Unless a different notice period is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, we will give you notice of optional redemption from 5 Business Days to 60 calendar days before the redemption date in the manner described under “Global Facility Agreement — Notice.”

If we redeem a portion of an issue of Book-Entry Debt Securities, we will redeem a pro rata portion of them. If we redeem a portion of an issue of Registered Debt Securities, the Global Agent will reduce one or more of the Registered Debt Securities in the amount of the redemption, ensuring that the principal amount of each Registered Debt Security remains in an authorized denomination. The effect of any partial redemption of an issue of Registered Debt Securities on the entities or individuals that beneficially own Debt Securities (each, a “**Beneficial Owner**”) will depend on the procedures of the applicable clearing system and, if applicable, on the procedures of the participants through which the Beneficial Owners hold their interests.

Interest Payments

Debt Securities may bear interest at one or more fixed rates or variable rates or may not bear interest. The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify whether a Debt Security is a Fixed Rate Debt Security, a Step Debt Security, a Variable Rate Debt Security, a Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Security or a Zero Coupon Debt Security. Each of these types of Debt Securities is defined below:

- “**Fixed Rate Debt Securities**” are Debt Securities that bear interest at a single fixed rate.
- “**Step Debt Securities**” are Debt Securities that bear interest at different fixed rates during different specified periods.
- “**Variable Rate Debt Securities**” are Debt Securities that bear interest at a variable rate determined by reference to one or more interest rate or exchange rate indices, or otherwise.
- “**Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities**” are Debt Securities that bear interest at a fixed rate during one or more periods and at a variable rate during other periods.
- “**Zero Coupon Debt Securities**” are Debt Securities that do not bear interest and are issued at a discount to their principal amount payable at maturity.

If provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Holder may separate Debt Securities into an Interest Component that includes the right to receive all interest payments, or specified portions of interest payments, and a Principal Component that includes the right to receive principal payments only or principal payments and specified portions of interest payments.

The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify the frequency with which interest, if any, is payable on the related Debt Securities. Interest on Debt Securities will be payable in arrears on each date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (each, an “**Interest Payment Date**”). Zero Coupon Debt Securities will not bear interest.

Each issue of interest-bearing Debt Securities will bear interest (1) from and including the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date or, if no interest has been paid or made available for payment on the issue of Debt Securities, from, and including, the date on which we issue the Debt Securities (“**Issue Date**”) or any other date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and (2) to, but excluding, the next succeeding Interest Payment Date or the applicable Principal Payment Date (each such period, an “**Interest Payment Period**”). The Maturity Date or, if applicable, earlier date of redemption or repayment is the “**Principal Payment Date**” for the principal of Debt Securities redeemable or repayable on that date. No interest will accrue on the principal of any Debt Security on or after the Principal Payment Date.

The Calculation Agent’s determination of the interest rate on, or any index in relation to, a Variable Rate Debt Security, and the determination of any payment on any Debt Security (or any interim calculation in the determination of an interest rate, index or payment) will be final and binding on all parties, absent manifest error. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Corrections” below.

Interest on any Debt Security accrues on the then outstanding principal amount. Payments on Debt Securities will be rounded, in the case of U.S. dollars, to the nearest cent or, in the case of any other Specified Payment Currency, to the nearest smallest transferable unit (with one-half cent or unit being rounded upwards).

The terms of our Subordinated Debt Securities may require the deferral of interest payments under certain circumstances. See “Risk Factors — Various Factors Could Adversely Affect the Trading Value and Yield of Your Debt Securities — Subordinated Debt Securities.”

In the event that any jurisdiction imposes any withholding or other tax on any payment made by us with respect to a Debt Security, we will deduct the amount required to be withheld from such payment and we will not pay additional interest or other amounts, or redeem or repay the Debt Securities prior to maturity, as a result of the imposition of such tax.

Fixed Rate Debt Securities

The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify the single fixed interest rate per annum on a Fixed Rate Debt Security. Unless we otherwise specify in the applicable Pricing Supplement, we compute interest on a Fixed Rate Debt Security on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Step Debt Securities

Each Step Debt Security will bear interest from its Issue Date to a specified date at an initial fixed interest rate and then at one or more different fixed interest rates. A Step Debt Security can have one or more step periods. Step Debt Securities may contain provisions giving us the option to redeem them before, at the beginning of, or during a step period. The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify the fixed interest rate payable for each step period from issuance to maturity. Unless we otherwise specify in the applicable Pricing Supplement, we compute interest on a Step Debt Security on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Variable Rate Debt Securities

Variable Rate Debt Securities will bear interest at a variable rate determined on the basis of either a direct or an inverse relationship to one or more specified interest rate or exchange rate indices, or otherwise. Variable Rate Debt Securities also may bear interest in any other manner described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Variable Rate Debt Securities may bear interest determined by reference to one or more indices (1) plus or minus a Spread, if any; or (2) multiplied by one or more Multipliers, if any. We will specify the applicable index and any Spread or Multiplier in the Pricing Supplement for an issue of Variable Rate Debt Securities. A “**Spread**” means a constant or variable number to be added to or

subtracted from the relevant index or formula. A “**Multiplier**” means a constant or variable number (which may be greater or less than one) to be multiplied by the relevant index or formula.

Variable Rate Debt Securities also may have either or both of the following:

- a Cap on the rate at which interest may accrue during any Interest Reset Period; and
- a Floor on the rate at which interest may accrue during any Interest Reset Period.

In addition, some Variable Rate Debt Securities may provide for no interest to accrue during periods when the applicable index is outside a specified range.

We will specify in the applicable Pricing Supplement the accrual method (*i.e.*, the day count convention) for calculating interest or any other relevant accrual factor on the related Variable Rate Debt Securities and may incorporate one or more of the following defined terms:

- “**Actual/360**” means a calculation on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed in a year of 360 days.
- “**Actual/365 (fixed)**” means a calculation on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed in a year of 365 days, regardless of whether accrual or payment occurs during a calendar leap year.
- “**Actual/Actual**” means, for all Debt Securities except €Reference Securities and any other Debt Securities, if so indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a calculation on the basis of (1) the actual number of days elapsed in the Interest Payment Period divided by 365; or (2) if any portion of the Interest Payment Period falls in a calendar leap year, (A) the actual number of days in that portion divided by 366 plus (B) the actual number of days in the remaining portion, if any, divided by 365. For €Reference Securities or if so indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, “**Actual/Actual**” means a calculation in accordance with the definition of “**Actual/Actual**” adopted by the International Securities Market Association (“**ISMA**”) (“**Actual/Actual (ISMA)**”), which means that we will calculate payments of interest on the following basis:
 - (1) where the number of days in the relevant Interest Payment Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which such Interest Payment Period ends, the number of days in such Interest Payment Period divided by the product of (A) the number of days in such Determination Period, and (B) the number of Interest Payment Dates that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (2) where the Interest Payment Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Interest Payment Period ends, the sum of:
 - (A) the number of days in such Interest Payment Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Interest Payment Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and, (y) the number of Interest Payment Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (B) the number of days in such Interest Payment Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and, (y) the number of Interest Payment Dates that would occur in one calendar year;

where “**Determination Period**” means the period from and including one Calculation Date to, but excluding, the next Calculation Date and “**Calculation Date**” means, in each year, each of those days in the calendar year that are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being the scheduled Interest Payment Dates regardless, for this purpose, of whether any such date is in fact an Interest Payment Date and, for the avoidance of doubt, a “**Calculation Date**” may occur prior to the Issue Date or after the last Principal Payment Date.

We will also specify in the Pricing Supplement (i) how frequently the rate of interest will reset, and (ii) the dates on which a new rate of interest becomes effective (each, a “**Reset Date**”).

If the interest rate will reset within an Interest Payment Period, then:

- the interest rate in effect on the sixth Business Day preceding an Interest Payment Date will be the interest rate for the remainder of that Interest Payment Period; and
- the first day of each Interest Payment Period also will be a Reset Date.

Variable Rate Debt Securities may bear interest prior to the initial Reset Date at an initial interest rate specified in the related Pricing Supplement. If so, then the first day of the initial Interest Payment Period will not be a Reset Date.

Each period beginning on the applicable Reset Date and ending on the calendar day preceding the next Reset Date is an “**Interest Reset Period.**” The rate of interest applicable to each Interest Reset Period will be determined as described below under “*LIBOR*,” “*EUR-LIBOR*,” “*EURIBOR*” or as otherwise described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

If the rate of interest on a Variable Rate Debt Security will reset within an Interest Payment Period, we will calculate accrued interest by multiplying the principal amount of the Variable Rate Debt Security by an accrued interest factor. Unless we otherwise specify in the applicable Pricing Supplement, we will calculate this accrued interest factor by adding the interest factor for each Interest Reset Period in such Interest Payment Period and rounding the sum to nine decimal places. The interest factor for each such Interest Reset Period will be computed by (1) multiplying the number of days in the Interest Reset Period by the interest rate (expressed as a decimal) applicable to that Interest Reset Period; and (2) dividing the product by the number of days in the year referred to in the accrual method specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

If the source of an index changes in format, but the Calculation Agent determines that the index source continues to disclose the information necessary to determine the related interest rate substantially as required, the Calculation Agent will amend the procedure for obtaining information from that source to reflect the changed format.

The Calculation Agent’s determination of an index value or interest rate will be final and binding on all parties, absent manifest error. The “**Calculation Agent**” will be Freddie Mac unless we specify otherwise in the applicable Pricing Supplement. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Corrections” below.

Information concerning the current interest rate on an issue of Variable Rate Debt Securities will be available from us by contacting our Debt Securities Marketing Office as shown under “Available Information” and, if we are not the Calculation Agent, from the Calculation Agent. In addition, if required by any exchange where an issue of Variable Rate Debt Securities is listed, the Calculation Agent will provide the exchange with (1) the interest rate for the applicable Interest Reset Period; (2) the amount of interest on the minimum denomination for the issue that would accrue through the last day of the Interest Reset Period; and (3) the last day of such Interest Reset Period, as required and in no event later than two Business Days after their determination. These interest amounts may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Reset Period.

Indices

The Pricing Supplement will specify the applicable interest rate index for an issue of Variable Rate Debt Securities. The provisions set forth below under the heading of the specific interest rate index will apply to the related Variable Rate Debt Securities.

LIBOR

“**LIBOR**” means the daily average of the London interbank offered rates for Deposits in the Index Currency having the Index Maturity, as determined by the Calculation Agent. If we specify LIBOR as the interest rate for Variable Rate Debt Securities, LIBOR for any Reset Date will be determined as follows (in the following order of priority):

(1) LIBOR will be the rate that appears, at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the LIBOR Determination Date, on the Designated Telerate Page for Deposits in the Index Currency having the Index Maturity;

(2) if that rate is not displayed, LIBOR will be the rate that appears, at 11:00 a.m. (London Time) on the LIBOR Determination Date, on the Designated Reuters Page for Deposits in the Index Currency having the Index Maturity;

(3) if that rate is not displayed, the Calculation Agent will request the principal London offices of four leading banks in the London interbank market selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent) to provide such banks’ offered quotations to prime banks in the London interbank market for Deposits in the Index Currency having the Index Maturity at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the LIBOR Determination Date and in a Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, LIBOR will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary, rounded upwards) of those quotations;

(4) if fewer than two quotations are provided, the Calculation Agent will request four major banks in the Principal Financial Center selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent) to provide such banks’ offered quotations to leading European banks for a loan in the Index Currency for a period of time corresponding to the Index Maturity, starting on the Reset Date, at approximately 11:00 a.m. in the Principal Financial Center on the LIBOR Determination Date and in a Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, LIBOR will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary, rounded upwards) of those quotations; and

(5) if fewer than two quotations are provided, LIBOR will be LIBOR as determined for the immediately preceding Reset Date or, in the case of the first Reset Date, will be the rate for Deposits in the Index Currency having the Index Maturity at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the most recent London Banking Day preceding the LIBOR Determination Date for which the rate was displayed on either the Designated Telerate Page or the Designated Reuters Page for deposits starting on the second London Banking Day following such date (or, if the Index Currency is Sterling, commencing on that date) (and, if the rate appears on both screens on that London Banking Day, using the Designated Telerate Page).

The following definitions apply only to the preceding description of LIBOR (additional definitions on page 26 also apply):

- “**Designated Reuters Page**” means the display on the Reuters Page ISDA of interbank rates from London for Deposits in the Index Currency, or any successor page or such other page (or any successor page) on that service or any successor service specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- “**Designated Telerate Page**” means the display of British Bankers’ Association interest settlement rates for Deposits in the Index Currency on the Moneyline Telerate Capital Markets Report Page 3750 (or where the Index Currency is Australian dollars, Swiss francs or Yen, Page 3740), or any successor page or such other page (or any successor page) on that service or any successor service specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- “**Index Currency**” means the currency or currency unit specified in the related Pricing Supplement as to which LIBOR will be calculated; provided, however, that, if euros are substituted for such currency or currency unit, the Index Currency will be euros and the

determination provisions for EUR-LIBOR will apply. If no currency or currency unit is specified in the related Pricing Supplement, the Index Currency will be U.S. dollars.

- **“LIBOR Determination Date”** means the second London Banking Day preceding the applicable Reset Date unless the Index Currency is Sterling, in which case it means the applicable Reset Date.
- **“London Banking Day”** means any day on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange and deposits in the Index Currency) in London.
- **“Principal Financial Center”** means (1) with respect to U.S. dollars, Sterling, Yen and Swiss francs, the City of New York, London, Tokyo and Zurich, respectively; or (2) with respect to any other Index Currency, the city specified in the related Pricing Supplement.
- **“Representative Amount”** means a principal amount of not less than U.S. \$1,000,000 (or, if the Index Currency is other than U.S. dollars, a principal amount not less than the equivalent in such Index Currency) that, in the Calculation Agent’s sole judgment, is representative for a single transaction in the relevant market at the relevant time.

EUR-LIBOR

“EUR-LIBOR” means the daily average of the London interbank offered rates for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity, as determined by the Calculation Agent. If we specify EUR-LIBOR as the interest rate for the Variable Rate Debt Securities, EUR-LIBOR for any Reset Date will be determined as follows (in the following order of priority):

(1) EUR-LIBOR will be the rate that appears at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the EUR-LIBOR Determination Date, on the Designated EUR-LIBOR Telerate Page for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity;

(2) if that rate is not displayed, the Calculation Agent will request the principal London offices of four leading banks in the London interbank market selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent) to provide such banks’ offered quotations to prime banks in the London interbank market for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the EUR-LIBOR Determination Date and in a Euro Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, EUR-LIBOR will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary rounded upwards) of those quotations;

(3) if fewer than two quotations are provided, the Calculation Agent will request four major banks in London selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent) to provide such banks’ offered quotations to leading European banks for loans in euros for a period of time corresponding to the Index Maturity, starting on such Reset Date, at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the EUR-LIBOR Determination Date and in a Euro Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, EUR-LIBOR will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary, rounded upwards) of those quotations; and

(4) if fewer than two quotations are provided, EUR-LIBOR will be EUR-LIBOR as determined for the immediately preceding Reset Date or, in the case of the first Reset Date, will be the rate for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity at 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the most recent TARGET Business Day preceding the EUR-LIBOR Determination Date for which such rate was displayed on the Designated EUR-LIBOR Telerate Page for deposits starting on the second TARGET Business Day following such date.

The following definitions apply only to the preceding description of EUR-LIBOR (additional definitions on pages 26-27 also apply):

- **“Designated EUR-LIBOR Telerate Page”** means the display of rates for deposits in euros on Moneyline Telerate Capital Markets Report Page 3750, or any successor page or such other page (or any successor page) on that service or any successor service specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- **“EUR-LIBOR Determination Date”** means the second TARGET Business Day preceding the applicable Reset Date, unless EUR-LIBOR is determined in accordance with paragraph (3) above, in which case it means the applicable Reset Date.

EURIBOR

“EURIBOR” means the rate for deposits in euros designated as such and sponsored jointly by the European Banking Federation and ACI — the Financial Market Association (or any company established by the joint sponsors for purposes of compiling and publishing such rates). If we specify EURIBOR as the interest rate for the Variable Rate Debt Securities, EURIBOR for any Reset Date will be determined as follows (in the following order of priority):

(1) EURIBOR will be the rate that appears, at 11:00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the EURIBOR Determination Date, on the Designated EURIBOR Telerate Page for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity;

(2) if that rate is not displayed, the Calculation Agent will request the principal offices of four major banks in the Euro-Zone selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent) to provide such banks’ offered quotations to prime banks in the Euro-Zone interbank market for Deposits in euros having the Index Maturity at 11:00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the EURIBOR Determination Date and in a Euro Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, EURIBOR for that date will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary, rounded upwards) of the quotations; and

(3) if fewer than two quotations are provided, EURIBOR will be the arithmetic mean (if necessary, rounded upwards) of the rates quoted by major banks in the Euro-Zone, selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with Freddie Mac, if we are not then acting as Calculation Agent), at approximately 11:00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the EURIBOR Determination Date for loans in euros to leading European banks for a period of time corresponding to the Index Maturity and in a Euro Representative Amount.

The following definitions apply only to the preceding description of EURIBOR (additional definitions below also apply):

- **“Designated EURIBOR Telerate Page”** means the display of rates for deposits in euros on Moneyline Telerate Capital Markets Report Page 248, or any successor page or such other page (or any successor page) on that service or any successor service specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
- **“EURIBOR Determination Date”** means the second TARGET Business Day preceding the applicable Reset Date, unless EURIBOR is determined in accordance with paragraph (3) above, in which case it means the applicable Reset Date.
- **“Euro-Zone”** means the region consisting of Member States that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty.

For the preceding descriptions of EUR-LIBOR and EURIBOR:

- **“Euro Representative Amount”** means a principal amount of not less than the equivalent of U.S. \$1,000,000 in euros that, in the Calculation Agent’s sole judgment, is representative for a single transaction in the relevant market at the relevant time.

- “**TARGET Business Day**” means a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (“**TARGET**”) system is operating.

For the preceding descriptions of LIBOR, EUR-LIBOR and EURIBOR:

- “**Deposits**” means deposits commencing on the applicable Reset Date.
- “**Determination Date**” means the date as of which the rate of interest applicable to an Interest Reset Period is determined.
- “**Index Maturity**” means the maturity specified in the related Pricing Supplement as to which LIBOR, EUR-LIBOR or EURIBOR, as the case may be, will be calculated.
- All rates will be obtained from sources expressed as a percentage rate per annum.

Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities

Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities will bear interest at a fixed rate for one or more periods and at a variable rate for one or more other periods. Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities also may bear interest at a rate that we may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a variable rate or from a variable rate to a fixed rate, as further described in the applicable Pricing Supplement. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Interest Payments — Fixed Rate Debt Securities” as to fixed rate securities and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Interest Payments — Variable Rate Debt Securities” as to variable rate securities.

If we can convert the interest rate on a Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Security from a fixed rate to a variable rate, or from a variable rate to a fixed rate, accrued interest for each Interest Payment Period generally will be calculated using an accrued interest factor in the manner described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Zero Coupon Debt Securities

Zero Coupon Debt Securities will not bear interest and will be issued at a price that is less than the principal amount payable on the Maturity Date. As a result, Zero Coupon Debt Securities are issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Debt Obligations with Original Issue Discount.” Some Zero Coupon Debt Securities may be redeemable. If an issue is subject to redemption, the Pricing Supplement will show, in percentage terms, the amount of principal that will be paid upon redemption for each potential redemption date.

Amortizing Debt Securities

Amortizing Debt Securities are those on which we make periodic payments of principal during their terms as described in the related Pricing Supplement. Amortizing Debt Securities may bear interest at fixed or variable rates.

Debt Securities with Variable Principal Repayment Amounts

Variable Principal Repayment Amount, or “**Indexed Debt Securities**,” are those on which the amount of principal payable is determined with reference to an index specified in the related Pricing Supplement.

Stripped Debt Securities

We may designate certain issues of Book-Entry Debt Securities (the “**Eligible Securities**”) as eligible to be stripped into their separate Interest Components and Principal Components (each, a “**Component**”) on the book-entry records of the FRBNY. The Components of an Eligible Security are:

- (1) each future interest payment, or portion of an interest payment (each, an “**Interest Component**”), due on or prior to the Maturity Date or, if the Eligible Security is subject to

redemption or repayment prior to the Maturity Date, the first date on which the Eligible Security is subject to redemption or repayment (in either case, the “**Cut-off Date**”); and

(2) the principal payment plus any interest payments that either are due after the Cut-off Date, or are specified as ineligible for stripping in the applicable Pricing Supplement (the “**Principal Component**”).

The initial or final interest payment on a Book-Entry Debt Security will not be an Interest Component if the applicable Interest Payment Period is shorter or longer than other Interest Payment Periods, based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. In such case, the initial or final interest payment will remain with the Principal Component. Each Component of an issue of Eligible Securities will receive a different CUSIP number and ISIN number.

We may designate an issue of Debt Securities as Eligible Securities either at the time of original issuance or at any later time prior to the Cut-off Date. We are under no obligation, however, to designate any issue of Debt Securities as Eligible Securities.

For an Eligible Security to be stripped into Components, its principal amount must produce an interest payment of \$1,000 or a multiple of \$1,000 on each Interest Payment Date, based on the stated interest rate of the Eligible Security. The minimum principal amount required to strip an Eligible Security at its original issuance will be specified in the related Pricing Supplement.

You may request that an Eligible Security be stripped into its Components at any time beginning on the date it becomes eligible for stripping until the Cut-off Date. You must make your request to the FRBNY and comply with any requirements and procedures, including payment of any fees, of the FRBNY.

If any modification, amendment or supplement of the terms of an issue of Eligible Securities requires the consent of Holders, only the Holders of Principal Components will be entitled to give or withhold that consent. Holders of Interest Components will have no right to give or withhold such consent. See “Global Facility Agreement — Amendment.”

Currently, the FRBNY will restore (“**reconstitute**”) the Principal Components and unmatured Interest Components of a stripped Eligible Security at the request of a Holder holding a Principal Component and all applicable unmatured Interest Components. The Holder must pay a reconstitution fee (currently, the FRBNY’s fee applicable to on-line book-entry securities transfers). Generally, the Principal Component of an issue of Eligible Securities may be combined with either Interest Components of the same issue or Interest Components from other issues of Eligible Securities that have the same CUSIP number. (Interest Components of two or more issues due on the same date sometimes have the same CUSIP number). Holders wishing to reconstitute Components into an Eligible Security must also comply with all applicable FRBNY requirements and procedures relating to the stripping and reconstitution of securities.

The preceding discussion is based on our understanding of the way the FRBNY currently strips and reconstitutes securities on the Fed Book-Entry System. The FRBNY may cease stripping or reconstituting Eligible Securities or may change the way this is done or the applicable requirements, procedures or charges at any time without notice.

Corrections

If a principal or interest payment error occurs, we may correct it by adjusting payments to be made on later Interest Payment Dates or Principal Payment Dates (as appropriate) or in any other manner we consider appropriate.

All index values used to determine principal or interest payments are subject to correction within 30 days from the applicable payment. The source of a corrected value must be the same source from which the original value was obtained. A correction might result in an adjustment on a later date to the amount paid to you or a subsequent investor.

For example, if the index value initially used for determining the rate of interest on an issue of Debt Securities is superseded by a corrected value from the original source, the Calculation Agent will use that corrected value to determine the rate of interest payable on such Debt Securities on the applicable Interest Payment Date. To illustrate, assume that LIBOR is the applicable interest rate index for determining the rate of interest payable on a Debt Security. If the Calculation Agent obtains LIBOR for a Reset Date from a Designated Telerate Page, only a corrected rate for that Reset Date obtained from the same Designated Telerate Page may supersede that rate. The Calculation Agent will use the corrected rate to determine the rate of interest payable on the Debt Security as of the applicable Interest Payment Date.

We will notify any exchange on which Debt Securities are listed if the Calculation Agent corrects an applicable rate for the Debt Securities.

Business Day Convention

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, if the specified payment date is not a Business Day, we will pay interest on or the principal of the Debt Securities on the next Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the applicable Interest Payment Date or Principal Payment Date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, no interest on such payment will accrue for the period from the specified payment date to the actual date of the payment.

As used in this Offering Circular, “**Business Day**” means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(1) for Book-Entry Debt Securities, any day other than (a) a Saturday, (b) a Sunday, (c) a day on which the FRBNY is closed, (d) as to any Holder of a Book-Entry Debt Security, a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank that maintains the Holder’s account is closed or (e) a day on which our offices are closed; and

(2) for Registered Debt Securities, any day other than (a) a Saturday, (b) a Sunday, (c) a day on which banking institutions are closed in (1) the City of New York or (2) if the Specified Payment Currency is other than U.S. dollars or euros, the Principal Financial Center of the country of such Specified Payment Currency, (d) if the Specified Payment Currency is euros, a day on which the TARGET system is not open for settlements, or a day on which payments in euros cannot be settled in the international interbank market as determined by the Global Agent, (e) for any required payment, a day on which banking institutions are closed in the place of payment or (f) a day on which our offices are closed.

Subordinated Debt Securities

Certain issues of Debt Securities may be Subordinated Debt Securities. As used in this Offering Circular, Freddie SUBS® securities (“**Freddie SUBS**”) refers to all Subordinated Debt Securities issued under the Global Debt Facility in the Freddie Mac SUBS program.

We have committed to issue Freddie SUBS in an amount such that “**Voluntary Commitments’ capital**” will equal or exceed 4 percent of on-balance sheet assets and 0.45 percent of off-balance sheet mortgage securities. Voluntary Commitments’ capital is defined as the sum of Core capital (effectively equal to Stockholders’ equity less accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes), loan loss reserves and Freddie SUBS outstanding.

Freddie SUBS will be issued as Fed Book-Entry Securities in book-entry form on the Fed Book-Entry System. Freddie SUBS may be held indirectly through the clearing systems operated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Freddie SUBS will not be exchangeable for definitive securities. Freddie SUBS are not eligible to be separated or “stripped” into their separate interest components and principal components.

Freddie SUBS will be offered globally for sale in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere where it is lawful to make such offers.

Freddie SUBS will not contain any provisions permitting the Holders to accelerate the maturity thereof on the occurrence of any default or other event.

Interest Payment Deferral

We will defer the payment of interest on all Freddie SUBS if, as of the fifth Business Day prior to any Interest Payment Date on any Freddie SUBS (each a “**Deferral Determination Date**”):

- our Core capital is below 125% of our “**Critical capital**” requirement, or
- (1) our Core capital is below our “**Minimum capital**” requirement; *and* (2) the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, acting on our request, exercises discretionary authority pursuant to Section 306(c) of the Freddie Mac Act to purchase our debt obligations.

See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Regulatory Capital Requirements” below.

We will use the Core, Critical and Minimum capital levels most recently announced by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (“**OFHEO**”), pursuant to its then current methodology for calculating those levels, prior to any such Deferral Determination Date to determine whether we must defer interest on all outstanding Freddie SUBS.

If legislation is enacted that revises the definition of Core, Critical or Minimum capital, or if OFHEO ceases to announce any of these capital levels, we will calculate any revised or no longer announced capital levels in accordance with the most recent statutory definitions and OFHEO methodology and requirements. An independent third party will verify any capital levels that we are required to calculate. Upon such third party verification, we will publicly announce the results.

We may not defer interest on Freddie SUBS for more than five consecutive years or beyond their Maturity Date. If we defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS, interest will continue to accrue on the Freddie SUBS, including on any deferred interest, and will compound at the applicable per annum interest rate.

We will pay all deferred interest, and interest on that deferred interest, on Freddie SUBS as soon as, after giving effect to such payments, we no longer would be required to defer interest under the terms described above, and we have repaid all debt obligations, if any, purchased by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. We will make this payment in respect of all Freddie SUBS on the next scheduled Interest Payment Date for any issue of Freddie SUBS, unless we elect to make the payment earlier.

If we have not resumed interest payments on an issue of Freddie SUBS by its Maturity Date or have deferred interest on an issue of Freddie SUBS for five consecutive years, then we must pay deferred interest, and interest thereon, on that issue of Freddie SUBS regardless of our Core capital levels or our repayment of all debt obligations purchased by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. Even if we are required to make any payment on Freddie SUBS, because Freddie SUBS are subordinated, Holders of Freddie SUBS will be entitled to receive payments only after we have made payment in full of all amounts then due in respect of Senior Obligations. In no event will Holders of Freddie SUBS be able to accelerate the maturity of their Freddie SUBS. Holders will have claims only for amounts then due and payable on their Freddie SUBS. After we have fully paid all deferred interest on Freddie SUBS, future interest payments on outstanding Freddie SUBS will be subject to further deferral as described above.

During periods when we defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS, we may not redeem any outstanding issue of Freddie SUBS or declare or pay dividends on, or redeem, purchase or acquire, our common stock or our preferred stock.

You should read “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Subordinated Debt Obligations” in this Offering Circular for a discussion of certain United States federal income tax considerations in the event of a deferral of interest payments on Freddie SUBS.

Subordination

Freddie SUBS are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of Freddie Mac issued under Section 306(a) of the Freddie Mac Act. Freddie SUBS rank junior in priority of payment to our “**Senior Obligations.**” “Senior Obligations” include all existing and future liabilities of Freddie Mac, other than liabilities that by their terms expressly rank equally with or junior to Freddie SUBS. Senior Obligations include (but are not limited to) all of Freddie Mac’s debt obligations, liabilities in respect of Freddie Mac’s guarantees of mortgage-related securities, and Freddie Mac’s 8.25% Subordinated Capital Debentures due 2016 and Zero Coupon Subordinated Capital Debentures due 2019.

In the event and during the continuation of any default in the payment of any amount due in respect of Senior Obligations, unless and until the default has been cured or waived or has ceased to exist, we can pay no principal of or interest on Freddie SUBS, including by means of a redemption, unless we have made adequate provision for the payment in full of all amounts then due in respect of all Senior Obligations.

Upon any distribution of assets of Freddie Mac resulting from any dissolution, winding up, total or partial liquidation or reorganization (whether in bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or receivership proceedings), or upon an assignment for the benefit of creditors or any other marshalling of assets and liabilities of Freddie Mac, payments on Freddie SUBS will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment of amounts then due in respect of Senior Obligations, but the obligation of Freddie Mac to make payments on Freddie SUBS will not otherwise be affected. Because Freddie SUBS are subordinated in right of payment to Senior Obligations, in the event of a distribution of assets upon insolvency, Holders of Senior Obligations may recover more ratably than Holders of Freddie SUBS. Holders of Freddie SUBS will be subrogated to the rights of Holders of Senior Obligations subject to the payment in full of all Senior Obligations upon any distribution of assets in any proceedings in respect of Freddie SUBS.

Redemption

If we so provide in the Pricing Supplement, an issue of Freddie SUBS may be redeemable or repayable before maturity. See “Description of the Debt Securities — Maturity, Redemption and Optional Repayment.”

Regulatory Capital Requirements

The Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (“**GSE Act**”) established risk-based, minimum and critical capital standards for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

The risk-based capital standard determines the amount of capital that Freddie Mac must hold to absorb projected losses flowing from future adverse interest-rate and credit-risk conditions specified by the GSE Act, plus 30 percent mandated by the GSE Act to cover management and operations risk. The risk-based capital standard is based on stress test results calculated under two interest-rate scenarios prescribed by the GSE Act, one in which 10-year Treasury yields rise 75 percent (up-rate scenario) and one in which they fall 50 percent (down-rate scenario). The credit component of the stress tests simulates the performance of Freddie Mac’s mortgage portfolio based on loss rates for the benchmark region. The criteria for the benchmark region are set forth by the GSE Act and are intended to capture the region that experienced the highest historical rates of default and severity of mortgage losses for two consecutive origination years. The risk-based capital requirement is the amount of “**Total capital**” needed to absorb the stress test losses in whichever scenario is more adverse, plus 30 percent of that amount to cover management and operations risk. Total capital includes “**Core capital**” and general reserves for mortgage and foreclosure losses and any other amounts available to absorb losses that OFHEO includes by regulation. Core capital consists of the

par value of outstanding common stock (common stock issued less common stock held in treasury), the par value of outstanding perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”).

The Minimum capital standard requires Freddie Mac to hold an amount of Core capital that is generally the sum of 2.50 percent of aggregate on-balance sheet assets, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and 0.45 percent of outstanding mortgage-related securities guaranteed by Freddie Mac and other aggregate off-balance sheet obligations.

The critical capital standard requires Freddie Mac to hold an amount of Core capital that is generally the sum of 1.25 percent of aggregate on-balance sheet assets, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and 0.25 percent of outstanding mortgage-related securities guaranteed by Freddie Mac and other aggregate off-balance sheet obligations.

OFHEO is required to classify Freddie Mac’s capital adequacy not less than quarterly. OFHEO has never classified Freddie Mac as other than “adequately capitalized,” the highest possible classification.

Factors that may significantly affect the adequacy of Freddie Mac’s regulatory Core capital include declines in GAAP income, increases in the company’s risk profile and changes in the economic environment, such as large interest-rate moves, implied volatility moves or house price declines. In particular, interest rate or implied volatility changes can affect the amount of Freddie Mac’s regulatory Core capital, even if Freddie Mac is economically well hedged against interest rate changes, because certain gains or losses are recognized through GAAP current period earnings while other potentially offsetting gains or losses may not be recorded through GAAP current period earnings.

In January 2004, OFHEO announced the creation of a framework for monitoring our capital due to the temporarily higher operational risk arising from our current inability to produce timely consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The framework includes a target capital surplus of 30 percent of our Minimum Capital requirement, subject to certain conditions and variations; weekly monitoring; and prior approval of certain capital transactions, to verify that appropriate levels of capital are maintained.

Targeted Registered Issues

Certain issues of Registered Debt Securities (“**Targeted Registered Debt Securities**”) may be “targeted to foreign markets” under the Regulations. The Regulations generally do not allow Targeted Registered Debt Securities, in connection with their original issuance, to be offered or sold to persons who are within the United States or its territories or possessions or to or for the account of U.S. Persons. The Regulations also require Holders, and in certain cases Beneficial Owners, of Targeted Registered Debt Securities to comply with certain periodic certification requirements, including certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership. In addition, the Regulations generally prohibit the delivery of Registered Debt Securities representing Targeted Registered Debt Securities within the United States or its territories or possessions. Only Dealers that have represented and warranted as to those matters summarized under “Distribution Arrangements — Selling Restrictions — Targeted Registered Debt Securities” and certain other matters may offer or sell Targeted Registered Debt Securities.

If we issue Targeted Registered Debt Securities, special provisions applicable to them, including form, selling and transfer restrictions, tax considerations and tax certifications, will be described in the applicable Pricing Supplement. The applicable Pricing Supplement generally may not be distributed in the United States or to U.S. Persons. Targeted Registered Debt Securities will not be issued as Book-Entry Debt Securities.

Reopened Issues

In our discretion and at any time, we may, without the consent of holders of an existing issue of Debt Securities, “**reopen**” such issue by offering additional Debt Securities with terms identical (other than issue date, interest commencement date and issue price) to those of existing Debt Securities for which settlement has previously occurred or been scheduled. The additional and existing Debt Securities will be consolidated and will form a single series of Debt Securities as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Repurchase

We may purchase Debt Securities at any time and at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. Such Debt Securities may be held, resold or cancelled by us.

Clearance and Settlement

General

Debt Securities may be held through organizations participating in one or more international and domestic clearing systems, principally the systems operated by the Federal Reserve Banks and DTC in the United States, and the Euroclear System (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”), outside of the United States.

Fed Book-Entry System. The Federal Reserve Banks operate the Fed Book-Entry System that provides book-entry holding and settlement for U.S. dollar denominated securities issued by the U.S. Government, certain of its agencies, instrumentalities and government-sponsored enterprises and international organizations of which the United States is a member. The system enables Holding Institutions to hold, make payments and transfer securities and funds through the Federal Reserve Banks’ Fedwire System.

DTC. DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, and is a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, a “**clearing corporation**” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “**clearing agency**” registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds securities for DTC participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement of transactions between DTC participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of DTC participants.

Euroclear. Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants and to clear and settle transactions for its participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V. and all Euroclear securities clearance and cash accounts are with Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V. They are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System, and applicable Belgian law. Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V. acts only on behalf of Euroclear participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Clearstream, Luxembourg. Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants. A participant’s overall contractual relations with Clearstream, Luxembourg are governed by the General Terms and Conditions, operating rules and procedures and applicable Luxembourg law. Clearstream, Luxembourg acts only on behalf of its participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through its participants.

Other. Any other clearing system which we make available for a particular issue of Debt Securities will be described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Electronic notes and payment transfer, processing, depositary and custodial arrangements among these systems and others, either directly or indirectly through custodians and depositaries,

may enable certain Debt Securities to be issued, held and transferred among the systems as described below. Special procedures among these systems allow clearance and settlement of certain Debt Securities traded across borders in the secondary market. Cross-market transfers of Debt Securities denominated in certain Specified Currencies may be cleared and settled using these procedures. However, there can be no assurance that cross-market transfers of any Debt Securities will be possible.

Each relevant system has its own separate operating procedures and arrangements with participants or accountholders that govern the relationship between them and such system and to which we are not and will not be a party. The clearing systems may impose fees for the maintenance and operation of the accounts in which beneficial interests in Debt Securities are maintained.

We expect that:

(1) most Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars and distributed within the United States will clear and settle through the Fed Book-Entry System;

(2) most Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars and distributed simultaneously within and outside of the United States, including all U.S. dollar denominated Reference Securities, will clear and settle, within the United States, through the Fed Book-Entry System and, outside of the United States, through the systems operated by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other designated clearing system;

(3) Debt Securities denominated or payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars (and Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars that are not cleared and settled in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) above) and distributed solely within the United States will clear and settle through the system operated by DTC;

(4) Debt Securities denominated or payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars (and Debt Securities denominated and payable in U.S. dollars that are not cleared and settled in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) above) and distributed simultaneously within and outside of the United States, including all €Reference Securities, will clear and settle through the systems operated by DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other designated clearing system; and

(5) Debt Securities, irrespective of the Specified Currency in which they are denominated or payable, distributed solely outside of the United States will clear and settle through the systems operated by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other designated clearing systems and, in some cases, DTC.

Clearance and Settlement Procedures—Primary Distribution

On initial issue, Debt Securities will be credited through one or more of the systems described above or any other system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Payment from the applicable Dealer for Book-Entry Debt Securities will be on a delivery versus payment basis and for Registered Debt Securities will be on a delivery versus payment or free delivery basis, as agreed to by us. Clearance and settlement procedures may vary according to the Specified Currency in which such Debt Securities are denominated or payable. The customary clearance and settlement procedures of certain systems are described below. The clearance and settlement procedures of any other clearing system will be described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Federal Reserve Banks. Book-Entry Debt Securities will be issued and settled through the Fed Book-Entry System in same-day funds and will be held by designated Holding Institutions. After initial issue, these designated Holding Institutions will continue to hold all Book-Entry Debt Securities in the Fed Book-Entry System unless arrangements are made for their transfer to another Holding Institution.

DTC. DTC participants acting on behalf of investors holding DTC Registered Debt Securities through DTC will follow the delivery practices applicable to securities eligible for DTC's Same-Day

Funds Settlement System. DTC Registered Debt Securities will be credited to DTC participants' securities accounts following confirmation of receipt of payment to Freddie Mac on the relevant issue date.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Investors holding Other Registered Debt Securities through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional Eurobonds in registered form. We understand that such Other Registered Debt Securities will be credited to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants' securities accounts either on the relevant Issue Date or on the settlement day following the relevant Issue Date against payment in same-day funds (for value on the relevant Issue Date).

Clearance and Settlement Procedures—Secondary Market Transfers

Book-Entry Debt Securities. Transfers of Book-Entry Debt Securities can take place only in book-entry form on the Fed Book-Entry System. Such transfers will occur between Holding Institutions in accordance with the rules of the Fed Book-Entry System.

Registered Debt Securities. Transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Debt Securities within the various systems that may be clearing and settling interests in those Debt Securities will be made in accordance with the usual rules and operating procedures of the relevant system applicable to the Specified Currency in which the Registered Debt Securities are denominated or payable and the nature of the transfer.

General. For issues of Debt Securities that are cleared and settled through more than one system, time zone differences may result in the securities account of an investor in one system being credited during the settlement processing day immediately following the settlement date of the other system. If the Debt Securities are to be settled on a delivery versus payment basis, this may also result in the cash account being credited for value on the settlement date but only being available as of the day following the settlement date.

Although the Fed Book-Entry System, DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system may have procedures to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Debt Securities among their respective Holding Institutions, participants and accountholders, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and these procedures may be modified or discontinued at any time. None of Freddie Mac, the Fiscal Agent, the Global Agent nor any other agent will have any responsibility for the performance by any system (other than the Fiscal Agent for the Fed Book-Entry System) or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Book-Entry Debt Securities

We will issue and maintain Book-Entry Debt Securities only on the Fed Book-Entry System. Book-Entry Debt Securities will not be exchangeable for definitive Debt Securities. Under the Fiscal Agency Agreement between Freddie Mac and the FRBNY, acting on behalf of the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents for Freddie Mac, the Federal Reserve Banks will issue Book-Entry Debt Securities in book-entry form, maintain book-entry accounts for the Book-Entry Debt Securities and make payments, on our behalf, of principal and interest on the Book-Entry Debt Securities in U.S. dollars on the applicable payment dates by crediting Holders' accounts at the Federal Reserve Banks. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations, 24 C.F.R. Part 81, Subpart H (the "**Book-Entry Rules**"), are applicable to Freddie Mac's book-entry securities, as are such other procedures as may be agreed upon from time to time by Freddie Mac and the FRBNY. The Book-Entry Rules relate primarily to the issuance and recordation of and transfers of interests (including security interests) in Freddie Mac's book-entry securities. The Book-Entry Rules may be amended, supplemented or otherwise altered without the consent of any Holder of Book-Entry Debt Securities.

The accounts of Holders of Book-Entry Debt Securities on the Fed Book-Entry System are governed by applicable operating circulars and letters of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Title

Book-Entry Debt Securities may be held of record only by entities eligible to maintain book-entry accounts with a Federal Reserve Bank (the “**Holding Institutions**”). The entities whose names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as the entities to whose accounts Book-Entry Debt Securities have been deposited are referred to in this Offering Circular as “**Holders**” of such Book-Entry Debt Securities.

A Holder is not necessarily the Beneficial Owner of a Book-Entry Debt Security. Beneficial Owners of Book-Entry Debt Securities ordinarily hold Book-Entry Debt Securities through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. For example, an investor may hold a Book-Entry Debt Security through a brokerage firm which, in turn, holds the Book-Entry Debt Security through a Holding Institution. In that case, the investor would be the Beneficial Owner of the Debt Security and the entity that appears as the holder on the records of a Federal Reserve Bank would be the Holder.

A Holder that is not the Beneficial Owner of a Book-Entry Debt Security, and each other financial intermediary in the chain between the Holder and the Beneficial Owner, will be responsible for establishing and maintaining accounts for their respective customers. Beneficial Owners of a Book-Entry Debt Security may exercise their rights against Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve Banks only through the Holder of the Book-Entry Debt Security. Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve Banks will have no obligation to a Beneficial Owner of a Book-Entry Debt Security (unless the Beneficial Owner is also the Holder). The Federal Reserve Banks will act only upon the instructions of the Holder in recording transfers of a Debt Security maintained on the Fed Book-Entry System and will effect transfers of interests in Book-Entry Debt Securities only to Holding Institutions. We and the Federal Reserve Banks may treat the Holders as the absolute owners of Book-Entry Debt Securities for the purpose of making payments on Book-Entry Debt Securities and for all other purposes, whether or not the Book-Entry Debt Securities are overdue and notwithstanding any notice to the contrary.

Payments

We will make payments of any principal and interest on Book-Entry Debt Securities in U.S. dollars on the applicable payment dates to Holders as of the end of the day preceding such payment dates. See also “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Business Day Convention.” Payments on Book-Entry Debt Securities will be made by credit of the payment amount to the Holders’ accounts at the relevant Federal Reserve Bank. All payments to or upon the order of a Holder will be valid and effective to discharge the liability of Freddie Mac and the Fiscal Agents. The Holders and each other financial intermediary holding the Book-Entry Debt Securities directly or indirectly on behalf of the Beneficial Owners are responsible for remitting payments for the accounts of their customers. All payments on Book-Entry Debt Securities are subject to any applicable law or regulation.

Fiscal Agents

The Federal Reserve Banks will be the Fiscal Agents for Book-Entry Debt Securities. Freddie Mac and the FRBNY may amend, modify or supplement in any respect, or may terminate, substitute or replace, the Fiscal Agency Agreement without the consent of any Holder of Book-Entry Debt Securities.

In acting under the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Federal Reserve Banks act solely as fiscal agents of Freddie Mac and do not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Holder of a Book-Entry Debt Security.

Registered Debt Securities

We will issue Registered Debt Securities that are either DTC Registered Debt Securities or Other Registered Debt Securities. “**DTC Registered Debt Securities**” are those registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, which will clear and settle through the system operated by DTC. “**Other Registered Debt Securities**” are those registered in the name of the common depositary (or a nominee of the common depositary) for one of the following:

- Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V. as operator of Euroclear;
- Clearstream, Luxembourg; or
- another clearing system other than DTC, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Citibank — London or another designated institution will act as the custodian for DTC Registered Debt Securities and as the “**Common Depositary**” for Other Registered Debt Securities which clear and settle through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Registered Debt Securities will be exchangeable for definitive Debt Securities only under the limited circumstances described under “Description of the Debt Securities — Registered Debt Securities — Exchange for Definitive Debt Securities.” The Global Agency Agreement may be amended, supplemented or otherwise altered without the consent of any Holder of Registered Debt Securities if such amendment would not, in the reasonable opinions of Freddie Mac and the Global Agent, adversely affect your interests.

Title

The “**Holder**” of a Registered Debt Security will be the person in whose name the Registered Debt Security is registered in the register (the “**Register**”) maintained by Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG & Co. KGaA as registrar (the “**Registrar**”). We will register DTC Registered Debt Securities in the name of Cede & Co. and Other Registered Debt Securities in the name of Citivic Nominees Limited, or other nominee of DTC or the Common Depositary, as the case may be. Accordingly, Cede & Co., Citivic Nominees Limited and any other such nominee will be the Holders of the related Registered Debt Securities. Beneficial interests in a Registered Debt Security will be represented, and transfers of a Registered Debt Security will be effected, only through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of the Beneficial Owners of such Registered Debt Security, as a direct or indirect participant in the applicable clearing system for such Registered Debt Security. Investors may elect to hold interests in a Registered Debt Security through the applicable system for such Registered Debt Security if they are participants in such system, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such system.

We, the Registrar and the Global Agent may treat the Holders as the absolute owners of Registered Debt Securities for the purpose of making payments and for all other purposes, whether or not the Registered Debt Securities are overdue and notwithstanding any notice to the contrary. Owners of beneficial interests in a Registered Debt Security are not the owners or Holders of that Registered Debt Security and, except under limited circumstances described under “Description of the Debt Securities — Registered Debt Securities — Exchange for Definitive Debt Securities,” will not be entitled to have Debt Securities registered in their names and will not receive or be entitled to receive definitive Debt Securities. Accordingly, any Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of the applicable clearing system and, if the Beneficial Owner is not a participant in the applicable clearing system, on the procedures of the participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interest, to exercise any rights of a Holder of such Registered Debt Securities.

We understand that, under existing industry practices, if Freddie Mac requests any action of Holders or if the Beneficial Owners desire to give or take any action that a Holder is entitled to give or take, DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system, or their respective nominees, as the case may be, as the Holder of the related Registered Debt Security, would authorize the participants through which the relevant beneficial interests are held (or persons holding beneficial interests in the Registered Debt Securities through participants) to give or take

such action, and such participants would authorize the Beneficial Owners holding through such participants (or such persons holding beneficial interests in the Registered Debt Securities through participants) to give or take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions given to such participants (or such persons) by such Beneficial Owners, in each case in accordance with the relevant rules and procedures of the applicable system.

DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system can act only on behalf of their respective participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants. Therefore, the ability of a Beneficial Owner to pledge its interest in the Registered Debt Securities to persons or entities that do not participate in the applicable system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be limited by the lack of a definitive certificate for the related Debt Security. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such limits and such laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Registered Debt Security.

Payments

We will make payments on the Registered Debt Securities in immediately available funds to DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other applicable clearing system (or their nominees) as the Holders of those Debt Securities. We will make payments in the Specified Payment Currency (except as described under “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies,” or as otherwise described below). For certain currency conversion facilities for DTC Registered Debt Securities, see “Currency Conversions — Payment on DTC Registered Debt Securities.” All payments to or upon the order of the Holder of a Registered Debt Security will be valid and effective to discharge our liability in respect of such Registered Debt Security. Normal conventions observed by the system will determine ownership positions within each system. We, the Global Agent and the Registrar will not have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a Registered Debt Security or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

DTC has advised us that, when DTC receives any payment of principal or interest on a DTC Registered Debt Security, it will credit its participants’ accounts with payment in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of that DTC Registered Debt Security. Payments by such participants to owners of beneficial interests in a DTC Registered Debt Security held through those participants are the responsibility of those participants, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in “street name.” Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also have advised that payments on Other Registered Debt Securities held through them will be credited to Euroclear participants or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants in accordance with the relevant system’s rules and procedures.

We will pay interest on a Registered Debt Security on the applicable Interest Payment Date. We will make interest payments to the Holder of a Registered Debt Security as of the close of business on the fifteenth calendar day (each, a “**Record Date**”) preceding the Interest Payment Date. (Owners of beneficial interests in a Registered Debt Security should be aware that the applicable clearing system may apply a different record date for the payment of interest on the Interest Payment Date.) We will make the first payment of interest on any Registered Debt Security originally issued between a Record Date and the related Interest Payment Date on the Interest Payment Date following the next Record Date to the Holder on such next Record Date. We will owe the principal of each Registered Debt Security, together with accrued and unpaid interest on it, on the Principal Payment Date for such Registered Debt Security (subject to the right of its Holder on the related Record Date to receive interest due on an Interest Payment Date that is on or prior to such Principal Payment Date) and will pay the Holder when the Holder presents and surrenders the Registered Debt Security. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Business Day Convention.”

All payments on Registered Debt Securities are subject to any applicable law or regulation. If a payment outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions, we may make payments on the related Registered Debt Securities at the office of any paying agent in the United States.

Global Agent

We have appointed Citibank — London as the Global Agent for the Registered Debt Securities. Citibank — London has its corporate trust office at 5 Carmelite Street, London EC4Y 0PA and may have other business relationships with us through Citibank, N.A.'s principal office in New York.

In acting under the Global Agency Agreement, the Global Agent acts solely as our fiscal agent and does not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Holder of a Registered Debt Security, except that any moneys held by the Global Agent for payment on a Registered Debt Security shall be held in trust for the Holder as provided in the Global Agency Agreement.

We have appointed the Global Agent as transfer agent and paying agent and have appointed Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG & Co. KGaA as Registrar for the Registered Debt Securities. For Registered Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, we have appointed Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. as paying and transfer agent in Luxembourg. We at any time may vary or terminate the appointment of the Global Agent as transfer agent or paying agent or terminate Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG & Co. KGaA as Registrar. We also may appoint additional or other transfer agents or paying agents or approve any change in the office through which the Registrar or any transfer agent or paying agent acts.

Exchange for Definitive Debt Securities

If we issue definitive Debt Securities in exchange for Registered Debt Securities issued in global form under the limited circumstances described below, such definitive Debt Securities will have terms identical to the Registered Debt Securities for which they were exchanged, except as described below.

Issuance of Definitive Debt Securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a Holder can exchange beneficial interests in Registered Debt Securities issued in global form for definitive Debt Securities only under the following circumstances:

(a) the exchange is permitted by applicable law; and

(b) (1) for a DTC Registered Debt Security, DTC notifies us that it is no longer willing or able to act as depositary or ceases to be a “clearing agency” registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and we cannot find a successor within 90 calendar days of receiving notice from DTC;

(2) for any Other Registered Debt Security, if all of the clearing systems for such Registered Debt Security are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 calendar days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or are permanently closed for business or have announced an intention permanently to cease business, and we are unable to find a single successor within 90 calendar days of such closure;

(3) a Holder has instituted a judicial proceeding to enforce its rights under such Registered Debt Security, and counsel has advised the Holder that in connection with such proceeding it is necessary for the Holder to have a definitive Debt Security; or

(4) we, either at a Holder's request and expense or in our own discretion, decide to issue definitive Debt Securities. We intend to grant such requests for definitive Debt Securities under this clause only in exceptional circumstances.

In any of the above circumstances, we will execute and deliver definitive Debt Securities to the Global Agent for delivery to the Holders as soon as practicable (and in any event within 45 calendar days of Freddie Mac's receiving notice of the occurrence of such circumstances). DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or another applicable clearing system, or their respective nominees, as the case may be, as Holders of the related Registered Debt Securities, must provide Freddie Mac or the Global Agent with a written order containing instructions and such other information as we or the Global Agent may require to complete, execute and deliver such definitive Debt Securities in authorized denominations.

Title. The person in whose name a definitive Debt Security is registered in the Register will be the Holder of the definitive Debt Security. We and the Global Agent may treat the Holders as the absolute owners of definitive Debt Securities for the purpose of making payments and for all other purposes, whether or not the definitive Debt Securities are overdue and notwithstanding any notice to the contrary.

Payments. We will pay interest on a definitive Debt Security on the applicable Interest Payment Date. We will pay by check mailed to the Holder as of the close of business on the Record Date preceding the Interest Payment Date at the Holder's address appearing in the Register. We will pay the principal of each definitive Debt Security, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Principal Payment Date (subject to the right of the Holder on the related Record Date to receive interest due on an Interest Payment Date that is on or prior to such Principal Payment Date) against presentation and surrender of the definitive Debt Security at the offices of the Global Agent or other paying agent. Payments on the Principal Payment Date will be made by check provided at the appropriate office of the Global Agent or other paying agent or mailed by the Global Agent to the Holder of such definitive Debt Security. We will use a United States bank for checks in U.S. dollars and a bank office located outside the United States for checks in other Specified Payment Currencies. We have appointed Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. as paying agent in Luxembourg for any issue of Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Holder of an aggregate principal amount of at least \$10,000,000 (or its equivalent in the Specified Currency) of an issue of Debt Securities of which definitive Debt Securities form a part may elect to receive payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds in the Specified Payment Currency to an account with a bank the Holder designates; provided, that:

- the bank is acceptable to us;
- the bank has appropriate facilities and accepts the transfer; and
- the transfer is permitted by any applicable law or regulation and will not subject us to any liability, requirement or unacceptable charge.

To receive such payments, the Holder must provide the following to the Global Agent or other paying agent at its office:

(1) for interest payments, a written request by the close of business on the related Record Date; or

(2) for payments on the Principal Payment Date, a written request by the close of business 15 days prior to the Principal Payment Date and the definitive Debt Security two Business Days prior to the Principal Payment Date.

The written request must be delivered to the Global Agent or other paying agent by mail, by hand delivery or by tested or authenticated telex. Any such request will remain in effect until the Global Agent or other paying agent receives written notice to the contrary.

All payments on definitive Debt Securities are subject to any applicable law or regulation. If a payment outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or similar restrictions, payments on the related definitive Debt Securities may be made at the office of any paying agent in the United States.

Partial Redemption. If we redeem a portion of an issue of definitive Debt Securities, the Global Agent will select the Debt Securities for redemption by lot or in another manner that the Global Agent deems fair and appropriate to ensure that the principal amount of each outstanding definitive Debt Security after a redemption is in an authorized denomination.

Transfer and Exchange. Holders may present definitive Debt Securities for registration of transfer or exchange at the office of the Registrar or any other transfer agent, with transfer documentation completed and payment of any taxes and other governmental charges. We have appointed Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. as transfer agent in Luxembourg for any issue of Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

A transfer or exchange of a definitive Debt Security will be effected upon satisfying the Registrar with regard to the documents and identity of the person making the request and subject to such reasonable regulations as we may from time to time agree with the Registrar. Holders may transfer or exchange definitive Debt Securities in whole or in part only in the authorized denominations of the DTC Registered Debt Securities or Other Registered Debt Securities issued in global form for which they were exchanged. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Denominations.” In the case of a transfer of a definitive Debt Security in part, the Registrar will issue a new definitive Debt Security for the balance not transferred. In addition, replacement of mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost definitive Debt Securities also is subject to the conditions discussed above for transfers and exchanges generally. Each new definitive Debt Security to be issued upon transfer of such a definitive Debt Security, as well as the definitive Debt Security issued for the balance not transferred, will be mailed to the address specified in the form or instrument of transfer at the risk of the Holder entitled to it using the customary procedures of the Registrar.

CURRENCY CONVERSIONS

Payment for Debt Securities

Purchasers of Debt Securities must pay for them in the applicable Specified Currency. Each Dealer to whom or through whom Registered Debt Securities are sold may, under certain terms and conditions, arrange to convert the investor’s currency into the Specified Currency to enable purchasers to pay for those Registered Debt Securities if purchasers so request not later than the day determined by such Dealer. We will not be involved in any manner in, and will have no responsibility for, any such conversion. Each Dealer will make the conversion subject to the terms, conditions, limitations and charges that the Dealer establishes. The purchaser of the Registered Debt Securities will bear all costs of conversion.

Payment on DTC Registered Debt Securities

Except as described under “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies — Unavailability,” we will pay principal and any interest on all Debt Securities in the Specified Payment Currency. At the present time, there are limited facilities in the United States for the conversion of non-U.S. currencies or currency units into U.S. dollars, and commercial banks generally do not offer non-U.S. dollar checking or savings account facilities in the United States. Accordingly, in the case of DTC Registered Debt Securities whose Specified Payment Currency is other than U.S. dollars, the currency exchange bank specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (the “**Currency Exchange Bank**”) will convert any amounts paid by us in such Specified Payment Currency into U.S. dollars, unless the Holders elect to receive payments in the Specified Payment Currency as described below in this section. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Currency Exchange Bank for €Reference Securities held as Registered Debt Securities will be Citibank — London. We will not be involved in any manner in, and will have no responsibility for, the conversion of the Specified Payment Currency for DTC Registered Debt Securities into U.S. dollars.

For any DTC Registered Debt Security whose payments are to be converted from the Specified Payment Currency into U.S. dollars, the Currency Exchange Bank will determine the U.S. dollar amount the Holder will receive in the morning of the day that would be considered the date for “spot” settlement of the Specified Payment Currency on the applicable payment date in accordance with market convention (generally, two New York business days prior to the payment date) at the market rate determined by the Currency Exchange Bank to accomplish the conversion on that payment date of the aggregate amount of the Specified Payment Currency payable on DTC Registered Debt Securities scheduled to receive payments converted into U.S. dollars. The Holders of these DTC Registered Debt Securities (and, accordingly, the related Beneficial Owners) will bear all currency exchange costs by deductions from these payments. Holders of DTC Registered Debt Securities are subject to the risk of market disruption and the risk that all or any portion of the Specified Payment Currency will not be convertible into U.S. dollars. In these cases, Holders of such DTC Registered Debt Securities will receive payments in the Specified Payment Currency.

The Holder of a DTC Registered Debt Security to be paid in a Specified Payment Currency other than U.S. dollars will have the option to receive payments of principal and interest on that DTC Registered Debt Security in the Specified Payment Currency by notifying DTC:

- no later than the third New York business day after the related Record Date, in the case of payments on an Interest Payment Date; or
- the date 12 days prior to the Principal Payment Date, in the case of payments on the Principal Payment Date.

We understand that Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, unless specifically requested not to do so by a participant prior to the 15th day preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date or Principal Payment Date, will elect to receive all payments of principal and interest on DTC Registered Debt Securities held through them in the applicable Specified Payment Currency if it is other than U.S. dollars.

GLOBAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Global Facility Agreement not otherwise described in this Offering Circular.

Binding Effect of the Global Facility Agreement

You and any financial intermediary or Holder acting on your behalf agree that the receipt and acceptance of a Debt Security indicates acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Global Facility Agreement, as it may be supplemented or amended by its terms.

The Global Facility Agreement will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of any successor to Freddie Mac.

Various Matters Regarding Freddie Mac

The Global Facility Agreement provides that Freddie Mac and its directors, officers, employees and agents will not be liable for any action taken or omitted in good faith under the Global Facility Agreement or for errors in judgment. However, they will not be protected against any liability imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties.

We may employ agents or independent contractors to perform our responsibilities under the Global Facility Agreement.

Except upon an Event of Default (as defined below), we will not be subject to the control of Holders in any manner in the discharge of our responsibilities under the Global Facility Agreement. Except with regard to our payment obligations, we will have no liability to you other than for any

direct damage resulting from our failure to exercise that degree of ordinary care which we exercise in the conduct and management of our own affairs. We will have no liability of any nature for consequential damages.

In addition, the Global Facility Agreement provides that we need not appear in any legal action that is not incidental to our responsibilities under the Global Facility Agreement and that we believe may result in any expense or liability. However, we may undertake any legal action that we believe is necessary or desirable in the interests of the Holders in our discretion. We will bear the legal costs of any such action.

Events of Default

An “**Event of Default**” under the Global Facility Agreement will consist of:

- (1) any failure by us to pay principal or interest that continues unremedied for 30 days (other than for Subordinated Debt Securities issued under the Global Facility Agreement);
- (2) any failure by us to perform in any material way any other obligation under the Global Facility Agreement if the failure continues unremedied for 60 days after we receive notification by the Holders of at least 25% of the outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of Debt Securities; or
- (3) specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings involving us.

The appointment of a conservator (or other similar official) by a regulator having jurisdiction over us, whether or not we consent to such appointment, will not constitute an Event of Default. Any payment made in U.S. dollars or in euros as described under “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies — Unavailability” will not constitute an Event of Default.

The Pricing Supplement for any issue of Subordinated Debt Securities will specify the Events of Default that will apply to any such Subordinated Debt Securities.

Any event associated with the EMU (an “**EMU Event**”) will not give rise to an Event of Default. An EMU Event may include one or more of the following:

- (1) the fixing of exchange rates between the currency of a member state of the European Union and euros or between the currencies of member states of the European Union;
- (2) the introduction of euros as lawful currency in a member state of the European Union; or
- (3) the disappearance or replacement of a relevant rate option or other price source for the national currency of any member state of the European Union, or the failure of the agreed sponsor (or a successor sponsor) to publish or display a relevant rate, index, price, page or screen.

Rights Upon Event of Default

If an Event of Default under the Global Facility Agreement continues unremedied, Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of Debt Securities to which such Event of Default relates may, by written notice to us, declare such Debt Securities due and payable.

No Holder has any right under the Global Facility Agreement to institute any action or proceeding at law or in equity or in bankruptcy or otherwise, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy, unless:

(1) the Holder previously has given us written notice of an Event of Default;

(2) the Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of the same issue of Debt Securities have given us written notice of the Event of Default; and

(3) the Event of Default continues uncured for 60 days following such notice.

You do not have any right under the Global Facility Agreement to disturb or prejudice the rights of any other investor, to obtain or seek to obtain preference or priority over any other investor or to enforce any right under the Global Facility Agreement, except as provided in the Global Facility Agreement and for the ratable and common benefit of all such Holders and except for the priority rights of Holders of Senior Obligations over the rights of Holders of Subordinated Debt Securities.

Events of Default that apply to an issue of Senior Obligations may not necessarily be Events of Default for an issue of Subordinated Debt Securities. As a result, the Holders of an issue of Subordinated Debt Securities may not have the same acceleration rights as Holders of other Debt Securities.

The Holders of not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of Debt Securities may waive, rescind or annul an Event of Default at any time.

Where the Global Facility Agreement allows the Holders of a specified percentage of the outstanding balance of an issue of Debt Securities to take any action (including the making of any demand or request, or the giving of any authorization, notice, consent or waiver), the Holders of that specified percentage may evidence their joining together by a writing, or any number of writings of similar tenor, executed by Holders in person, or by an agent or proxy appointed in writing.

Amendment

We may amend the Global Facility Agreement and the terms of an issue of Debt Securities without your consent:

- to cure any ambiguity or to correct any provision in the Global Facility Agreement if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any Holder;
- to add to our covenants for your benefit or surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- to evidence the succession of another entity to us and its assumption of our covenants;
- to conform the terms of an issue of Debt Securities to, or cure any ambiguity or discrepancy resulting from any changes in, the Book-Entry Rules;
- to increase the amount of an issue of Debt Securities; or
- in any other manner we may determine that will not adversely affect your interests in any material way.

With (1) the written consent of the Holders of at least 50% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of Debt Securities; or (2) the vote of the Holders of at least 50% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of Debt Securities represented at a meeting of Holders where a quorum was present, we

may amend the terms of those Debt Securities, but that amendment may not, without the written consent or affirmative vote of each affected Holder of a Debt Security:

- change the Maturity Date or Interest Payment Date of the Debt Security;
- materially modify the redemption or repayment provisions, if any, relating to the redemption or repayment price of, or any redemption or repayment date or period for, the Debt Security;
- reduce the principal amount of, delay the principal payment of, or materially modify the rate of interest or the calculation of the rate of interest on, the Debt Security;
- in the case of Registered Debt Securities only, change the Specified Payment Currency of the Registered Debt Security; or
- reduce the percentage of Holders whose consent or affirmative vote is necessary to amend the terms of the relevant issue of Debt Securities.

A quorum at any meeting of Holders called to adopt a resolution will be Holders entitled to vote a majority of the aggregate principal amount or notional principal amount of an issue of such Debt Securities at the time outstanding, and called to such meeting and, at any reconvened meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum, 25% of the aggregate principal amount or notional principal amount of such issue of Debt Securities at the time outstanding, in both cases excluding any such Debt Securities owned by us. Holders do not have to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment, as long as they approve the substance of such change. Special rules for determining the “principal amount” of certain Debt Securities are described below.

The “**principal amount**,” for purposes of this section, for a Debt Security that is a Zero Coupon Debt Security or for a Debt Security issued at an “offering price” of 80% or less of its principal amount will be equal to:

- (1) the issue price of the Debt Security; plus
- (2) the original issue discount that has accrued from the Issue Date of the Debt Security to the OID Determination Date (as defined below); minus
- (3) any amount considered as part of the “stated redemption price at maturity” of such Debt Security that has been paid from the Issue Date of the Debt Security to the OID Determination Date.

The “**OID Determination Date**” is the last day of the last accrual period ending prior to the date of the meeting of Holders (or, for consents not at a meeting, prior to a date that we establish). The accrual period will be the same as the accrual period used by us to determine our deduction for accrued original issue discount under the Code. For a description of original issue discount and definitions of “offering price” and “stated redemption price at maturity,” see “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Debt Obligations with Original Issue Discount.”

If the Specified Principal Currency of a Debt Security is other than U.S. dollars, the principal amount will be the U.S. dollar equivalent, determined on the Issue Date, of the principal amount (or, in the case of the Debt Securities referred to in the preceding paragraph, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions described in that paragraph) of that Debt Security. The principal amount of a Debt Security with principal determined by reference to an index, exchange rate or formula will be described in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

If any modification, amendment or supplement of the terms of an issue of Eligible Securities requires the consent of Holders, only the Holders of Principal Components will be entitled to give or withhold that consent. Holders of Interest Components will have no right to give or withhold such consent.

As provided in the Global Facility Agreement, we may establish a record date for the determination of Holders entitled to vote at any meeting of Holders of Debt Securities, to grant any consent regarding Debt Securities and to notice of any such meeting or consent.

Any instrument given by a Holder on your behalf relating to a consent will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent Holders of that Debt Security or any substitute or replacement Debt Security, and whether or not notation of any amendment is made upon the Debt Securities. Any amendment of the Global Facility Agreement or of the terms of Debt Securities will be conclusive and binding on all Holders of those Debt Securities, whether or not they have given such consent or were present at any meeting (unless by the terms of the Global Facility Agreement a written consent or an affirmative vote of such Holders is required), and whether or not notation of any such amendment is made upon the Debt Securities.

Replacement

We will replace Registered Debt Securities in definitive form that are mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost at the Holder's expense when the Holder provides evidence of the destruction, theft or loss of the Registered Debt Securities to the Global Agent as well as an indemnity, satisfactory to us and the Global Agent.

Debt Securities Acquired by Freddie Mac

We may, from time to time, repurchase or otherwise acquire (either for cash or in exchange for newly-issued Debt Securities) some or all of any issue of Debt Securities at any price or prices, in the open market or otherwise. We may hold, sell or cancel any Debt Securities that we repurchase. Any Debt Securities we own will have an equal and proportionate benefit under the provisions of the Global Facility Agreement, without preference, priority or distinction as among those Debt Securities. However, in determining whether the required percentage of Holders of an issue of Debt Securities have given any required demand, authorization, notice, consent or waiver, Debt Securities we own, directly or indirectly, will be deemed not to be outstanding.

Notice

Any notice, demand or other communication which is required or permitted to be given to a Holder may be given in writing by mail addressed to the Holder or, in the case of a Holder of a Debt Security maintained on the Fed Book-Entry System, by transmission through the communication system linking the Federal Reserve Banks. The communication will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made upon mailing or transmission.

Notices regarding any issue of Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange also will be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be *d'Wort*) or, if such publication is not practical, elsewhere in Europe if the rules of that exchange so require. Notices regarding any issue of Debt Securities listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange will be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Singapore (which is expected to be *The Business Times*) or, if such publication is not practical, elsewhere in Asia if the rules of that exchange so require. Notice by publication will be deemed to have been given on the date of publication or, if published more than once, on the date of first publication.

Any notice, demand or other communication which is required or permitted to be delivered to us must be given in writing addressed as follows: Freddie Mac, 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102, Attention: General Counsel and Secretary. The communication will be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made only upon actual receipt of the writing by us.

Governing Law

The Global Facility Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Holders and Freddie Mac with respect to the Debt Securities each are to be interpreted under the federal laws of the United States. If there is no applicable U.S. federal law precedent, and, if the application of New York law would not frustrate the purposes of the Freddie Mac Act or any provision of the Global Facility Agreement or the transactions governed by the Global Facility Agreement, then the local laws of the State of New York will be deemed to reflect the federal laws of the United States.

A judgment that may be granted in an action commenced in a United States court based on Debt Securities payable in a Specified Payment Currency other than U.S. dollars may be denominated in U.S. dollars. It is not clear whether, in granting such judgment, the court would use the rate of exchange of the Specified Payment Currency into U.S. dollars in effect on the date of breach, on the date judgment is rendered or on another date.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

Any discussion of tax issues set forth in this Offering Circular and any applicable Pricing Supplement was written to support the promotion and marketing of the transactions described in this Offering Circular and any applicable Pricing Supplement. Such discussion was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by any person for the purpose of avoiding any tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Each investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

The Debt Securities and payments on the Debt Securities generally are not exempt from taxation by the United States or other U.S. or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions.

The following summary addresses certain U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in certain Debt Securities (referred to as “**Debt Obligations**” in this section) and is based upon U.S. laws, the Regulations and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect, or to differing interpretations.

This summary discusses only Debt Obligations held by Owners (as defined below) as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date of this Offering Circular (the “**Code**”). It does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to an Owner in light of its particular circumstances or to Owners subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, insurance companies, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, dealers, Owners holding Debt Obligations as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction or synthetic security transaction, U.S. Owners (as defined below) whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the U.S. dollar, partnerships or other pass-through entities, tax-exempt persons, or regulated investment companies. Further, the tax consequences arising from the ownership of any Debt Obligations with special characteristics (e.g., Debt Obligations involving multiple currencies, subordinated Debt Obligations providing for deferral of, limitation on or suspension of payments of principal or interest in some circumstances, Debt Securities having a Variable Principal Repayment Amount or Targeted Registered Debt Securities) may be set forth in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In all cases, you are advised to consult your own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of Debt Obligations (or of stripped payment rights derived from such Debt Obligations), including the advisability of making any of the elections described below, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign or other taxing jurisdiction. In addition, this summary of certain U.S. federal tax consequences is for general information only and is not tax advice for any particular Owner.

For purposes of this summary, “**U.S. Person**” means:

- an individual who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other business entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Certain trusts in existence on or before August 20, 1996, that were treated as U.S. persons under the law in effect on such date but fail to qualify as U.S. persons under current law may elect to continue to be treated as U.S. persons to the extent prescribed in the applicable Regulations.

“**U.S. Owner**” means a U.S. Person that beneficially owns a Debt Obligation. “**Non-U.S. Owner**” means a beneficial owner of a Debt Obligation that is an individual, a corporation, an estate or a trust that is not a U.S. Person. “**Owner**” means either a U.S. Owner or a Non-U.S. Owner.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Debt Obligations, the treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the particular partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in such a partnership, you should consult your own tax advisors.

U.S. tax authorities have issued Regulations which provide that the conversion of the national currency of participating Member States (“**legacy currencies**”) into euros will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we issue Debt Obligations denominated in a legacy currency, conversion of the amount payable into euros will not cause gain or loss to be realized for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Similarly, no gain or loss will be realized for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the conversion of an amount paid on the Debt Obligations from a legacy currency to euros.

As a condition to our payment on a Debt Security or to the transfer or exchange of such Debt Security, we may require a Holder to present a certificate in a prescribed form to enable us to determine our duties and liabilities with respect to any taxes or other charges required to be deducted or withheld under United States law or any reporting or other requirements.

U.S. Owners

In General

Income derived from a Debt Obligation by a U.S. Owner is subject to U.S. federal income taxation. In addition, a Debt Obligation owned by an individual who, at the time of death, is a U.S. citizen or domiciliary is subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”) has ruled that Freddie Mac is an instrumentality of the United States for purposes of Section 7701 (a) (19) of the Code; therefore, domestic building and loan associations and savings banks are permitted to invest in Debt Obligations to meet the percentage of total assets required to be invested in, among other things, stock or obligations of a corporation which is an instrumentality of the United States. Furthermore, Debt Obligations held by a real estate investment trust will constitute “Government securities” within the meaning of Section 856(c) (4) (A) of the Code, and Debt Obligations held by a regulated investment company will constitute “Government securities” within the meaning of Section 851 (b) (3) of the Code.

The Freddie Mac Act does not contain any specific exemption from any taxes on the principal of or interest on obligations issued by Freddie Mac imposed by any state or possession of the United States or by any local taxing authority. Purchasers residing in states of the United States that impose intangible property or income taxes should consult their own tax advisors as to the status of the Debt Obligations and interest paid on them under applicable tax laws.

Payments of Interest

Interest paid on a Debt Obligation generally will be taxable to a U.S. Owner as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with the U.S. Owner’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Special rules governing the treatment of interest paid on Debt Obligations having original issue discount are described below.

If an interest payment is payable in or determined by reference to a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars (a “**Non-U.S. Currency**”), the amount of interest income recognized by a cash method U.S. Owner will be the U.S. dollar value of the interest payment, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars. Accrual method U.S. Owners may determine the amount of the income recognized on such interest payments in accordance with either of two methods, in either case regardless of whether the payments are in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Under the first method, the amount of interest income recognized will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or, for an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the partial period within the taxable year). Upon receipt of an interest payment (including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid interest upon the sale or retirement of a Debt Obligation) payable in or determined by reference to a Non-U.S. Currency, an accrual method U.S. Owner will recognize ordinary exchange gain or loss measured by the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment at the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt and the amount of interest accrued during the payment period at the average exchange rate.

Under the second method, an accrual method U.S. Owner may elect to translate interest income into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the accrual period (or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the partial period within the taxable year). Additionally, if a payment of interest is received within five business days of the last day of the accrual period or taxable year, an electing accrual basis U.S. Owner instead may translate such accrued interest into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the day the payment is received. Any election to use the second method will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. Owner at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applied or thereafter acquired by such U.S. Owner, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the IRS.

If interest on a Debt Obligation is payable in a Non-U.S. Currency, but a U.S. Owner thereof receives payment in U.S. dollars as a result of a currency conversion, then the U.S. dollar amount so received might not be the same as the U.S. dollar amount required to be recognized as interest income under the rules described above. See “Description of the Debt Securities — Currency Conversions.”

Debt Obligations with Original Issue Discount

Debt Obligations that are Zero Coupon Debt Securities will, and other Debt Obligations may, be issued with original issue discount. The Code and Regulations concerning the tax treatment of debt instruments issued with original issue discount (the “**OID Regulations**”) provide that the excess of the “stated redemption price at maturity” of a Debt Obligation over its “issue price” will be “**original issue discount**” unless such excess is *de minimis* (defined below). The “**stated redemption price at maturity**” of a Debt Obligation is equal to the sum of all payments on the Debt Obligation other than interest based on a fixed rate (or a variable rate, unless the applicable Pricing Supplement provides otherwise) and payable unconditionally at least annually. The “**issue price**” of a Debt Obligation is the first price at which a substantial amount of the issue of which the Debt Obligation is a part is sold to persons other than those acting as placement agents, underwriters, brokers or wholesalers. The issue price of a Debt Obligation generally includes any pre-issuance accrued interest unless a U.S. Owner excludes such amount from the issue price and treats a portion of the stated interest payable on the first interest payment date as a return of that accrued interest rather than as an amount payable under the Debt Obligation. Original issue discount is considered to be *de minimis* if it is less than one-quarter of one percent of a Debt Obligation’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity (weighted average maturity if any amount included in the stated redemption price at maturity is payable before maturity). A Debt Obligation having original issue discount is referred to as an “**OID Debt Obligation.**” A U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation with *de minimis* original issue discount will include any *de minimis* original issue discount in income, as capital gain, on a *pro rata* basis as principal payments are made on the Debt Obligation.

Special rules apply to Debt Obligations that are callable by us, including Debt Obligations that are Step Debt Securities and that have an initial fixed interest rate that will change to a different fixed rate on the first day on which such Debt Obligations may be redeemed (“**Step Debt Obligations**”). See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Callable Debt Obligations.” Other special rules may apply to Debt Obligations that are Variable Rate Debt Securities, Debt Obligations that provide for a fixed rate and a variable rate in different periods, Debt Obligations with a zero or reduced interest rate for certain periods, and certain other situations.

Subject to certain special rules for Debt Obligations having a maturity of one year or less (discussed below), U.S. Owners are required to include original issue discount on OID Debt Obligations in income as it accrues, which may be before the receipt of the cash attributable to such income, based on a compounding of interest at a constant rate (using the yield to maturity of the Debt Obligation when originally issued). Under these rules, the portion of the original issue discount includible in income generally is lowest in the first accrual period and increases in each successive accrual period. The OID Regulations permit U.S. Owners to use accrual periods of any length up to one year (including daily accrual periods) to compute accruals of original issue discount, provided each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the first or the last day of an accrual period.

If all the payments on an OID Debt Obligation are payable in or determined by reference to a single Non-U.S. Currency, the accruals of original issue discount are computed in that Non-U.S. Currency. The accruals are then translated into U.S. dollars under the rules described above for accrual method U.S. Owners in “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Payments of Interest.” These rules are applicable to original issue discount regardless of the U.S. Owner’s regular method of accounting.

Callable Debt Obligations

The OID Regulations provide special rules for determining the yield and maturity of debt instruments that are unconditionally callable prior to their final maturity date. Under these rules, we will be presumed to exercise a call right if such exercise would minimize the yield to maturity of the Debt Obligation. If a call right with respect to an OID Debt Obligation is presumed to be exercised but we do not in fact exercise the call right, the Debt Obligation will be treated as reissued at the “**adjusted issue price**” on the call date solely for purposes of determining future accruals of interest and original issue discount. The adjusted issue price is defined as the sum of the issue price of the Debt Obligation and the aggregate amount of previously accrued original issue discount (determined without regard to the acquisition premium rules), less any prior payments of amounts included in its stated redemption price at maturity.

For example, a fixed rate Debt Obligation that is issued at a discount and is callable at par will not be deemed to be called because exercise of the call right will not minimize the yield of such Debt Obligation. A Step Debt Obligation that is issued at par, has interest that increases on specified dates, and is callable at par on the dates specified for increases in interest rates will be deemed to be called on the first step date because the yield to maturity on the Debt Obligation would be lower than if the interest rate were stepped up. If the Step Debt Obligation is not called on that date, or is called only in part, the Step Debt Obligation (to the extent of its remaining outstanding principal amount) will be deemed to be called and reissued at par. As a result of these special rules, a Step Debt Obligation issued at par and with interest that increases on specified dates will not have any original issue discount and stated interest will be taken into account by a U.S. Owner under its regular method of accounting.

If a principal purpose in structuring a debt instrument is to achieve a result that is unreasonable in light of the purposes of the rules relating to original issue discount, then the OID Regulations provide that the IRS can apply or depart from the OID Regulations, including the rules relating to the exercise of call rights described above, as necessary or appropriate to achieve a reasonable result. We intend to report income on any Step Debt Obligations with the features described above assuming this anti-abuse rule does not apply.

Debt Obligations with a Term of One Year or Less

A Debt Obligation that matures one year or less from the date of its issuance is referred to as a “**Short-Term Debt Obligation**.” For purposes of determining whether a Debt Obligation is a Short-Term Debt Obligation, the maturity date of the Debt Obligation is the last possible date it could be outstanding under its terms. For example, a Step Debt Obligation that has a maturity of more than one year but, under the rules described in the previous section, is presumed to be called on a date that is one year or less from the issue date, will not constitute a Short-Term Debt Obligation.

Accrual method U.S. Owners and certain other U.S. Owners described in Section 1281(b) of the Code (for example, certain U.S. Owners that hold stripped Short-Term Debt Obligations), regardless of their method of accounting, are required to include original issue discount and stated interest (if any) with respect to a Short-Term Debt Obligation in income as it accrues. Original issue discount and stated interest must be accrued on a straight-line basis unless the U.S. Owner makes an irrevocable election to accrue such amounts on the basis of the Short-Term Debt Obligation’s yield to maturity and daily compounding. U.S. Owners described in this paragraph may irrevocably elect to accrue “**acquisition discount**” (*i.e.*, the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity over the U.S. Owner’s basis in the Short-Term Debt Obligation) rather than original issue discount. Such U.S. Owners should consult their own tax advisors before making this election.

Cash method U.S. Owners of a Short-Term Debt Obligation generally include original issue discount and stated interest (if any) in income as payments are received. A cash method U.S. Owner of a Short-Term Debt Obligation described in Section 1281(b) of the Code, however, is subject to the rules described in the preceding paragraph. In addition, a cash method U.S. Owner of a Short-Term Debt Obligation (that is not otherwise required to account for interest or original issue discount on such Short-Term Debt Obligation as it accrues) may nevertheless elect to include in income interest and original issue discount as they accrue (under the rules discussed above) on all obligations having a maturity of one year or less held by the U.S. Owner in the taxable year of the election and in all subsequent years. This election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. In the case of a U.S. Owner that is not required and that does not elect to include original issue discount in income currently, (i) any gain realized upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a Short-Term Debt Obligation will be ordinary income to the extent of accrued original issue discount and (ii) such U.S. Owner will be required to defer deductions for interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Short-Term Debt Obligation, in an amount not exceeding the deferred interest income, until the deferred interest income is recognized.

Acquisition Premium and Market Discount

In the event that a U.S. Owner purchases an OID Debt Obligation at an “**acquisition premium**” (*i.e.*, at a price in excess of its adjusted issue price but less than its remaining stated redemption price at maturity), an adjustment must be made to the amount includible in income in each taxable year as original issue discount. Unless a U.S. Owner makes the accrual method election described below, the original issue discount includible for any taxable year is reduced by the product of the amount of original issue discount otherwise accruing during that taxable year under the rules described above and a constant fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the purchase price of the Debt Obligation over the adjusted issue price of the Debt Obligation as of the acquisition date and the denominator of which is the remaining original issue discount on the Debt Obligation as of the acquisition date.

A U.S. Owner that purchases a Debt Obligation (other than a Short-Term Debt Obligation) at a “**market discount**” (*i.e.*, at a price less than its stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of an OID Debt Obligation, its adjusted issue price) will be required (unless such difference is a *de minimis* amount) to treat any principal payments on, or any gain realized in a taxable disposition or retirement of, such Debt Obligation as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued while such U.S. Owner held such Debt Obligation, unless the U.S. Owner elects to include such market discount in income on a current basis. Market discount is considered to be *de minimis* if it is less than one-quarter of one percent of the Debt Obligation’s stated redemption price at maturity

multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity (weighted average maturity if any amount included in the stated redemption price at maturity is payable before maturity) after the U.S. Owner acquired such Debt Obligation. If a Debt Obligation with more than a *de minimis* amount of market discount is disposed of in a transaction that is nontaxable in whole or in part (other than certain transactions described in Section 1276(d) of the Code), accrued market discount will be includible as ordinary income to the U.S. Owner as if such U.S. Owner had sold the Debt Obligation at its then fair market value. Generally, market discount accrues ratably over the number of days from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the Debt Obligation. A U.S. Owner may, however, irrevocably elect with respect to any Debt Obligation to use a constant interest method. A U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation that acquired it at a market discount and that does not elect under Section 1278(b) of the Code to include market discount in income on a current basis also may be required to defer the deduction for a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Debt Obligation until the deferred income is realized.

If all payments on a Debt Obligation are payable in or determined by reference to a single Non-U.S. Currency, the amount of market discount includible in income will generally be determined by translating the market discount determined in the Non-U.S. Currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Debt Obligation is retired or otherwise disposed of. If the U.S. Owner has elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the Non-U.S. Currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average rate in effect during such accrual period. A U.S. Owner will recognize ordinary exchange gain or loss with respect to market discount which is accrued currently using the approach described in “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Payments of Interest.”

Debt Obligations Purchased at a Premium

Except as noted below, a U.S. Owner that purchases a Debt Obligation for an amount in excess of its remaining stated redemption price at maturity will be treated as having premium with respect to such Debt Obligation in the amount of such excess. A U.S. Owner that purchases an OID Debt Obligation at a premium is not required to include in income any original issue discount with respect to such Debt Obligation. If such a U.S. Owner makes an election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code to treat such premium as “**amortizable bond premium**,” the amount of interest on a Debt Obligation that must be included in such U.S. Owner’s income for each accrual period (where such Debt Obligation is not optionally redeemable prior to its maturity date) will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of the premium allocable to such period based on the Debt Obligation’s yield to maturity. If such Debt Obligation may be called prior to maturity after the U.S. Owner has acquired it, the U.S. Owner generally may not assume that the call will be exercised and must amortize premium to the maturity date. If the Debt Obligation is in fact called, any unamortized premium may be deducted in the year of the call. If a U.S. Owner makes the election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code, the election also shall apply to all bonds the interest on which is not excludable from gross income (“**Fully Taxable Bonds**”) held by the U.S. Owner at the beginning of, or acquired during, the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all Fully Taxable Bonds thereafter acquired by it. This election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. If such an election is not made, such a U.S. Owner must include the full amount of each interest payment in income in accordance with its regular method of accounting and will take the premium into account in computing its gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition or retirement of the Debt Obligation. Thus, the premium may reduce capital gain or increase capital loss realized on the disposition or retirement. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Disposition or Retirement of Debt Obligations.”

If all payments on a Debt Obligation are payable in or determined by reference to a single Non-U.S. Currency, amortizable premium will, if the U.S. Owner so elects, reduce the amount of foreign currency interest income on such Debt Obligation. Such electing U.S. Owner is required to recognize ordinary exchange gain or loss attributable to movements in exchange rates between the time premium is paid to acquire the Debt Obligation and the time it offsets interest income by treating the amount of premium amortized as a return of principal.

Accrual Method Election

Under the OID Regulations, a U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation is permitted to elect to include in gross income its entire return on a Debt Obligation (*i.e.*, the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the Debt Obligation over the amount paid for the Debt Obligation by such U.S. Owner) based on the compounding of interest at a constant rate. If the U.S. Owner has not made an election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code to amortize bond premium, an accrual method election for a Debt Obligation with amortizable bond premium will result in a deemed election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code for all of the U.S. Owner's debt instruments with amortizable bond premium acquired during the current year and all subsequent years. Similarly, an accrual method election for a Debt Obligation with market discount by a U.S. Owner that has not made an election under Section 1278(b) of the Code to include market discount in income on a current basis will result in a deemed election under Section 1278(b) of the Code. Such a deemed election will apply to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the U.S. Owner during the current year and all subsequent years. Neither the bond premium election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code nor the market discount election under Section 1278(b) of the Code may be revoked without the permission of the IRS.

Disposition or Retirement of Debt Obligations

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Debt Obligation, or upon the retirement of a Debt Obligation (including by redemption), a U.S. Owner will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized upon the disposition or retirement (not including any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable separately as ordinary interest income to the extent not previously included in gross income) and the U.S. Owner's adjusted tax basis in the Debt Obligation. The amount realized on a disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation in exchange for an amount payable in a Non-U.S. Currency (whether or not the U.S. Owner elects to receive payment in the Non-U.S. Currency) is the U.S. dollar value of such amount on the date of disposition or retirement or, in the case of Debt Obligations traded on an established securities market (within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.988-2(a)(2)(iv)) sold by a cash basis U.S. Owner (or an electing accrual basis U.S. Owner), on the settlement date for the sale. A U.S. Owner's adjusted tax basis in a Debt Obligation for determining gain or loss on the disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation generally is the U.S. dollar cost of such Debt Obligation to such U.S. Owner, increased by the amount of any original issue discount and any market discount previously included in such U.S. Owner's gross income with respect to such Debt Obligation, and decreased by (i) the amount of any payments on the Debt Obligation that are part of its stated redemption price at maturity, and (ii) the portion of any premium applied to reduce interest payments as described above. The U.S. dollar cost of Debt Obligations purchased with Non-U.S. Currency generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase or, in the case of Debt Obligations traded on an established securities market (within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.988-2(a)(2)(iv)) purchased by a cash basis U.S. Owner (or an electing accrual basis U.S. Owner), on the settlement date for the purchase. If a U.S. Owner purchases a Debt Obligation that is payable in a Non-U.S. Currency by converting U.S. dollars to the Non-U.S. Currency, the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price on the date of the purchase or settlement, as the case may be, may not be the same amount as the U.S. dollar amount converted to the Non-U.S. Currency for that purpose. See "Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners— Exchange of Amounts in Non-U.S. Currency."

Gain or loss upon the disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent the gain represents accrued original issue discount or market discount on the Debt Obligation not previously included in gross income, or to the extent the gain or loss is attributable to changes in exchange rates, to which extent such gain or loss would be treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss, as the case may be. Any capital gain or loss upon the disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of disposition or retirement the U.S. Owner held the Debt Obligation for more than one year. With respect to Step Debt Obligations described above, if a call that is presumed exercised is not in fact exercised, the

deemed reissuance of the Debt Obligations for purposes of computing subsequent accruals of interest and original issue discount will not result in a deemed disposition or retirement of the Step Debt Obligations.

Exchange of Amounts in Non-U.S. Currency

Non-U.S. Currency received as interest on a Debt Obligation or on disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation will have a tax basis equal to its U.S. dollar value at the time such interest is received or at the time of such disposition or retirement. Non-U.S. Currency that is purchased generally will have a tax basis equal to the U.S. dollar value of its cost. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale or other disposition of a Non-U.S. Currency (including its use to purchase Debt Obligations or upon exchange for U.S. dollars) will be ordinary income or loss.

Stripped Debt Obligations

Tax Treatment of Purchasers of Principal or Interest Components. Pursuant to Section 1286 of the Code, the separation of ownership of the right to receive some or all of the interest payments on a debt obligation from ownership of the right to receive some or all of the principal payments results in the creation of “stripped bonds” with respect to principal payments and “stripped coupons” with respect to interest payments. Consequently, a purchaser of a Principal Component or an Interest Component will be considered to own stripped bonds or stripped coupons, respectively.

Section 1286 of the Code treats a stripped bond or a stripped coupon, for purposes of applying the original issue discount rules, as a debt instrument issued with original issue discount on the date that such stripped bond or stripped coupon is purchased. Accordingly, the tax consequences to a purchaser of a Component are determined as if the Component were an OID Debt Obligation issued on the date of purchase or, in the case of a Component maturing one year or less from the date of purchase, a Short-Term Debt Obligation issued on that date. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — U.S. Owners — Debt Obligations with Original Issue Discount” and “ — Debt Obligations with a Term of One Year or Less” and “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Owners — Interest.” The amount of original issue discount is equal to the excess (if any) of the Component’s stated redemption price at maturity (in the case of an Interest Component, the amount payable on the due date of such Component), over the purchase price.

If a U.S. Owner purchases in one transaction a pro rata share of the Principal Component and applicable unmaturing Interest Components relating to the same Debt Obligation, while the matter is not free from doubt, such U.S. Owner should be treated as purchasing an undivided interest in the Debt Obligation rather than the separate Components. If such Components are purchased in separate transactions, then the U.S. Owner should be treated as purchasing the separate Components for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such a U.S. Owner must account for taxable income with respect to such Components as described in the preceding paragraph.

Tax Treatment of Person That Strips the Debt Obligation and Disposes of Some of the Components. A U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation that strips the Debt Obligation into its related Components and disposes of some of such Components will also be subject to the rules of Section 1286 of the Code. On the date of disposition, the U.S. Owner must (i) include in income all interest and market discount accrued on the Debt Obligation and not previously included in income, (ii) increase its basis in the Debt Obligation by the same amount, (iii) allocate its basis in the Debt Obligation among the Principal Component and Interest Components retained and disposed of according to their respective fair market values, and (iv) recognize gain or loss with respect to the Principal Component and Interest Components disposed of. Such U.S. Owner will be treated as having purchased the retained Components for an amount equal to the basis allocable to such Components.

Tax Treatment of Stripping and Reconstitution Transactions. An exchange by a U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation for the related Components will not constitute a taxable exchange to the U.S. Owner. Similarly, a reconstitution of Components into a single instrument will not constitute a

taxable exchange. In either case, the U.S. Owner will be treated as continuing to own for U.S. federal income tax purposes the property that it owned prior to the exchange.

Subordinated Debt Obligations

We will defer the payment of interest on Freddie SUBS upon the occurrence of an event described under “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Subordinated Debt Securities — Interest Payment Deferral.” At the time of issuance of Freddie SUBS, the applicable Pricing Supplement will specify whether, notwithstanding the potential for interest deferral, we believe that the stated interest on Freddie SUBS will be treated as “unconditionally payable” within the meaning of the OID Regulations. If so, the stated interest will be “qualified stated interest” and interest paid on Freddie SUBS generally will be taxable to a U.S. Owner as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with the U.S. Owner’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If payments of interest actually were deferred, you generally would be required to include currently interest (and interest on that interest) in your income at the stated rate as original issue discount, notwithstanding that the interest is not being paid currently.

In the event that, at the time of issuance of Freddie SUBS, the stated interest was not treated as unconditionally payable, Freddie SUBS would be treated as issued with original issue discount. In that case, a U.S. Owner, regardless of such U.S. Owner’s regular method of accounting, would be required to include the stated interest in income as it accrues, which may be before any receipt of the cash attributable to such income.

Non-U.S. Owners

Interest

Interest (including original issue discount) on a Debt Obligation held by a Non-U.S. Owner will be subject to a 30-percent U.S. federal income and withholding tax, unless an exemption applies. An exemption generally exists in the following circumstances:

Exemption for Certain Short-Term Obligations. Interest on a Debt Obligation held by a Non-U.S. Owner that is not effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Owner within the United States (or if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) will be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes if the Debt Obligation is payable in full within 183 days after the date of original issue.

Exemption for Portfolio Interest. Interest on a Debt Obligation held by a Non-U.S. Owner that is not effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Owner within the United States (or if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is not attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes if the person otherwise required to withhold receives, in the manner provided by U.S. tax authorities, a certification that the Non-U.S. Owner is not a U.S. Person. A Non-U.S. Owner may provide this certification by providing a properly completed Form W-8BEN or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities. The appropriate documentation must be effective as to the interest and be provided prior to the payment of such interest. If a change in circumstances makes any information on such documentation incorrect, then the Non-U.S. Owner must report the change within 30 days and provide new documentation.

The portfolio interest exemption will not apply if: (i) the interest is determined by reference to any receipts, sales or other cash flow of Freddie Mac or a related person, the income or profits of Freddie Mac or a related person, a change in value of any property of Freddie Mac or a related person, or any other item specified in Section 871(h)(4)(A) of the Code, (ii) the Non-U.S. Owner is a bank that receives payments on the Debt Obligations that are described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code, (iii) the Non-U.S. Owner is a “10-percent shareholder” of Freddie Mac within the meaning of Section 871(h)(3)(B) of the Code, or (iv) the Non-U.S. Owner is a “controlled foreign corporation” related to Freddie Mac within the meaning of Section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Code.

Exemption or Reduced Rate for Non-U.S. Owners Entitled to the Benefits of a Treaty. Interest on a Debt Obligation held by a Non-U.S. Owner may be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes (or subject to such tax at a reduced rate) under an income tax treaty between the United States and a foreign jurisdiction. In general, the exemption (or reduced rate) applies only if the Non-U.S. Owner provides a properly completed Form W-8BEN or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities. The appropriate documentation must be effective as to the interest and be provided prior to the payment of such interest. If a change in circumstances makes any information on such documentation incorrect, then the Non-U.S. Owner must report the change, generally within 30 days, and provide new documentation.

Exemption for Non-U.S. Owners with Effectively Connected Income. Interest on a Debt Obligation held by a Non-U.S. Owner will be exempt from the 30-percent U.S. federal withholding tax if it is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) and the Non-U.S. Owner establishes this exemption by providing a properly completed Form W-8ECI or other documentation as may be prescribed by U.S. tax authorities. The appropriate documentation must be effective as to the interest and be provided prior to the payment of such interest. If a change in circumstances makes any information on such documentation incorrect, then the Non-U.S. Owner must report the change, generally within 30 days, and provide new documentation. Interest on a Debt Obligation that is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by a Non-U.S. Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such interest is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), although exempt from the 30-percent U.S. federal withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to U.S. federal branch profits tax.

Disposition or Retirement of Debt Obligations

Except as provided in the discussion of backup withholding below, a Non-U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation will not be subject to U.S. federal income and withholding taxes on any gain realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Debt Obligation (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest) unless (i) such gain is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States of the Non-U.S. Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), or (ii) such Non-U.S. Owner is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and certain conditions are met.

Except as provided in the discussion of backup withholding below, gain on the sale of a Debt Obligation that is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by a Non-U.S. Owner (and if an income tax treaty applies, such gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment), although exempt from U.S. withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates, and in the case of a Non-U.S. Owner that is a foreign corporation, may also be subject to U.S. federal branch profits tax.

U.S. Federal Estate and Gift Taxes

Debt Obligations owned by an individual who is not a citizen or domiciliary of the United States will not be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if interest paid on the Debt Obligations to such individual at the time of his or her death would have been exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding taxes as described above under either “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Owners — Interest — Exemption for Portfolio Interest” (without regard to the requirement that a non-U.S. beneficial ownership statement be received) or “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Owners — Interest — Exemption for Certain Short-Term Obligations.” A Non-U.S. Owner of a Debt Obligation generally will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax on a transfer of the Debt Obligation.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of interest on a Debt Obligation to a U.S. Owner (other than a corporation or other exempt recipient) are required to be reported to the IRS and the U.S. Owner. Payments of interest on a Debt Obligation to a Non-U.S. Owner (other than interest described above under “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Owners — Interest — Exemption for Certain Short-Term Obligations”) generally will be reported to U.S. tax authorities and the Non-U.S. Owner. Form W-8BEN, Form W-8ECI, or other documentation or information about the Non-U.S. Owner may be provided to U.S. tax authorities.

Backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate may apply to a payment made in respect of a Debt Obligation, as well as a payment of proceeds from the sale of a Debt Obligation, to an Owner (other than a corporation or other exempt recipient), unless the Owner provides certain information. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the Owner’s U.S. federal income tax liability, and if withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, the Owner may apply for a refund from the IRS.

If an Owner (other than a corporation or other exempt recipient) sells a Debt Obligation before the stated maturity to (or through) certain brokers, the broker must report the sale to the IRS and the Owner unless, in the case of a Non-U.S. Owner, the Non-U.S. Owner certifies that it is not a U.S. Person (and certain other conditions are met). The broker may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate on the entire sale price unless the Owner provides certain information and, in the case of a Non-U.S. Owner, the Non-U.S. Owner certifies that it is not a U.S. Person (and certain other conditions are met).

THE U.S. FEDERAL TAX DISCUSSION SET FORTH ABOVE IS INCLUDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE DEPENDING UPON AN OWNER’S PARTICULAR SITUATION. OWNERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE DEBT OBLIGATIONS, INCLUDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, STATES, LOCALITIES, COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN SUCH TAX LAWS.

EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVE ON TAXATION OF SAVINGS INCOME

The European Union has adopted a Directive regarding the taxation of savings income (the “**EU Tax Directive**”). Member States will be required from July 1, 2005 to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person to an individual in another Member State, except that Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg will instead impose a withholding system for a transitional period unless during such period they elect otherwise.

The withholding tax provisions of the EU Tax Directive could apply to payments on Debt Securities made through any Luxembourg paying agent. It is expected that holders will be able to take steps to keep payments from being subject to such withholding tax, for example, by using a procedure (or procedures) to be made available pursuant to the EU Tax Directive (namely, releasing the paying agent of its professional secrecy duty to the extent permitted by law or by producing an appropriate tax certificate), or by receiving payments from a paying agent within the European Union but outside Luxembourg, Belgium and Austria, although we cannot preclude the possibility that withholding tax will eventually be levied in some situations. In any event, details of payments made on Debt Securities from a Member State will likely have to be reported to the tax or other relevant authorities under the EU Tax Directive or local law, including, for example, to Member States in cases where recipients are located in the jurisdiction where payments are actually made.

APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS

We will use the net proceeds from sales of the Debt Securities for general corporate purposes, including the purchase and financing of mortgages.

LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

You should consult your own legal advisors to determine whether the Debt Securities constitute legal investments for you and whether the Debt Securities can be used as collateral for borrowings. In addition, financial institutions should consult their legal advisors or regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Debt Securities under risk-based capital and similar rules.

If you are subject to legal investment laws and regulations or to review by regulatory authorities, you may be subject to restrictions on investing in certain types of Debt Securities generally. Institutions regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the National Credit Union Administration, the Treasury Department or any other federal or state agency with similar authority should review applicable regulations, policy statements and guidelines before purchasing or pledging Debt Securities.

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

Distribution

We will offer the Debt Securities to or through Dealers under the terms and conditions set forth in a Master Dealer Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2001 and as further amended, supplemented or modified or replaced from time to time (the “**Dealer Agreement**”), between us and certain Dealers. “**Dealers**” are firms that engage in the business of dealing or trading in debt securities as agents, brokers or principals. Under the terms of the Dealer Agreement, we may add other securities dealers or banks in connection with the distribution of the Debt Securities or any particular issue of Debt Securities. These securities dealers or banks, together with the initial Dealers with whom Freddie Mac executed the Dealer Agreement, are referred to in this Offering Circular collectively as the “Dealers.” The Dealer Agreement also provides that Dealers may be removed from the Facility from time to time.

Sales to Dealers as Principal

We will sell Debt Securities primarily to Dealers as principals, either individually or as part of a syndicate. These sales may be by auction or other methods. Dealers will resell Debt Securities to investors at a fixed offering price or at varying offering prices related to market prices prevailing at the time of resale as determined by such Dealers. Offering prices may be established through negotiations with dealers, auctions (which may include standard auctions, Dutch auctions or other formats) or otherwise. The Dealer Agreement entitles the Dealers or us to terminate such sale in certain circumstances before payment for the Debt Securities is made to us. Except as noted below for Targeted Registered Debt Securities and under certain other circumstances, any Dealer may sell the Debt Securities it has purchased as principal to other dealers at a concession, in the form of a discount that other Dealers receive. The concession may be all or a portion of the underwriting compensation. There will be no underwriting compensation where such sales are by auction. Dealers will advise us whether an offering is on a fixed price or variable price basis and of any concessions or reallowances that they will provide to other dealers. We will include this information that the Dealers provide in the applicable Pricing Supplement. After the initial offering of any issue of Debt Securities, the offering price (in the case of a fixed price offering), the concession and the reallowance may be changed.

Non-Underwritten Sales

We may authorize some Dealers to solicit customer offers to purchase Debt Securities on a non-underwritten basis as our agents on terms we determine. The Dealer Agreement requires each Dealer severally and not jointly to solicit purchases of the Debt Securities for which it is authorized to solicit offers as agent. Dealers have agreed to use their best efforts when soliciting non-underwritten sales. Dealers also may approach us on behalf of investors and other purchasers with offers to purchase Debt Securities on a non-underwritten basis. We will sell Debt Securities on a non-underwritten basis at 100% of the principal amount, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable

Pricing Supplement. These sales may be by auction or other methods. We will pay the Dealers through whom a Debt Security is sold a commission in an amount specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, except that no commission will be paid where such sales are by auction. The commission will be expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the Debt Securities (or the initial offering price for Zero Coupon Debt Securities and certain other Debt Securities sold at a discount). We will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase Debt Securities and may reject all or a portion of any offer. Each Dealer will have the right, using reasonable discretion, to reject all or a portion of any offer to purchase Debt Securities solicited on a non-underwritten basis. Each Dealer is acting solely as our agent in soliciting offers to purchase Debt Securities as agent and not as principal, and does not assume any obligation towards or relationship of agency or trust with any purchaser of Debt Securities.

Targeted Registered Debt Securities

No Dealer participating in the distribution of Targeted Registered Debt Securities (whether as principal or agent) may allow any person (including an affiliate) to participate in the distribution of Targeted Registered Debt Securities without our prior written consent and that person having entered into an agreement with us as we may require.

Sales Directly to Investors

We also may sell Debt Securities directly to investors on our own behalf. We will not pay a commission to any Dealer on these direct sales. These sales may be by auction or other methods.

Stabilization and Other Market Transactions

A Dealer acting as a principal for a fixed price offering may, for a limited period, engage in certain transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price, or that support the market price at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail, in connection with any offering of Debt Securities. A Dealer will be identified in the Pricing Supplement as the “**Stabilizing Manager**” for the syndicate in each syndicated fixed price offering that is underwritten. These transactions may include stabilizing bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the market price of the Debt Securities and the purchase of Debt Securities to cover syndicate short positions created in connection with an offering of Debt Securities. Any such transactions will be conducted in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and rules.

A Dealer may create a short position in the Debt Securities in connection with the offering by selling Debt Securities with a principal amount greater than that set forth on the cover of the applicable Pricing Supplement, and may reduce that short position by purchasing Debt Securities in the open market.

The Stabilizing Manager may also impose a penalty bid on the other Dealers. This means that if the Stabilizing Manager purchases Debt Securities in the open market to reduce a Dealer’s short position or to stabilize the price of the Debt Securities, it may reclaim the amount of the selling concession from the Dealer who sold those Debt Securities as part of the offering.

In general, purchases of a Debt Security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the Debt Security to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. We and the Dealers make no representation that the Dealers will engage in such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will be continued. Any such transactions must be brought to an end after a limited period of time. A Dealer that engages in such transactions does so on its own behalf and not as our agent. If Dealers commence these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time. Any loss resulting from over-allotment and stabilization shall be borne, and any net profit arising therefrom shall be retained, by the Stabilizing Manager for its own account.

In connection with any particular issue of Debt Securities, we may enter into forwards, futures, options, interest rate or exchange rate swaps, or other hedging transactions, or repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions with, or arranged by, the applicable Dealer or an affiliate. The Dealer or other parties may receive compensation, trading gain, temporary funding or other benefits

from these transactions. We also may from time to time engage in other hedging activities or repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions involving Debt Securities, in the open market or otherwise. We are not required to engage in any of these transactions. If we commence these transactions, we may discontinue them at any time. Counterparties to these hedging activities also may engage in market transactions involving Debt Securities.

Neither we nor the Dealers make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described in this section may have on the price of Debt Securities.

Additional Information

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable Pricing Supplement, you must pay the purchase price of Debt Securities in immediately available funds. Your payment will be effective upon receipt.

We and the Dealers have agreed to indemnify each other against and contribute toward certain liabilities.

Purchasers of the Debt Securities may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase. Neither we nor any Dealer represent that the Debt Securities may be sold lawfully in the secondary market at any time in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or under any available exemption, nor do we or any Dealer assume any responsibility for facilitating these sales.

The Dealers and certain affiliates of the Dealers engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

You can obtain lists of Dealers for Debt Securities by contacting our Debt Securities Marketing Office. See “Available Information” in this Offering Circular.

We may request the Dealers to provide us with information relating to the Debt Securities that they sell, including the identities of investors that have made purchases of Debt Securities.

Trading Markets

We have applied to list certain Debt Securities to be issued under the Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange. We also may issue unlisted Debt Securities and Debt Securities listed on other or additional exchanges. The Pricing Supplement will identify any exchange to which an initial listing application will be made.

When issued, the Debt Securities generally will have no established trading market. We have been advised that certain Dealers for the Debt Securities intend to make a secondary market in the Debt Securities offered by or through them, but such Dealers are not obligated to do so and may discontinue any such secondary market making at any time without notice. There is no assurance that a secondary market for any of the Debt Securities will develop or of the liquidity of such a market if it develops.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the EuroMTS System (“**EuroMTS**”), pursuant to its rules, as amended, may select €Reference Securities for trading on such system, although there is no assurance that €Reference Securities will be selected. If €Reference Securities are selected for EuroMTS trading, there is no assurance they will remain eligible for EuroMTS trading. We understand that EuroMTS is a privately owned and operated electronic trading system for euro denominated government securities and certain euro denominated government-related enterprise securities. We further understand that certain Dealers may be requested to apply and be selected by the EuroMTS Board of Directors to publish on EuroMTS bids to buy and offers to sell €Reference Securities at stated prices, in accordance with EuroMTS rules which include the requirement to maintain certain specified maximum bid/offer spreads for such securities.

Selling Restrictions

General

The Debt Securities may be offered and sold from time to time in one or more issues outside of the United States, within the United States or simultaneously outside of and within the United States, only where it is legal to make such offers and sales.

The Dealers have represented and agreed that they have complied and will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which or from which they may purchase, offer, sell or deliver any Debt Securities or distribute this Offering Circular, any Pricing Supplement or any other offering material. The Dealers also have agreed to comply with certain selling restrictions relating to certain countries.

We may modify the selling restrictions described below following a change in any relevant law, regulation, government policy or directive, or otherwise. Freddie Mac also may add selling and other restrictions to reflect requirements relating to Specified Currencies or Specified Payment Currencies. Any such modified or added selling or other restrictions will be reflected in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed as follows:

(i) in relation to Debt Securities that have a maturity of one year or more, it has not offered or sold and, prior to six months from the Issue Date, will not offer or sell any Debt Securities to persons in the United Kingdom except to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995 (as amended);

(ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Debt Securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom;

(iii) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Debt Securities in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to Freddie Mac; and

(iv) in relation to any Debt Securities having a maturity of less than one year from the date of issue:

(a) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business; and

(b) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Debt Securities other than to persons:

(1) whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their business; or

(2) who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their business,

where the issue of the Debt Securities would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA by Freddie Mac.

Japan

The Debt Securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law. The Dealers have represented and agreed that they have not offered or sold, and will not offer

or sell, directly or indirectly, any of the Debt Securities in Japan or to or for the benefit of any resident of Japan (which term means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to any person for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any resident of Japan except under an exemption from the registration requirements of and/or in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

The Dealers also have represented and agreed to provide any necessary information regarding Yen denominated Debt Securities to us or the Global Agent so that we or the Global Agent may make any required or advisable reports to the Japanese Minister of Finance.

France

The Dealers and the Issuer have represented and agreed, and each additional Dealer appointed under this Facility will be required to represent and agree, that they have not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Debt Securities to the public in the Republic of France during their initial distribution and have not distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed in the Republic of France this Offering Circular or any other offering material relating to the Debt Securities, except to (1) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) acting for their own account; or (2) a restricted group of investors (*cercle restreint d'investisseurs*) acting for their own account, all as defined in Article L. 411-2 of the Code monétaire et financier and *décret* no. 98-880 dated October 1, 1998.

Germany

The Dealers have confirmed that they will comply with the Securities Sales Prospectus Act (Wertpapier-Verkaufsprospektgesetz) (the “**Prospectus Act**”) of the Federal Republic of Germany of December 13, 1990 (as amended). In particular, each of the Dealers has represented that it has not engaged and agreed that it will not engage in a public offering (öffentliches Angebot) within the meaning of the Prospectus Act with respect to any Debt Securities otherwise than in accordance with the Prospectus Act and all other applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Hong Kong

The Dealers have represented and agreed that they have not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Debt Securities other than to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures, whether as principal or agent, or in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong. The Dealers have further represented and agreed that, unless they are persons who are permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong, they have not issued, or had in their possession for the purpose of issuing, and they will not issue, or have in their possession for the purposes of issuing, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Debt Securities other than for Debt Securities intended to be disposed of to persons outside Hong Kong or to persons in Hong Kong whose business involves the acquisition, disposal or holding of securities, whether as principal or as agent.

Singapore

The Dealers have acknowledged that this Offering Circular has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed that it will not offer or sell the Debt Securities nor make the Debt Securities the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, nor will it circulate or distribute this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Debt Securities, whether directly or indirectly, to the public or any member of the public in Singapore other than (a) to an institutional investor specified in Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “**Securities and Futures Act**”), (b) to a sophisticated investor, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the

Securities and Futures Act, or (c) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the Securities and Futures Act.

Targeted Registered Debt Securities

If we issue Targeted Registered Debt Securities, the applicable Pricing Supplement will describe the selling restrictions that apply to the Targeted Registered Debt Securities. Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each Dealer identified in the applicable Pricing Supplement will have represented and agreed as follows:

(1) each Dealer will not offer or sell Targeted Registered Debt Securities during a “restricted period,” as defined in the Regulations, to persons who are within the United States or its territories or possessions (with certain exceptions) or to or for the account of U.S. Persons (with certain exceptions); and

(2) each Dealer has in effect procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its employees and agents who will be directly engaged in offering or selling the Targeted Registered Debt Securities are aware of these selling restrictions. See “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Targeted Registered Issues.”

LEGALITY OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

Our General Counsel (or one of our Deputy General Counsels) will pass upon the legality of the Debt Securities for us. Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, New York, New York, will pass upon certain legal matters relating to the Debt Securities for the Dealers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

We have applied to list the Debt Securities issued under this Facility that are agreed at the time of issue to be so listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange. As of the date of the Offering Circular, Debt Securities with maturities of less than seven days may not be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and Debt Securities with maturities of less than one month may not be listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

In connection with the application to list the Debt Securities issued under this Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Freddie Mac Act and the bylaws of Freddie Mac and a legal notice relating to the issuance of Debt Securities have been deposited with the Luxembourg Register for Commerce and Companies, where copies may be inspected or obtained upon request. You may obtain, free of charge, copies of Freddie Mac’s most recent Information Statement and all Information Statement Supplements to such Information Statement from the Luxembourg Listing Agent so long as any Debt Securities issued under this Offering Circular are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. You may also obtain, free of charge, from the Luxembourg Listing Agent, this Offering Circular, any documents we incorporate by reference in this Offering Circular and Pricing Supplements applicable to Debt Securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. You may inspect copies of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Global Agency Agreement at the Office of the Luxembourg Listing Agent during the term of the Debt Securities. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange has allocated to the Facility the number 9574 for listing purposes.

So long as Debt Securities are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Freddie Mac will maintain in Luxembourg a transfer agent and paying agent to respond to your inquiries. Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. initially has been appointed as the transfer agent and paying agent.

In March 2003, the European Commission published its proposal for the Transparency Obligations Directive (the “**EU Transparency Directive**”), which relates to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Union. The EU Transparency Directive has been finalized and is expected to be implemented by 2006. The EU Transparency Directive contains provisions, which, if applied with respect to the Debt Securities, would have the effect of requiring Freddie Mac to prepare its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) in order for the Debt

Securities to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, unless it is determined that U.S. law imposes “equivalent” requirements. It is unknown as of the date of this Offering Circular whether the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with United States GAAP will be determined to be “equivalent” to the requirements of the EU Transparency Directive. In the event Freddie Mac is required under the EU Transparency Directive to prepare its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS in order to maintain the continued listing of the Debt Securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Freddie Mac may determine that it is unduly burdensome to maintain a listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or on any other securities exchange in the European Union and may seek to terminate the listing of the Debt Securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Freddie Mac would coordinate with the Luxembourg Stock Exchange concerning the termination of the listing of any Debt Securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and publish a notice in Luxembourg in the event the listing of any Debt Security was terminated. Although there is no assurance as to the liquidity of the Debt Securities as a result of the listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, delisting the Debt Securities from the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may have a material effect on your ability to resell your Debt Securities in the secondary market.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, except as disclosed in the June 2005 Information Statement, there is no litigation, actual or pending, that relates to Freddie Mac and to which we are a party or of which we have been notified that we will be made a party that is material in the context of the issuance of the Debt Securities.

Freddie Mac’s financial statements are presented in our Information Statement on a consolidated basis. The consolidated financial statements and other financial information in our Information Statement dated June 14, 2005, fairly present in all material respects the financial position of Freddie Mac as of December 31, 2004. The information presented in the June 2005 Information Statement addresses significant subsequent events that have occurred from December 31, 2004 through June 14, 2005 that could have a material adverse effect on Freddie Mac. We are not aware of other matters arising since the publication of our June 2005 Information Statement that have adversely affected Freddie Mac or the figures in the table that appear under “CAPITALIZATION” in a manner that is material in the context of our Global Debt Facility or the offering and issuance of Debt Securities.

We have given an undertaking in connection with the listing of the Debt Securities issued under this Facility on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and have agreed in connection with the listing of the Debt Securities on the Singapore Stock Exchange, to the effect that, so long as any Debt Securities remain outstanding and listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange, respectively, in the event of any material adverse change in our business or financial position that is not reflected in this Offering Circular as then amended or supplemented (including the documents incorporated by reference), we will prepare an amendment or supplement to this Offering Circular or publish a new Offering Circular for use in connection with any subsequent offering and listing by Freddie Mac of the Debt Securities. If the terms of the Facility are modified or amended in a manner which would make this Offering Circular, as amended or supplemented, inaccurate or misleading, a further amendment to this Offering Circular or a new Offering Circular will be prepared.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of December 31, 2004. This financial information is presented in the June 2005 Information Statement. We engage in transactions and issue or repurchase debt obligations on an ongoing basis, all of which cause our total capitalization to change. Therefore, on any date after December 31, 2004, our total capitalization will differ (perhaps substantially) from the figures contained in this capitalization table.

	<u>December 31, 2004</u> (dollars in millions)
Total debt securities, net:	
Senior debt, due within one year:	
Short-term debt securities	\$196,639
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>85,664</u>
Senior debt, due within one year	282,303
Senior debt, due after one year	443,772
Subordinated debt, due after one year	<u>5,622</u>
Senior and subordinated debt, due after one year	449,394
Total debt securities, net	731,697
Total stockholders' equity	<u>31,416</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$763,113</u>

See "NOTE 8: DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED BORROWINGS" and "NOTE 9: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY" to the consolidated financial statements in the June 2005 Information Statement for further information.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	At or for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)		
Income Statement Data			
Net interest income	\$ 9,137	\$ 9,498	\$ 9,525
Non-interest income (loss)	(3,039)	(244)	7,154
Net income	\$ 2,937	\$ 4,816	\$ 10,090
Earnings per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principles, net of taxes			
Basic	\$ 3.96	\$ 6.69	\$ 14.22
Diluted	3.94	6.68	14.17
Earnings per common share after cumulative effect of change in accounting principles, net of taxes			
Basic	\$ 3.96	\$ 6.69	\$ 14.22
Diluted	3.94	6.68	14.17
Dividends per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.88
Weighted average common shares outstanding (in thousands)			
Basic	689,282	687,094	692,727
Diluted	691,521	688,675	695,116
Balance Sheet Data			
Total assets	\$ 795,284	\$ 803,449	\$ 752,249
Senior debt securities, net due within one year	282,303	295,262	244,429
Senior debt securities, net due after one year	443,772	438,738	415,662
Subordinated debt, due after one year	5,622	5,613	5,605
Miscellaneous liabilities ⁽³⁾	30,662	30,420	52,914
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	1,509	1,929	2,309
Stockholders' equity	31,416	31,487	31,330
Portfolio Balances⁽⁴⁾			
Retained portfolio (unpaid principal balances) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 652,936	\$ 645,466	\$ 567,272
Total PCs issued and Structured Securities (unpaid principal balances) ⁽⁶⁾	1,208,968	1,162,068	1,090,624
Total mortgage portfolio (unpaid principal balances)	1,505,206	1,414,399	1,316,609
Ratios			
Return on average assets ⁽⁷⁾	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%
Return on common equity ⁽⁸⁾	10.2	17.2	47.2
Return on total equity ⁽⁹⁾	9.3	15.3	39.6
Dividend payout ratio on common stock ⁽¹⁰⁾	30.7	15.6	6.2
Equity to assets ratio ⁽¹¹⁾	3.9	4.0	3.7

(1) Please see the June 2005 Information Statement for explanations of uses and definitions of certain terms used in these footnotes.

(2) Effective January 1, 2003, we adopted the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," or FIN 45, and FASB Staff Position 45-2, "Whether FASB Interpretation No. 45, 'Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others,' or Provides Support for Subsequently Accounting for a Guarantor's Liability at Fair Value," or FIN 45-2. See "NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES" to our consolidated financial statements set forth in the June 2005 Information Statement for more information.

(3) Includes Due to Participation Certificate investors, Accrued interest payable, Guarantee obligation for Participation Certificates, Derivative liabilities, at fair value, Reserve for guarantee losses on Participation Certificates and Other liabilities.

(4) Excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.

(5) The Retained portfolio presented in our consolidated balance sheets set forth in the June 2005 Information Statement differs from the Retained portfolio on this table because the consolidated balance sheets caption includes valuation adjustments (e.g., fair value adjustments for securities classified as available-for-sale and trading and the Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held-for-investment) and deferred balances (e.g., premiums and discounts). See "Table 9 — Reconciliation of Retained Portfolio Unpaid Principal Balances to the Consolidated Balance Sheets" in "MD&A — OUR RETAINED AND TOTAL MORTGAGE PORTFOLIOS" set forth in the June 2005 Information Statement for more information.

(6) Represents PCs and Structured Securities backed by non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities and other credit guarantees of mortgage loans held by third parties. The balances are based on the underlying collateral, which ultimately affects the principal amount of PCs, Structured Securities and other credit guarantees of mortgage loans held by third parties.

(7) Ratio computed as Net income divided by the simple average of beginning and ending Total assets.

(8) Ratio computed as Net income available to common stockholders divided by the simple average of beginning and ending Stockholders' equity, net of Preferred stock (at redemption value).

(9) Ratio computed as Net income divided by the simple average of beginning and ending Stockholders' equity.

(10) Ratio computed as Common stock dividends declared divided by Net income available to common stockholders.

(11) Ratio computed as the simple average of beginning and ending Stockholders' equity divided by the simple average of beginning and ending Total assets.

INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS

Each term listed below is defined or explained in the Offering Circular on the page indicated opposite such term. This reference guide is intended merely as a convenience and may not be complete. Certain other terms not listed below may be defined in the Offering Circular.

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**Supplement dated May 30, 2006 to
Information Statement dated June 14, 2005**

On May 30, 2006, Freddie Mac announced its 2005 financial results. This Information Statement Supplement includes the content of that announcement and provides additional detail as follows:

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 30, 2006

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FREDDIE MAC REPORTS 2005 FINANCIAL RESULTS

Company reports market share growth and continued solid risk management performance

McLean, VA—Freddie Mac (NYSE:FRE) today reported GAAP net income of \$2.1 billion for 2005. The decline in net income from \$2.9 billion for 2004 was due primarily to approximately \$600 million of costs associated with the recent agreement to settle the securities class action and shareholder derivative litigation, charges related to Hurricane Katrina and the net impact of certain accounting changes. Freddie Mac's regulatory core capital is estimated to have grown to \$36.0 billion at December 31, 2005, with an estimated \$3.5 billion in excess of the 30-percent target surplus. The company's interest-rate and credit risks remain near historic lows.

“Freddie Mac made continued progress throughout 2005, delivering long-term value to the nation's homeowners and to our stockholders as we've strived to fulfill our mission and solidify business execution,” said Chairman and CEO Richard F. Syron. “We provided more support for low- and moderate-income homebuyers, increased our market share, streamlined our business operations and added key talent to our senior management team. With the release today of our 2005 results, we are positioned to initiate the capital management activities we announced last year.”

In 2005, Freddie Mac financed homes for more than four million families. In addition, while the final determination will be made by the Secretary of HUD, we reported that we met all of our regulatory affordable housing goals for 2005. We estimate our share of government-sponsored enterprise mortgage securitizations was 45 percent in 2005, compared to 41 percent in 2004, as we improved service quality and products and forged new and stronger relationships with mortgage lenders and other key business partners.

“2005 was a year of continued investment in the business capabilities, infrastructure and management team here at Freddie Mac,” said Eugene M. McQuade, president and chief operating officer. “These investments position our company to achieve our long-term growth and return objectives, and to deliver long-term value to the market and our stockholders. As we execute on our 2006 priorities, we have a strong capital position, growing business momentum and a determination to resolve remaining financial infrastructure challenges. Dick and I feel very good about the long-term prospects of this franchise.”

2005 RESULTS

GAAP Financial Results

Net income was \$2.1 billion for 2005, down from \$2.9 billion for 2004. Diluted earnings per common share were \$2.75 for 2005, down from \$3.94 for 2004. GAAP return on common equity was 7.72 percent for 2005, down from 10.16 percent for 2004. Consistent with management's previous guidance, year-over-year total revenue was lower in 2005 as a result of lower net interest income from narrowing spreads on fixed-rate assets and a greater proportion of floating-rate assets purchased in 2005.

2005 net income also was adversely affected by approximately \$600 million as a result of the following:

- The agreement to settle securities class action and shareholder derivative litigation of approximately \$220 million,
- Charges related to Hurricane Katrina of approximately \$133 million, and
- The cumulative impact of a change in accounting principle and significant changes in estimate adopted in 2005 totaling approximately \$265 million.

Net income was \$226 million, \$340 million, \$880 million and \$684 million for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2005, respectively, compared to \$1,312 million, \$2,754 million, (\$1,506) million and \$377 million for the comparable quarters of 2004. Our quarterly results reflect the impact of accounting corrections and changes (*e.g.*, the new valuation methodology for guarantee assets and obligations) and subsequent events (*e.g.*, the recent litigation settlement) occurring after our initial release of first and second quarter information in August 2005. Going forward, as interest rates change, our period-to-period results are likely to continue to exhibit earnings volatility primarily as a result of the asymmetric mark-to-market accounting treatment of certain assets and liabilities on our balance sheet that is reflected in our income statement.

Regulatory core capital was \$36.0 billion at December 31, 2005, with a regulatory minimum capital surplus estimated at \$11.0 billion, and an estimated \$3.5 billion in excess of the 30-percent target surplus set by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), as reported in our amended capital report filed with OFHEO in conjunction with the issuance of this earnings release.

Fair Value Results

During 2005, the fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders, before capital transactions, increased by \$0.9 billion, which represents a return on the average fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders of approximately 3.3 percent. The fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders as of December 31, 2005 was \$26.7 billion, a \$0.1 billion decrease from December 31, 2004.

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The primary drivers of our fair value results during 2005 were income from the retained portfolio (defined as the net revenue resulting from the option-adjusted spread (OAS) between mortgage-related investments and debt) and fee-based income (including guarantee fees and credit fees related to our guaranteed mortgage-related securities), substantially offset by a decrease from wider mortgage-to-debt OAS, which we estimate reduced fair value by approximately \$1.4 billion (after-tax). We believe disclosing the estimated impact of changes in OAS on the fair value of net assets is helpful to understanding our current-period fair value results in the context of management's long-term fair value return expectations. A more complete discussion of how we derived our estimates of OAS impacts and the limitations that apply to their use are included in the Information Statement Supplement dated as of today and available on our Web site.

Our fair value results also were affected by the cumulative net effect of valuation methodology changes implemented as of the first quarter 2005, which we estimate reduced fair value by approximately \$0.5 billion (after-tax). This includes the net effect of changes in our improved methodology for valuing guarantee assets and obligations, which we estimate reduced fair value by approximately \$0.8 billion (after-tax). As part of our process for producing 2005 financial reports, we improved our fair value estimation methodologies, including implementing a new market-based methodology that uses more direct capital markets information for determining the estimated fair values of our guarantee assets and guarantee obligations. A more complete discussion of the methodology changes is included in the Information Statement Supplement dated as of today and available on our Web site.

In addition, our fair value results were affected by the agreement to settle securities class action and shareholder derivative litigation, the effect of which reduced fair value by approximately \$0.2 billion (after-tax), and the effect of charges related to Hurricane Katrina, which we estimate reduced fair value by approximately \$0.2 billion (after-tax).

Looking beyond 2005, management continues to believe the company will achieve long-term returns on the average fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders, before capital transactions, in the low- to mid-teens, although period-to-period returns may fluctuate substantially due to market conditions.

2005 AND YEAR-TO-DATE 2006 BUSINESS RESULTS

Portfolio Growth

We continue to deliver on our charter responsibility to be a provider of secondary mortgage market liquidity through both investment and securitization activities. The unpaid principal balance (UPB) of our retained portfolio grew 8.7 percent in 2005, to \$710 billion, and grew to \$724 billion as of April 30, 2006, an annualized growth rate of approximately 5.8 percent. The UPB of our portfolio of PCs and structured mortgage securities issued grew 10.5 percent in 2005, to approximately \$1,336 billion, and grew to \$1,390 billion as of April 30, 2006, an annualized growth rate of approximately 12.1 percent. The growth in 2005 was due in part to the company's successful efforts to increase market share. We estimate our share of government-

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sponsored enterprise mortgage securitizations was 45 percent in 2005, compared to 41 percent in 2004 and 46 percent year-to-date through March.

As a result of these activities, during 2005 and continuing through the first quarter of 2006, we believe that we have increased our penetration of the total conventional conforming mortgage market. This increase was largely a result of our improvement in GSE market share and retained portfolio purchases of non-agency mortgage-related securities.

Interest-Rate Risk Management

The company's interest-rate risk remains low. For 2005 and the first four months of 2006, Portfolio Market Value Sensitivity (PMVS) and duration gap have averaged one percent and zero months, respectively.

Credit-Risk Management

The company's credit risk also remains low. As of March 31, 2006, the total single-family delinquency rate was 59 basis points, compared to 69 basis points as of December 31, 2005 and 73 basis points as of December 31, 2004.

Expenses

Non-interest expense was \$3.0 billion in 2005, up from \$2.4 billion in 2004, primarily due to the agreement to settle the securities class action and shareholder derivative litigation and charges related to Hurricane Katrina. We met our objective in 2005 of keeping administrative expenses, which are the most controllable component of non-interest expense, flat compared to 2004, at approximately \$1.5 billion. Going forward, our intent is to manage administrative expenses as a declining percentage of our total mortgage portfolio while at the same time providing the resources needed to support our internal control and financial reporting infrastructure initiatives.

FINANCIAL REPORTING UPDATE

During 2006, the company will provide quarterly market updates that will include estimates of net income derived from capital reports submitted to OFHEO, information and analysis on key drivers of current financial and business performance, and updates to the market on our business outlook and progress on financial infrastructure and control remediation initiatives. Our objective is to return to quarterly reporting, and file timely, GAAP-compliant capital reports with OFHEO, with our release of full-year 2006 results. After we resume regular quarterly reporting, we will begin the process of registering the company's common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

INTERNAL CONTROLS UPDATE

Improving internal control over financial reporting and addressing the risks of material weaknesses and other control deficiencies have been priorities for us and will continue to be so in 2006. The company is pursuing a series of initiatives to improve our financial reporting infrastructure and remediate material weaknesses and other deficiencies in our internal control environment. Most significantly, these initiatives include an end-to-end assessment of the design and effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting, and an initiative to improve information technology-related controls, together with remedial actions needed to address any issues identified in the course of these reviews. Additionally, we are scheduled to implement several planned system enhancements later in the year. A more complete discussion of the status of our remediation efforts is included in the Information Statement Supplement dated as of today and available on our Web site.

Despite our ongoing challenges in these areas, we believe our interest-rate and credit risks remain well managed, as demonstrated by our reported risk metrics and results.

Additional Information

For more information, see the Consolidated Financial Statements accompanying this release, and the company's Information Statement Supplement, including Core Tables, dated May 30, 2006, available on the Investor Relations page of our Web site at www.FreddieMac.com/investors.

Additional information about Freddie Mac and our business is also set forth in the company's Information Statement dated June 14, 2005 and related Information Statement Supplements, available on the Investor Relations page of the company's Web site at www.FreddieMac.com/investors. We encourage all investors and interested members of the public to review these materials for a more complete understanding of our financial results and related company disclosures.

Announcement of Conference Call and Webcast

Management will host a conference call discussing today's announcement at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time today. Domestic investors should call 1-800-230-1074 and international investors can access the call at 612-234-9960. The conference call will be webcast live on the company's Web site. During the call, Freddie Mac's President and Chief Operating Officer, Eugene M. McQuade, will be referring to a slide presentation posted on the company's Web site. You can find a link to these slides at the end of the press release on the company's Web site. We encourage you to have this presentation available so that you can better follow Mr. McQuade's remarks during the call. A telephone recording of this conference call will be available continuously beginning at approximately 10:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 30, 2006 until midnight on June 13, 2006. To access this recording in the United States, call 1-800-475-6701 and use access code 831166. Outside of the United States, call 320-365-3844 and use access code 831166.

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The information in this press release and accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Core Tables will be included in the company's Information Statement Supplement dated May 30, 2006, which will be posted on the Investor Relations page of the company's Web site.

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This press release contains forward-looking statements pertaining to management's current expectations as to the company's future business plans, results of operations and/or financial condition. Management's expectations for the company's future necessarily involve a number of assumptions and estimates, and various factors could cause actual results to differ materially from these expectations. These assumptions and factors are discussed in the company's Information Statement dated June 14, 2005, and our Information Statement Supplements dated August 31, 2005, October 4, 2005, November 8, 2005, December 1, 2005, March 31, 2006, April 20, 2006, and May 30, 2006, which are available on the Investor Relations page of the company's Web site at www.FreddieMac.com/investors.

Freddie Mac is a stockholder-owned company established by Congress in 1970 to support homeownership and rental housing. Freddie Mac fulfills its mission by purchasing residential mortgages and mortgage-related securities, which it finances primarily by issuing mortgage-related securities and debt instruments in the capital markets. Over the years, Freddie Mac has made home possible for one in six homebuyers and more than four million renters in America.

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FREDDIE MAC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

Line:	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)		
	<i>Interest income</i>		
1	\$ 4,037	\$ 4,007	\$ 4,251
2	29,684	28,460	29,051
3	2,606	3,136	3,796
4	<u>36,327</u>	<u>35,603</u>	<u>37,098</u>
	<i>Interest expense</i>		
5	(6,102)	(2,908)	(2,785)
6	(23,246)	(22,950)	(22,083)
7	<u>(29,348)</u>	<u>(25,858)</u>	<u>(24,868)</u>
8	(551)	(708)	(1,641)
9	<u>(29,899)</u>	<u>(26,566)</u>	<u>(26,509)</u>
10	(1,058)	100	(1,091)
11	<u>5,370</u>	<u>9,137</u>	<u>9,498</u>
	<i>Non-interest income (loss)</i>		
12	1,450	1,382	1,653
13	(1,064)	(1,135)	(1,461)
14	920	732	925
15	(1,357)	(4,475)	39
16	22	743	644
17	(127)	(348)	(1,114)
18	206	(327)	(1,775)
19	125	159	352
20	24	230	493
21	<u>199</u>	<u>(3,039)</u>	<u>(244)</u>
	<i>Non-interest expense</i>		
22	(805)	(758)	(624)
23	(386)	(588)	(311)
24	(58)	(60)	(52)
25	(286)	(144)	(194)
26	<u>(1,535)</u>	<u>(1,550)</u>	<u>(1,181)</u>
27	(251)	(143)	5
28	(40)	3	(7)
29	(320)	(281)	(200)
30	(96)	(129)	(157)
31	(771)	(271)	(696)
32	<u>(3,013)</u>	<u>(2,371)</u>	<u>(2,236)</u>
33	2,556	3,727	7,018
34	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(790)</u>	<u>(2,202)</u>
35	2,189	2,937	4,816
36	(59)	-	-
37	<u>\$ 2,130</u>	<u>\$ 2,937</u>	<u>\$ 4,816</u>
38	(223)	(210)	(216)
39	<u>\$ 1,907</u>	<u>\$ 2,727</u>	<u>\$ 4,600</u>
	Basic net income (loss) per common share:		
40	\$ 2.84	\$ 3.96	\$ 6.69
41	\$ (0.09)	\$ -	\$ -
42	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.96	\$ 6.69
	Diluted net income (loss) per common share:		
43	\$ 2.83	\$ 3.94	\$ 6.68
44	\$ (0.08)	\$ -	\$ -
45	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.94	\$ 6.68
	Weighted average common shares outstanding (thousands)		
46	691,582	689,282	687,094
47	693,511	691,521	688,675
48	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.04

FREDDIE MAC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

Line:	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	
	(dollars in millions)		
Assets			
<i>Retained portfolio</i>			
Mortgage loans:			
1	Held-for-investment, at amortized cost	\$ 60,009	\$ 58,852
2	Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held-for-investment	(119)	(114)
3	Held-for-sale, at lower of cost or market value	1,538	2,582
4	Mortgage loans, net of reserve	61,428	61,320
Mortgage-related securities:			
5	Available-for-sale, at fair value (includes \$168 and \$194, respectively, pledged as collateral that may be repledged)	638,465	590,461
6	Trading, at fair value	8,894	11,842
7	Participation Certificate residuals, at fair value	597	845
8	Total mortgage-related securities	647,956	603,148
9	<i>Retained portfolio</i>	709,384	664,468
<i>Cash and investments</i>			
10	Cash and cash equivalents	10,468	35,253
Investments:			
Non-mortgage-related securities:			
11	Available-for-sale, at fair value	42,165	29,830
12	Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold	15,159	32,197
13	<i>Cash and investments</i>	67,792	97,280
14	Accounts and other receivables, net	6,373	7,286
15	Derivative assets, at fair value	7,097	15,257
16	Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value	5,083	4,516
17	Real estate owned, net	629	741
18	Other assets	9,864	5,736
19	<i>Total assets</i>	\$ 806,222	\$ 795,284
Liabilities and stockholders' equity			
<i>Debt securities, net</i>			
Senior debt:			
20	Due within one year	\$ 288,532	\$ 282,303
21	Due after one year	454,627	443,772
22	Subordinated debt, due after one year	5,633	5,622
23	<i>Total debt securities, net</i>	748,792	731,697
24	Due to Participation Certificate investors	10,607	13,654
25	Accrued interest payable	7,611	7,329
26	Guarantee obligation for Participation Certificates	5,541	4,065
27	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	590	226
28	Reserve for guarantee losses on Participation Certificates	295	150
29	Other liabilities	4,646	5,238
30	<i>Total liabilities</i>	778,082	762,359
31	Commitments and contingencies		
32	<i>Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries</i>	949	1,509
<i>Stockholders' equity</i>			
33	Preferred stock, at redemption value	4,609	4,609
34	Common stock, \$0.21 par value, 726,000,000 shares authorized, 725,882,280 shares issued and 692,717,422 shares and 690,606,185 shares outstanding, respectively	152	152
35	Additional paid-in capital	924	873
36	Retained earnings	31,559	30,728
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), net of taxes, related to:			
37	Available-for-sale securities	(2,485)	4,339
38	Cash flow hedge relationships	(6,287)	(7,924)
39	Minimum pension liability	(1)	(8)
40	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(8,773)	(3,593)
41	Treasury stock, at cost, 33,164,858 shares and 35,276,095 shares, respectively	(1,280)	(1,353)
42	<i>Total stockholders' equity</i>	27,191	31,416
43	<i>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</i>	\$ 806,222	\$ 795,284

FREDDIE MAC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

Line:	Year Ended December 31,					
	2005		2004		2003	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
	(dollars and shares in millions)					
	<i>Preferred stock, at redemption value</i>					
1						
2						
	<i>Common stock, par value</i>					
3						
4						
	<i>Additional paid-in capital</i>					
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
	<i>Retained earnings</i>					
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
	<i>AOCI, net of taxes</i>					
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
	<i>Treasury stock, at cost</i>					
21						
22						
23						
24						
	<i>Comprehensive income (loss)</i>					
25						
26						
27						

FREDDIE MAC
SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
TABLE 1
(unaudited)

Line:	Net Income (dollars in millions, except share-related amounts): ⁽¹⁾	2004				2005					
		1Q 2004	2Q 2004	3Q 2004	4Q 2004	1Q 2005 (Revised)	2Q 2005 (Revised)	3Q 2005	4Q 2005	Full-Year 2004	2005
1	Net interest income	\$ 2,126	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,065	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,237	\$ 9,137	\$ 5,370
2	Non-interest income (loss)	(26)	1,532	(3,691)	(854)	(292)	(278)	423	346	(3,039)	199
3	Non-interest expense	(503)	(548)	(603)	(717)	(940)	(583)	(729)	(761)	(2,371)	(3,013)
4	Income (loss) before income tax expense and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	1,597	3,609	(1,973)	494	269	408	1,057	822	3,727	2,556
5	Income tax (expense) benefit	(285)	(855)	467	(117)	16	(68)	(177)	(138)	(790)	(367)
6	Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 1,312	\$ 2,754	\$ (1,506)	\$ 377	\$ 285	\$ 340	\$ 880	\$ 684	\$ 2,937	\$ 2,189
7	Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(59)	-	-	-	-	(59)
8	Net income (loss)	\$ 1,312	\$ 2,754	\$ (1,506)	\$ 377	\$ 226	\$ 340	\$ 880	\$ 684	\$ 2,937	\$ 2,130
9	Preferred stock dividends	(52)	(52)	(53)	(53)	(53)	(56)	(57)	(57)	(210)	(223)
10	Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 1,260	\$ 2,702	\$ (1,559)	\$ 324	\$ 173	\$ 284	\$ 823	\$ 627	\$ 2,727	\$ 1,907
11	Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted (thousands)	690,868	690,757	689,510	693,027	693,008	692,968	693,642	693,924	691,521	693,511
12	Diluted net income (loss) per common share ⁽²⁾	\$ 1.82	\$ 3.91	\$ (2.26)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.90	\$ 3.94	\$ 2.75
13	Common stock dividends	\$ 207	\$ 208	\$ 210	\$ 211	\$ 245	\$ 246	\$ 245	\$ 340	\$ 836	\$ 1,076
14	Effective tax rate	18%	24%	24%	24%	(6%)	17%	17%	17%	21%	14%
Regulatory Capital (period end, dollars in millions):											
15	Total stockholders' equity	\$ 33,880	\$ 28,653	\$ 31,672	\$ 31,416	\$ 27,381	\$ 30,868	\$ 27,722	\$ 27,191		
16	Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(178)	(7,924)	(3,199)	(3,593)	(7,584)	(4,194)	(7,943)	(8,773)		
17	Regulatory core capital ⁽³⁾	34,058	36,577	34,871	35,009	34,965	35,062	35,665	35,964		
18	Less: Estimated regulatory minimum capital requirement ⁽⁴⁾	24,029	24,134	24,274	24,131	23,740	24,065	24,284	25,010		
19	Estimated regulatory minimum capital surplus ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 10,029	\$ 12,443	\$ 10,597	\$ 10,878	\$ 11,225	\$ 10,997	\$ 11,381	\$ 10,954		

(1) Effective January 1, 2005, we changed our method of accounting for interest expense related to callable debt instruments to recognize interest expense using an effective interest method of the contractual life of the debt. The cumulative effect of the change was a (\$59) million (after-tax) (\$0.08 per diluted common share) reduction in Net income for 2005. Also, during the first quarter of 2005, we implemented certain changes in estimates under generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, primarily with respect to (a) our methodologies for determining the fair values of our guarantee-related assets and liabilities, (b) our methodology for estimating uncollectible interest on single-family loans greater than 90 days delinquent, and (c) enhancements to certain models used to estimate prepayment speeds on mortgage-related securities. As a result of these changes, which were all recorded in the first quarter of 2005, Net income for the full year decreased by approximately (\$206) million (\$0.30 per diluted common share), after-tax. On a pre-tax basis, these changes resulted in net losses included in (a) Net interest income of (\$166) million, (b) Management and guarantee income of (\$17) million, (c) Gains (losses) on "Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value" of (\$27) million, (d) Gains (losses) on investment activity of (\$78) million, and (e) Other income of (\$27) million.

(2) Earnings per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Earnings per share amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

(3) Core capital consists of the par value of outstanding common stock (common stock issued less common stock held in treasury), par value of outstanding perpetual noncumulative preferred stock, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings, as determined in accordance with GAAP.

(4) We have submitted to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, or OFHEO, amended minimum capital reports for March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2005, including estimates of our capital surpluses. In January 2004, OFHEO directed us to maintain a target capital surplus of 30 percent of our minimum capital requirement. At March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2005, our estimated surplus in excess of the target surplus was approximately \$4.1 billion, \$3.8 billion, \$4.1 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively.

FREDDIE MAC
NET INTEREST YIELD ANALYSIS
TABLE 2A
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	1Q 2004		2Q 2004		3Q 2004		4Q 2004		1Q 2005 (Revised)		2Q 2005 (Revised)		3Q 2005		4Q 2005		Full-Year 2005		
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Net Interest Income:																			
1	Interest income:																		
2	Mortgage loans ⁽²⁾	6,956	7,285	7,027	7,192	7,285	7,192	7,106	7,106	7,122	7,491	7,965	7,491	7,965	7,491	7,965	7,491	28,460	29,684
3	Mortgage-related securities in the Retained portfolio ⁽²⁾	7,934	8,293	8,019	8,221	8,019	8,221	8,012	8,148	8,555	9,006	8,555	9,006	8,555	9,006	8,555	9,006	32,467	33,721
4	Investments ⁽⁵⁾	743	673	766	534	743	534	802	802	419	432	380	419	432	380	419	432	2,716	1,773
5	Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold	82	75	107	156	82	156	85	85	206	194	279	206	194	279	206	194	420	833
6	Total income on interest-earning assets	8,759	9,041	8,892	8,911	8,892	8,911	8,546	8,546	8,773	9,181	9,827	8,773	9,181	9,827	8,773	9,181	35,603	36,327
Interest expense:																			
7	Short-term debt	(588)	(523)	(523)	(826)	(523)	(826)	(1,143)	(1,143)	(1,483)	(1,557)	(1,483)	(1,557)	(1,483)	(1,557)	(1,483)	(1,557)	(2,908)	(6,102)
8	Long-term debt	(5,737)	(5,770)	(5,728)	(5,715)	(5,728)	(5,715)	(6,536)	(6,536)	(6,646)	(6,802)	(6,646)	(6,802)	(6,646)	(6,802)	(6,646)	(6,802)	(22,950)	(23,246)
9	Total interest expense on debt securities	(6,325)	(6,293)	(6,251)	(6,441)	(6,251)	(6,441)	(7,672)	(7,672)	(8,129)	(8,354)	(8,129)	(8,354)	(8,129)	(8,354)	(8,129)	(8,354)	(25,858)	(29,348)
10	Due to Participation Certificate investors	(178)	(235)	(142)	(153)	(142)	(153)	(130)	(130)	(141)	(159)	(141)	(159)	(141)	(159)	(141)	(159)	(708)	(551)
11	Total expense on interest-bearing liabilities	(6,503)	(6,528)	(6,394)	(6,594)	(6,394)	(6,594)	(6,802)	(6,802)	(7,270)	(7,513)	(7,270)	(7,513)	(7,270)	(7,513)	(7,270)	(7,513)	(26,566)	(29,899)
12	Income (expense) related to derivatives	(130)	112	125	(7)	125	(7)	(136)	(136)	(234)	(300)	(234)	(300)	(234)	(300)	(234)	(300)	100	(1,058)
13	Total funding of interest-earning assets	(6,633)	(6,416)	(6,269)	(6,597)	(6,269)	(6,597)	(7,045)	(7,045)	(7,504)	(7,818)	(7,504)	(7,818)	(7,504)	(7,818)	(7,504)	(7,818)	(26,466)	(30,957)
14	Net interest income	2,126	2,625	2,321	2,065	2,321	2,065	1,501	1,501	1,269	1,363	1,269	1,363	1,269	1,363	1,269	1,363	9,137	5,370
15	Fully taxable-equivalent adjustment ⁽⁴⁾	63	65	67	74	63	74	76	76	84	86	84	86	84	86	84	86	267	339
16	Net interest income (fully taxable-equivalent basis)	\$ 2,189	\$ 2,688	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,449	\$ 9,404	\$ 5,709
Average Balances:																			
17	Mortgage loans ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 60,718	\$ 60,436	\$ 62,739	\$ 62,410	\$ 62,739	\$ 62,410	\$ 61,717	\$ 61,717	\$ 61,008	\$ 61,428	\$ 60,841	\$ 61,428	\$ 60,841	\$ 61,428	\$ 60,841	\$ 61,428	\$ 61,576	\$ 61,248
18	Mortgage-related securities in the Retained portfolio ⁽⁶⁾	583,769	579,252	596,705	601,131	596,705	601,131	594,338	594,338	606,029	612,847	632,592	612,847	632,592	612,847	632,592	612,847	590,213	611,452
19	Total Retained portfolio	644,487	639,688	659,444	663,541	659,444	663,541	656,055	656,055	667,037	674,275	693,433	674,275	693,433	674,275	693,433	674,275	651,789	672,700
20	Investments ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	90,657	81,391	86,765	68,517	86,765	68,517	56,195	56,195	52,967	48,864	54,982	48,864	54,982	48,864	54,982	48,864	81,833	52,552
21	Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold	31,258	28,831	29,043	30,851	29,043	30,851	24,737	24,737	27,338	22,062	27,241	22,062	27,241	22,062	27,241	22,062	29,996	25,344
22	Total interest-earning assets	766,402	749,910	775,252	762,909	775,252	762,909	736,987	736,987	747,342	745,201	775,656	745,201	775,656	745,201	775,656	745,201	763,618	751,296
23	Short-term debt	210,320	183,408	222,803	204,056	222,803	204,056	190,206	190,206	201,905	181,543	196,332	181,543	196,332	181,543	196,332	181,543	205,072	192,497
24	Long-term debt	534,183	532,649	524,909	531,524	524,909	531,524	517,432	517,432	512,908	524,509	542,233	512,908	542,233	512,908	542,233	512,908	530,816	524,270
25	Total debt securities	744,503	716,057	747,712	735,580	747,712	735,580	707,638	707,638	714,813	706,052	738,565	706,052	738,565	706,052	738,565	706,052	735,888	716,767
26	Due to Participation Certificate investors	16,408	10,125	11,052	11,052	11,052	11,052	9,602	9,602	10,593	12,082	10,399	12,082	10,399	12,082	10,399	12,082	12,401	10,399
27	Total interest-bearing liabilities	756,523	732,465	757,537	746,632	757,537	746,632	717,240	717,240	725,406	718,134	747,883	718,134	747,883	718,134	747,883	718,134	748,289	727,166
28	Net non-interest-bearing funding	9,879	17,445	17,715	16,277	17,445	16,277	19,747	19,747	21,936	27,067	21,773	27,067	21,773	27,067	21,773	27,067	15,329	24,130
29	Total funding of interest-earning assets	\$ 766,402	\$ 749,910	\$ 775,252	\$ 762,909	\$ 775,252	\$ 762,909	\$ 736,987	\$ 736,987	\$ 747,342	\$ 745,201	\$ 775,656	\$ 745,201	\$ 775,656	\$ 745,201	\$ 775,656	\$ 745,201	\$ 763,618	\$ 751,296
Yield/Cost:																			
30	Mortgage loans	6.44 %	6.67 %	6.33 %	6.59 %	6.33 %	6.59 %	5.87 %	5.87 %	6.73 %	6.93 %	6.73 %	6.93 %	6.73 %	6.93 %	6.73 %	6.93 %	6.51 %	6.59 %
31	Mortgage-related securities in the Retained portfolio	4.77	5.03	4.71	4.79	4.71	4.79	4.78	4.78	4.70	4.89	5.04	4.78	4.89	5.04	4.78	4.89	4.82	4.85
32	Total Retained portfolio	4.92	5.19	4.86	4.96	4.86	4.96	4.89	4.89	4.89	5.08	5.20	4.89	5.08	5.20	4.89	5.08	4.98	5.01
33	Investments	3.26	3.30	3.50	3.07	3.50	3.07	2.71	2.71	3.32	3.46	3.32	3.32	3.46	3.32	3.32	3.46	3.32	3.33
34	Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold	1.05	1.04	1.47	2.03	1.47	2.03	2.48	2.48	3.01	3.51	2.48	3.01	3.51	2.48	3.01	3.51	1.40	3.28
35	Yield on total interest-earning assets	4.57	4.82	4.58	4.67	4.58	4.67	4.64	4.64	4.69	4.92	5.06	4.69	4.92	5.06	4.69	4.92	4.66	4.83
36	Short-term debt	(1.11)	(1.13)	(1.45)	(1.86)	(1.45)	(1.86)	(2.40)	(2.40)	(2.91)	(3.35)	(3.83)	(2.91)	(3.35)	(3.83)	(2.91)	(3.35)	(1.42)	(3.17)
37	Long-term debt	(4.29)	(4.33)	(4.36)	(4.29)	(4.36)	(4.29)	(4.36)	(4.36)	(4.40)	(4.42)	(4.54)	(4.40)	(4.42)	(4.54)	(4.40)	(4.42)	(4.32)	(4.43)
38	Total debt securities	(3.39)	(3.51)	(3.49)	(3.62)	(3.49)	(3.62)	(3.83)	(3.83)	(3.98)	(4.14)	(4.35)	(3.98)	(4.14)	(4.35)	(3.98)	(4.14)	(3.51)	(4.09)
39	Due to Participation Certificate investors	(5.92)	(5.73)	(5.61)	(5.54)	(5.61)	(5.54)	(5.30)	(5.30)	(5.30)	(5.27)	(5.21)	(5.30)	(5.27)	(5.21)	(5.30)	(5.27)	(5.71)	(5.30)
40	Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	(3.43)	(3.56)	(3.52)	(3.65)	(3.52)	(3.65)	(3.86)	(3.86)	(3.99)	(4.16)	(4.35)	(3.99)	(4.16)	(4.35)	(3.99)	(4.16)	(3.55)	(4.11)
41	Income (expense) related to derivatives	(0.07)	0.06	0.06	-	0.06	-	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.13)	(0.17)	0.01	(0.15)
42	Impact of net non-interest-bearing funding	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.07	0.14
43	Total funding of interest-earning assets ⁽⁷⁾	(3.46)	(3.42)	(3.38)	(3.57)	(3.38)	(3.57)	(3.83)	(3.83)	(4.00)	(4.17)	(4.40)	(4.00)	(4.17)	(4.40)	(4.00)	(4.17)	(3.47)	(4.12)
44	Net interest yield ⁽⁷⁾	1.11	1.40	1.21	1.09	1.21	1.09	0.81	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.66	0.69	0.75	0.66	0.69	0.75	1.20	0.71
45	Fully taxable-equivalent adjustment ⁽⁴⁾	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05
46	Net interest yield (fully taxable-equivalent basis) ⁽⁷⁾	1.15 %	1.44 %	1.24 %	1.13 %	1.24 %	1.13 %	0.86 %	0.86 %	0.73 %	0.80 %	0.70 %	0.73 %	0.80 %	0.70 %	0.73 %	0.80 %	1.23 %	0.76 %

(1) Certain amounts for 2004 have been revised to conform with the 2005 presentation.

(2) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, a change in estimate resulted in a net pre-tax reduction in Net interest income of (\$166) million in the first quarter of 2005. Of this amount, (\$92) million relates to Mortgage interest income and (\$74) million relates to mortgage-related securities interest income.

(3) Investments consists of Cash and cash equivalents, as well as mortgage-related and non-mortgage-related securities in the Cash and investments portfolio.

(4) Represents the adjustment necessary to calculate the tax-exempt income and yield on a taxable-equivalent basis, which allows for the comparison of tax-exempt or tax-advantaged securities to those of fully taxable securities.

(5) Non-accrual loans are included in average balances.

(6) For all securities in the Retained portfolio, as well as securities in the Cash and investments portfolio classified as available-for-sale, we calculate average balances excluding their mark-to-fair value adjustments and the effects of other-than-temporary impairments on the unpaid principal balances of impaired securities. For securities in the Cash and investments portfolio classified as trading, we calculate average balances based on their fair values.

(7) May not sum due to rounding.

FREDDIE MAC
NET INTEREST INCOME
TABLE 2B
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	2004				2005				Full-Year	
	1Q 2004	2Q 2004	3Q 2004	4Q 2004	1Q 2005 (Revised)	2Q 2005 (Revised)	3Q 2005	4Q 2005	2004	2005
	\$ 3,146	\$ 2,897	\$ 3,008	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,210	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,233	\$ 2,215	\$ 11,746	\$ 8,877
Net Interest Income:										
1 Contractual amounts of net interest income	(592)	(62)	(446)	(308)	(244)	(392)	(202)	(165)	(1,408)	(1,003)
2 Deferred item amortization expense, net: ⁽¹⁾	(298)	(322)	(366)	(315)	(329)	(324)	(368)	(425)	(1,301)	(1,446)
3 Asset-related amortization expense, net	(890)	(384)	(812)	(623)	(573)	(716)	(570)	(590)	(2,709)	(2,449)
4 Debt-related amortization expense, net	(367)	(482)	(481)	(484)	(473)	(489)	(492)	(512)	(1,814)	(1,966)
5 Total deferred item amortization expense, net Income (expense) related to derivatives:										
6 Amortization of deferred balances in AOCI, net: ⁽²⁾	(427)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(427)	-
7 Accrual of periodic settlements of derivatives: ⁽³⁾	527	494	525	422	329	303	288	265	1,968	1,185
8 Pay-fixed swaps	138	101	82	55	8	(48)	(96)	(141)	376	(277)
9 Receive-fixed swaps	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-
10 Other	237	594	606	477	337	255	192	124	1,914	908
11 Total accrual of periodic settlements of derivatives Total income (expense) related to derivatives	(130)	112	125	(7)	(136)	(234)	(300)	(388)	100	(1,058)
12 Net interest income	2,126	2,625	2,321	2,065	1,501	1,269	1,363	1,237	9,137	5,370
13 Fully taxable-equivalent adjustment	63	63	67	74	76	84	86	93	267	339
14 Net interest income (fully taxable-equivalent basis)	\$ 2,189	\$ 2,688	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,330	\$ 9,404	\$ 5,709

(1) Amortization relates to premiums, discounts, deferred fees and other adjustments to the carrying value of our financial instruments.

(2) Represents changes in fair values of derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships that were previously deferred in AOCI and have been reclassified to earnings as the associated hedged forecasted issuances of debt and mortgage purchase transactions affect earnings.

(3) Reflects the accrual of periodic cash settlements of all derivatives in qualifying hedge accounting relationships.

FREDDIE MAC
NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)
TABLE 3
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	2004				2005				
	1Q 2004	2Q 2004	3Q 2004	4Q 2004	1Q 2005 (Revised)	2Q 2005 (Revised)	3Q 2005	4Q 2005	Full-Year 2005
	\$ 384	\$ 251	\$ 380	\$ 367	\$ 321	\$ 389	\$ 373	\$ 367	\$ 1,382
Non-Interest Income (Loss):	(643)	571	(846)	(217)	(249)	(989)	240	(66)	(1,135)
1 Management and guarantee income ⁽¹⁾	151	231	157	193	198	229	272	221	732
2 Gains (losses) on "Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value" ⁽²⁾	101	420	(3,571)	(1,425)	(580)	(158)	(544)	(75)	(4,475)
3 Income on "Guarantee obligation for Participation Certificates"	327	119	262	35	19	12	(9)	-	743
4 Derivative gains (losses) ⁽³⁾									
5 Hedge accounting gains (losses) ⁽⁴⁾									
Gains (losses) on investment activity:									
6 Gains (losses) on trading securities	(243)	(391)	(243)	(194)	(134)	(16)	(82)	(57)	(1,071)
7 Gains (losses) on Participation Certificate residuals, at fair value ⁽⁵⁾	(119)	251	(147)	73	(61)	(188)	79	75	58
8 Gains (losses) on sale of mortgage loans ⁽⁶⁾	63	69	32	45	35	34	20	3	209
9 Gains (losses) on sale of available-for-sale securities ⁽⁶⁾	65	9	241	269	141	386	39	(20)	584
10 Mortgage-related interest-only security impairments	(30)	(6)	(16)	(14)	(8)	(59)	(2)	(2)	(66)
11 Other security impairments ⁽⁷⁾	(3)	(38)	(3)	(16)	(6)	(10)	(50)	(234)	(60)
12 Lower-of-cost-or-market valuation adjustments	-	(4)	2	-	-	(2)	(5)	(3)	(2)
13 Total gains (losses) on investment activity	(267)	(110)	(134)	163	(33)	145	(1)	(238)	(348)
14 Gains (losses) on debt retirement	(227)	(37)	(14)	(49)	74	22	25	85	(327)
15 Resecuritization fees	39	45	36	39	33	32	28	32	159
16 Other income (loss) ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	109	42	39	40	(75)	40	39	20	230
17 Total non-interest income (loss)	\$ (26)	\$ 1,532	\$ (3,691)	\$ (854)	\$ (292)	\$ (278)	\$ 423	\$ 346	\$ (3,039)

(1) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, a change in estimate resulted in a net pre-tax reduction in Management and guarantee income of (\$17) million in the first quarter of 2005.

(2) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, a change in estimate resulted in a net pre-tax reduction in Gains (losses) on "Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value" of (\$27) million in the first quarter of 2005.

(3) Includes mark-to-fair value and the accrual of periodic settlements for derivatives that are not in a qualifying hedge accounting relationship.

(4) Hedge accounting gains (losses), or hedge accounting ineffectiveness, relates to derivatives that are in a qualifying hedge accounting relationship.

(5) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, a change in estimate resulted in a net pre-tax reduction of (\$78) million in the first quarter of 2005.

(6) Amounts for 2004 have been revised to conform with the 2005 presentation.

(7) Includes impairments on securities classified as available-for-sale and trading.

(8) In the first quarter of 2004 and 2005, we recorded amounts relating to prior periods to adjust for certain errors not material to the financial statements of previously reported periods. The net adjustment in the first quarter of 2004 increased Other income by \$58 million (\$38 million after-tax). The net adjustment in the first quarter of 2005 decreased Other income by (\$80) million (\$52 million after tax).

(9) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, a change in estimate resulted in a net pre-tax reduction in Other income of (\$27) million in the first quarter of 2005.

**FREDDIE MAC
MANAGEMENT AND GUARANTEE INCOME & RELATED INFORMATION**
TABLE 4
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	1Q 2004		2Q 2004		3Q 2004		4Q 2004		1Q 2005 (Revised)		2Q 2005 (Revised)		3Q 2005		4Q 2005		Full-Year 2005				
	Management and guarantee income: ⁽¹⁾																				
1	\$	320	\$	322	\$	324	\$	337	\$	345	\$	350	\$	365	\$	371	\$	1,303	\$	1,431	
2		64		(71)		56		30		(24)		39		8		(4)		79		19	
3		384		251		380		367		321		389		373		367		1,382		1,450	
4		16.7	bp	16.6	bp	16.3	bp	16.3	bp	16.0	bp	15.7	bp	15.8	bp	15.5	bp	16.5	bp	15.7	bp
5		3.4		(3.2)		2.8		(0.2)		(1.1)		1.8		0.4		0.2		1.0		1.0	
6		20.1	bp	12.9	bp	19.1	bp	17.7	bp	14.9	bp	17.5	bp	16.2	bp	15.3	bp	17.3	bp	15.9	bp
7		395		456		393		323		232		199		183		186		323		186	
	Gains (losses) on "Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value": ⁽²⁾																				
8	\$	(258)	\$	(268)	\$	(274)	\$	(286)	\$	(302)	\$	(310)	\$	(323)	\$	(335)	\$	(1,086)	\$	(1,270)	
9		59		68		67		63		94		86		85		106		257		371	
10		(199)		(200)		(207)		(223)		(208)		(224)		(238)		(229)		(829)		(899)	
11		(444)		771		(639)		6		(14)		(765)		478		163		(306)		(138)	
12		-		-		-		-		(27)		-		-		-		-		(27)	
13		(643)		571		(846)		(217)		(249)		(989)		240		(66)		(1,135)		(1,064)	
	Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value:																				
14	\$	3,686	\$	3,583	\$	4,724	\$	4,184	\$	4,516	\$	4,584	\$	4,038	\$	4,765	\$	3,686	\$	4,516	
15		540		570		306		549		317		443		487		384		1,965		1,631	
16		(643)		571		(846)		(217)		(249)		(989)		240		(66)		(1,135)		(1,064)	
17		3,583		4,724		4,184		4,516		4,584		4,038		4,765		5,083		4,516		5,083	
	Guarantee obligation for Participation Certificates:																				
18	\$	2,904	\$	3,241	\$	3,557	\$	3,727	\$	4,065	\$	4,401	\$	4,801	\$	5,137	\$	2,904	\$	4,065	
19		(2)		(3)		(3)		(5)		(1)		(1)		(6)		(2)		(13)		(10)	
20		286		322		224		342		348		416		451		414		1,174		1,629	
21		204		228		106		194		187		214		163		213		732		777	
22		(23)		(37)		(28)		(40)		(41)		(50)		(61)		(45)		(128)		(197)	
23		(128)		(194)		(129)		(153)		(157)		(179)		(211)		(176)		(694)		(723)	
24		(151)		(231)		(157)		(193)		(198)		(229)		(272)		(221)		(732)		(920)	
25		3,241		3,557		3,727		4,065		4,401		4,801		5,137		5,541		4,065		5,541	
26		711		798		857		940		1,032		1,123		1,155		1,167		940		1,167	
27		2,530		2,759		2,870		3,125		3,369		3,678		3,982		4,374		3,125		4,374	
28		3,241		3,557		3,727		4,065		4,401		4,801		5,137		5,541		4,065		5,541	
29		78%		81%		83%		84%		84%		85%		86%		89%		84%		89%	
30		83%		86%		87%		89%		90%		92%		93%		93%		89%		93%	

(1) Excludes amounts related to PCs held by us that are reported in Net interest income.
(2) In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 91, "Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases," credit and buy-down fees are amortized over the estimated lives of the underlying securities using the retrospective effective interest method. Catch-up adjustments are made to the unamortized balances of the deferred items to reflect the application of the updated effective yield as if it had been in effect since acquisition.
(3) 2004 quarterly balances and full year balance have been revised to conform with the 2005 presentation.
(4) Represents the change in fair value of the Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value, related to PCs held by third parties that have previously been sold pursuant to SFAS 140 and PCs issued through our Guarantor Program.
(5) Represents guarantee fees on PCs and Structured Securities held by third parties for which a recognized guarantee asset exists.
(6) As discussed in Table 1, footnote 1, amount represents a change in estimate under GAAP resulting from enhanced methodology for determining the fair values of guarantee-related assets and liabilities.
(7) Represents the portion of the initial guarantee obligation recognized upon the sale of PCs or Structured Securities that correspond to incurred credit losses inherent in the underlying mortgage loans at the time of sale that are reclassified to Reserve for guarantee losses on Participation Certificates.
(8) Includes the fair value of guarantee obligations that were recognized in connection with transfers of PCs and Structured Securities that qualified as sales, as well as the fair value of guarantee obligations recognized that related to PCs and Structured Securities in Guarantor swaps and other similar transactions subject to Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," or FIN 45. The amount is presented net of reductions attributable to purchases of PCs or Structured Securities.
(9) Represents the excess of recognized consideration received on guarantee transactions that are accounted for pursuant to the requirements of FIN 45 over the recognized fair value of corresponding guarantee obligations. Consideration received includes the contractual right to receive guarantee fees, various credit enhancements for which we are named beneficiary and upfront cash payments that relate to credit and buy-down fees.
(10) Relates to upfront cash payments in the form of credit fees and buy-down payments that are received from counterparties to guarantee transactions that are accounted for pursuant to FIN 45 (e.g., Guarantor swaps).
(11) Represents that portion of recognized guarantee obligations that is unrelated to credit fees and buy-down payments that are received in transactions that are accounted for pursuant to FIN 45.
(12) Based on end-of-period balances.

FREDDIE MAC
DERIVATIVES NOT IN HEDGE ACCOUNTING RELATIONSHIPS
TABLE 5A
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	1Q 2004		2Q 2004		3Q 2004		4Q 2004		1Q 2005 (Revised)		2Q 2005 (Revised)		3Q 2005		4Q 2005		Full-Year 2004		Full-Year 2005		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
		Derivative Gains (Losses):																			
1	Call swaptions	\$ 2,691	\$ (5,021)	\$ 3,087	\$ (371)					\$ (942)	\$ 2,203	\$ (1,421)	\$ (242)			\$ 386	\$ (402)				
2	Put swaptions	(1,194)	975	(1,096)	(108)					273	(348)	208	69			(1,423)	202				
3	Pay-fixed swaps	(1,239)	5,788	(4,974)	(368)					1,142	(3,792)	2,467	795			(793)	612				
4	Receive-fixed swaps	(58)	(59)	31	(310)					(715)	1,295	(1,517)	(598)			(396)	(1,535)				
5	Futures	84	(144)	(163)	10					(188)	480	(225)	(4)			(213)	63				
6	Commitments	79	(500)	116	29					(31)	128	22	(45)			(276)	74				
7	Prepayment management agreement ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-			-	-				
8	Other ⁽²⁾	(27)	-	(17)	-					(4)	(10)	(21)	1			(44)	(34)				
9	Subtotal	336	1,039	(3,016)	(1,118)					(465)	(44)	(487)	(24)			(2,759)	(1,020)				
	Accrual of periodic settlements:																				
10	Pay-fixed swaps	(267)	(628)	(562)	(369)					(244)	(254)	(164)	(101)			(1,826)	(763)				
11	Receive-fixed swaps	30	7	6	61					129	140	107	50			104	426				
12	Other	2	2	1	1					-	-	-	-			6	-				
13	Total accrual of periodic settlements	(235)	(619)	(555)	(307)					(115)	(114)	(57)	(51)			(1,716)	(337)				
14	Total derivative gains (losses)	\$ 101	\$ 420	\$ (3,571)	\$ (1,425)					\$ (580)	\$ (158)	\$ (544)	\$ (75)			\$ (4,475)	\$ (1,357)				
	Notional Amounts (period end):																				
15	Call swaptions	\$ 223,505	\$ 226,420	\$ 207,095	\$ 189,945					\$ 152,190	\$ 138,140	\$ 131,340	\$ 146,615								
16	Put swaptions	128,675	88,715	70,815	25,175					31,985	39,785	37,310	34,675								
17	Pay-fixed swaps	29,649	156,133	150,129	95,043					128,988	125,219	142,396	181,562								
18	Receive-fixed swaps	835	702	2,702	25,572					40,064	62,227	75,919	81,185								
19	Futures	137,860	125,704	149,390	129,110					78,471	59,212	69,117	86,252								
20	Commitments	116,310	83,996	131,875	13,314					35,034	55,329	42,739	21,827								
21	Prepayment management agreement ⁽¹⁾	142,179	128,236	119,977	113,692					99,335	94,000	84,997	-								
22	Other ⁽²⁾	46,231	41,819	35,063	30,612					29,141	27,926	26,302	15,442								
23	Total notional amounts	\$ 825,244	\$ 851,725	\$ 867,046	\$ 622,463					\$ 595,208	\$ 601,838	\$ 610,120	\$ 567,558								

(1) Effective December 31, 2005, we agreed to an early termination of the prepayment management agreement.

(2) Consists of basis swaps, certain option-based contracts, foreign-currency swaps, interest-rate caps, swap guarantee derivatives, credit derivatives and, in 2004, derivatives held as part of our external Money Manager program.

FREDDIE MAC
TOTAL DERIVATIVE PORTFOLIO
TABLE 5B
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2005	
	Notional	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	Notional	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Interest-rate swaps:				
1	\$ 95,043	\$ (2,879)	\$ 181,562	\$ (991)
2	83,602	2,394	159,212	756
3	94	1	234	-
4	178,739	(484)	341,008	(235)
Option-based:				
5	189,945	4,988	146,615	3,453
6	25,175	267	34,675	1,200
7	9,084	(3)	11,814	(7)
8	224,204	5,252	193,104	4,646
9	129,110	(33)	86,252	19
10	56,850	10,303	37,850	2,124
11	9,897	5	45	-
12	598,800	15,043	658,259	6,554
13	32,952	(9)	21,961	(44)
14	10,926	(2)	2,414	(1)
15	408	(1)	738	(2)
16	113,692	-	-	-
17	\$ 756,778	\$ 15,031	\$ 683,372	\$ 6,507

(1) The fair value by derivative type presented on this table is shown prior to netting by counterparty. The fair value of derivatives presented on the consolidated balance sheets, however, is netted by counterparty as permitted by GAAP, and is reported in the Derivative assets, at fair value and Derivative liabilities, at fair value captions. The fair values for futures are directly derived from quoted market prices. Fair values of other derivatives are derived primarily from valuation models using market data inputs.

FREDDIE MAC
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE
TABLE 6
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	2004				2005					
	1Q 2004	2Q 2004	3Q 2004	4Q 2004	1Q 2005 (Revised)	2Q 2005 (Revised)	3Q 2005	4Q 2005	Full-Year 2004	Full-Year 2005
	\$ 169	\$ 176	\$ 191	\$ 222	\$ 197	\$ 200	\$ 197	\$ 211	\$ 758	\$ 805
1	305	368	383	494	374	353	362	446	1,550	1,535
2	2	27	56	58	37	16	146	52	143	251
3	(3)	-	(1)	1	8	5	7	20	(3)	40
4	62	61	75	83	75	81	80	84	281	320
5	35	34	31	29	27	26	24	19	129	96
6	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	339
7	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-
8	21	25	19	21	20	21	27	31	86	99
9	10	6	11	6	30	56	51	97	33	234
10	16	16	12	12	16	13	12	10	56	51
11	14	11	17	13	14	12	20	2	55	48
12	102	58	59	52	419	102	110	140	271	771
13	\$ 503	\$ 548	\$ 603	\$ 717	\$ 940	\$ 583	\$ 729	\$ 761	\$ 2,371	\$ 3,013

Non-Interest Expense:

Administrative expenses:

- Salaries and employee benefits
- Professional services
- Occupancy expense
- Other administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾
- Total administrative expenses
- Provision (benefit) for credit losses
- REO operations (income) expense
- Housing tax credit partnerships
- Minority interests in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries

Other expenses:

- Legal settlements ⁽²⁾
- Selected affordable housing transaction fees ⁽³⁾
- Amortization of credit enhancements ⁽⁴⁾
- Realized losses on certain guarantees ⁽⁵⁾
- Loan Prospector[®]-related expenses
- Other
- Total other expenses
- Total non-interest expense

(1) Other administrative expenses are presented net of deferred expenses, including Salaries and employee benefits, Professional services and certain other expenses, relating to capitalized software development activities. The reduction to Other administrative expenses with respect to capitalized software development, net of impairments, was \$157 million and \$99 million for full-year 2004 and 2005, respectively. These amounts were offset by related amortization expenses previously deferred of \$63 million and \$128 million for full-year 2004 and 2005, respectively, which were also recorded in Other administrative expenses. Capitalized software development costs are amortized over periods of three years or less based upon useful life.

(2) Represents the settlement of the securities class action and shareholder derivative lawsuits filed following restatement of our financial results for full-year 2002 and prior periods, including expected net insurance proceeds and the civil penalty paid to the Federal Election Commission.

(3) Represents the payment of fees totaling \$41 million in the first quarter of 2004, for contractual incentives associated with certain affordable housing transactions. We also incur economic costs, in addition to transaction fees, to support our housing mission that are not reflected in this line item, such as accepting reduced Management and guarantee income to encourage originators to sell certain mortgage loans to us.

(4) Credit enhancements are amortized into Other expenses over the shorter of the credit enhancements' contractual term or the period the related mortgage loan remains outstanding.

(5) When the Guarantee obligation for Participation Certificates exceeds the Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value at the inception of a particular transaction, the excess is recorded as a loss in Other expenses.

FREDDIE MAC
CONSOLIDATED FAIR VALUE BALANCE SHEETS ⁽¹⁾
TABLE 7
(unaudited)
(dollars in billions)

Line:	2004				2005			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,	March 31, (Revised)	June 30, (Revised)	September 30,	December 31,
	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾	Carrying Amount ⁽²⁾
	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾	Fair Value ⁽³⁾
Assets:								
1	\$ 60.7	\$ 64.1	\$ 61.3	\$ 63.3	\$ 61.6	\$ 63.5	\$ 61.1	\$ 62.3
2	594.6	594.9	591.1	603.2	599.6	599.6	625.4	648.0
3	653.3	659.0	672.6	666.7	661.2	673.7	686.5	710.3
4	21.9	21.9	19.1	35.3	19.7	9.2	10.4	10.5
5	71.3	71.3	69.3	29.8	37.9	40.9	38.0	42.2
6	25.8	25.8	34.2	32.2	25.4	25.4	18.9	15.2
7	14.9	14.9	12.5	15.3	12.4	8.6	8.2	7.1
8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.8	5.1
9	14.8	14.1	17.2	13.3	14.0	13.7	15.4	14.4
10	\$ 807.6	\$ 811.2	\$ 807.0	\$ 797.6	\$ 775.2	\$ 776.5	\$ 782.2	\$ 806.2
Liabilities and minority interests:								
11	\$ 737.7	\$ 751.7	\$ 744.3	\$ 737.0	\$ 717.6	\$ 717.6	\$ 723.0	\$ 747.1
12	3.3	2.2	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.1	5.1	5.5
13	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
14	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	-
15	30.5	27.0	26.4	25.7	23.8	23.8	24.3	22.9
16	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9
17	773.7	783.2	776.8	766.7	747.8	746.4	754.5	774.5
18	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.1
19	29.3	23.6	24.0	26.8	22.8	25.9	23.1	22.6
20	33.9	28.0	28.6	30.9	27.4	30.1	27.7	27.2
21	\$ 807.6	\$ 811.2	\$ 805.4	\$ 797.6	\$ 775.2	\$ 776.5	\$ 782.2	\$ 806.2

(1) The consolidated fair value balance sheets do not purport to present our net realizable, liquidation or market value as a whole. Furthermore, amounts we ultimately realize from the disposition of assets or settlement of liabilities may vary significantly from the fair values presented.

(2) Carrying amounts equal the amounts reported on our consolidated balance sheets prepared in accordance with GAAP.

(3) Methodologies employed to calculate fair values are periodically changed on a prospective basis to reflect improvements in the underlying estimation processes. The estimated impact of these improvements resulted in net after-tax changes to the fair value of Total net assets of approximately \$0.1 billion at June 30, 2004, \$(0.1) billion at September 30, 2004, \$(0.5) billion at December 31, 2004, \$(0.5) billion at June 30, 2005, \$0.1 billion at June 30, 2005. The estimated impact of these improvements resulted in net after-tax changes to the fair value of Total net assets that rounded to zero at March 31, 2004, September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2005.

(4) The fair value of Mortgage-related securities reported in this table exceeds the carrying value because the fair value includes PC residuals related to some PCs held in the Retained Portfolio that are not recognized under GAAP because such PCs were issued prior to the implementation of FIN 45 in 2003.

(5) The fair value of Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates reported in this table exceeds the carrying value because the fair value includes guarantee assets related to some PCs held by third parties that are not recognized under GAAP because such PCs were issued prior to the implementation of FIN 45 in 2003.

(6) Fair values include estimated income taxes calculated using the 35 percent statutory rate on the difference between the consolidated fair value balance sheets pre-tax net assets and the consolidated balance sheets pre-tax net assets prepared in accordance with GAAP.

(7) The estimated impact of changes in option-adjusted spreads, or OAS, increased (decreased) the fair value of net assets (after tax) by approximately \$(0.8) billion, \$(0.5) billion, \$(1.0) billion and \$(0.1) billion during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2005, respectively. For the full-year 2005, the impact of changes in OAS on the change in fair value of net assets was a net decrease of \$(1.4) billion.

FREDDIE MAC
MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY BASED ON UNPAID PRINCIPAL BALANCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

TABLE 8A
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:		2004				2005				Full-Year	
		1Q 2004	2Q 2004	3Q 2004	4Q 2004	1Q 2005	2Q 2005	3Q 2005	4Q 2005	2004	2005
	Total Mortgage Portfolio:										
1	Beginning balance	\$ 1,414,399	\$ 1,431,511	\$ 1,460,204	\$ 1,489,092	\$ 1,505,206	\$ 1,530,037	\$ 1,579,429	\$ 1,627,418	\$ 1,414,399	\$ 1,505,206
2	New business purchases ⁽³⁾	113,869	152,123	117,761	110,835	111,566	146,520	166,711	157,136	494,588	581,933
3	Sales and other activity	(264)	(771)	(1,323)	(394)	(2,024)	(1,291)	(7,896)	(7,037)	(2,752)	(18,248)
4	Liquidations	(96,493)	(122,659)	(87,550)	(94,327)	(84,711)	(95,837)	(110,826)	(93,300)	(401,029)	(384,674)
5	Net additions	17,112	28,693	28,888	16,114	24,831	49,392	47,989	56,799	90,807	179,011
6	Ending balance	\$ 1,431,511	\$ 1,460,204	\$ 1,489,092	\$ 1,505,206	\$ 1,530,037	\$ 1,579,429	\$ 1,627,418	\$ 1,684,217	\$ 1,505,206	\$ 1,684,217
7	Percent growth (annualized)	5%	8%	8%	4%	7%	13%	12%	14%	6%	12%
8	Liquidation rate (annualized)	27%	34%	24%	25%	23%	25%	28%	23%	28%	26%
	Total Guaranteed PCs and Structured Securities Issued:										
9	Beginning balance	\$ 1,162,068	\$ 1,171,453	\$ 1,189,467	\$ 1,201,903	\$ 1,208,968	\$ 1,223,707	\$ 1,250,659	\$ 1,284,393	\$ 1,162,068	\$ 1,208,968
10	Issuances	90,763	118,888	77,756	77,701	77,128	95,614	112,518	112,607	365,108	397,867
11	Liquidations	(81,378)	(100,874)	(65,320)	(70,636)	(62,389)	(68,662)	(78,784)	(61,476)	(318,208)	(271,311)
12	Net additions	9,385	18,014	12,436	7,065	14,739	26,952	33,734	51,131	46,900	126,556
13	Ending balance	\$ 1,171,453	\$ 1,189,467	\$ 1,201,903	\$ 1,208,968	\$ 1,223,707	\$ 1,250,659	\$ 1,284,393	\$ 1,335,524	\$ 1,208,968	\$ 1,335,524
14	Percent growth (annualized)	3%	6%	4%	2%	5%	9%	11%	16%	4%	10%
15	Liquidation rate (annualized)	28%	34%	22%	24%	21%	22%	25%	19%	27%	22%

(1) Excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.
(2) See our Monthly Volume Summary, or MVS, in the Investor Relations section of our Web site for definitions of certain captions used in this table.
(3) Includes certain mortgage-related securities that have been transferred from the Investments caption on the consolidated balance sheets during 2004.

FREDDIE MAC
MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY BASED ON UNPAID PRINCIPAL BALANCES ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
TABLE 8B
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)

Line:		2004				2005							
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
1	Retained Portfolio:												
2	Beginning balance ⁽³⁾	\$ 645,466	\$ 636,172	\$ 644,417	\$ 659,949	\$ 652,936	\$ 656,720	\$ 665,003	\$ 684,530	\$ 645,466	\$ 652,936		
3	Retained purchases	37,879	68,925	67,284	51,627	57,684	75,828	97,978	89,063	225,715	320,553		
4	Sales, net of other activity	(6,079)	(8,517)	(14,101)	(14,101)	(13,867)	(21,645)	(26,254)	(14,632)	(36,515)	(76,398)		
5	Liquidations	(41,094)	(52,862)	(43,235)	(44,539)	(40,033)	(45,900)	(52,197)	(48,944)	(181,730)	(187,074)		
6	Net additions (reductions)	(9,294)	8,245	15,532	(7,013)	3,784	8,283	19,527	25,487	7,470	57,081		
7	Ending balance ⁽³⁾	\$ 636,172	\$ 644,417	\$ 659,949	\$ 652,936	\$ 656,720	\$ 665,003	\$ 684,530	\$ 710,017	\$ 652,936	\$ 710,017		
8	Percent growth (annualized)	(6%)	5%	10%	(4%)	2%	5%	12%	15%	1%	9%		
9	Liquidation rate (annualized)	25%	33%	27%	2%	25%	28%	31%	29%	28%	29%		
9	Retained portfolio as percentage of total mortgage portfolio (at period end)	44%	44%	44%	43%	43%	42%	42%	42%	43%	42%		
10	Retained Portfolio Components (at period end): ⁽³⁾												
11	Freddie Mac securities held in Retained portfolio	\$ 376,114	\$ 373,680	\$ 372,760	\$ 356,698	\$ 350,390	\$ 336,233	\$ 341,505	\$ 361,324	\$ 356,698	\$ 361,324		
12	Non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities	199,334	210,920	226,381	234,878	244,594	267,784	281,818	287,212	234,878	287,212		
13	Mortgage loans	60,724	59,817	60,808	61,360	61,736	60,986	61,207	61,481	61,360	61,481		
13	Total Retained portfolio	\$ 636,172	\$ 644,417	\$ 659,949	\$ 652,936	\$ 656,720	\$ 665,003	\$ 684,530	\$ 710,017	\$ 652,936	\$ 710,017		

Line:		2004				2005							
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
14	Outstanding Guaranteed PCs and Structured Securities:												
15	Beginning balance	\$ 768,933	\$ 795,339	\$ 815,787	\$ 829,143	\$ 852,270	\$ 873,317	\$ 914,426	\$ 942,888	\$ 768,933	\$ 852,270		
16	Original issuances	90,763	118,888	77,756	77,701	77,128	95,614	112,518	112,607	365,108	397,867		
17	Purchases into Retained portfolio	(14,773)	(35,690)	(27,279)	(18,493)	(23,246)	(24,922)	(43,785)	(44,534)	(96,235)	(136,487)		
18	Sales from Retained portfolio	7,220	8,119	8,301	14,961	13,072	21,231	19,406	8,916	38,601	62,625		
19	Liquidations	(56,804)	(70,869)	(45,422)	(51,042)	(45,907)	(50,814)	(59,677)	(45,677)	(224,137)	(202,075)		
20	Net additions	26,406	20,448	13,356	23,127	21,047	41,109	28,462	31,312	83,337	121,930		
21	Subtotal (includes Other PCs and Structured Securities held by Freddie Mac)	\$ 795,339	\$ 815,787	\$ 829,143	\$ 852,270	\$ 873,317	\$ 914,426	\$ 942,888	\$ 974,200	\$ 852,270	\$ 974,200		
22	Less: Other PCs and Structured Securities held by Freddie Mac ⁽⁴⁾	20,155	20,741	20,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
23	Ending balance	\$ 775,184	\$ 795,046	\$ 808,864	\$ 852,270	\$ 873,317	\$ 914,426	\$ 942,888	\$ 974,200	\$ 852,270	\$ 974,200		
24	Percent growth (annualized) ⁽⁵⁾	12%	10%	7%	21%	10%	19%	12%	13%	13%	14%		
24	Liquidation rate based on subtotal (annualized) ⁽⁶⁾	30%	36%	22%	25%	22%	23%	26%	19%	29%	24%		

(1) Excludes mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities traded, but not yet settled.
(2) See our Monthly Volume Summary, or MVS, in the Investor Relations section of our Web site for definitions of certain captions used in this table.
(3) The Retained portfolio presented in this table differs from the Retained portfolio presented on our consolidated balance sheets because the consolidated balance sheets caption includes valuation adjustments (e.g., fair value adjustments for securities classified as available-for-sale and trading and the Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held-for-investment) and deferred balances (e.g., premiums and discounts).
(4) Represents the ending balance of PCs and Structured Securities held by us in connection with our PC market-making and support activities that historically have been reflected in the Investments caption on the consolidated balance sheets. As previously disclosed in our Information Statement dated June 14, 2005, we ceased our PC market-making and support activities accomplished through our Securities Sales & Trading Group and our external Money Manager program during the fourth quarter of 2004.
(5) Calculated based on the ending balance of Outstanding Guaranteed PCs and Structured Securities (Table 8B-line 22).
(6) Calculated based on Subtotal (includes Other PCs and Structured Securities held by Freddie Mac) (Table 8B-line 20) because Liquidations (Table 8B-line 18) excludes Liquidations of Other PCs and Structured Securities held by Freddie Mac.

**FREDDIE MAC
CHARACTERISTICS OF MORTGAGES AND MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES IN THE RETAINED PORTFOLIO**

**TABLE 9
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)**

Line:	December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			
	Fixed Rate ⁽¹⁾	Variable Rate ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Total	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate ⁽²⁾	Total	% AAA Rated
1	\$ 56,530	\$ 4,830	\$ 61,360	\$ 56,458	\$ 5,023	\$ 61,481	N/A
2	304,555	51,882	356,437	299,188	61,889	361,077	N/A
3	261	-	261	247	-	247	N/A
4	304,816	51,882	356,698	299,435	61,889	361,324	N/A
5	41,828	14,504	56,332	28,818	13,180	41,998	N/A
6	1,589	83	1,672	1,294	41	1,335	N/A
7	1,630	81	1,711	1,075	218	1,293	N/A
8	45,047	14,668	59,715	31,187	13,439	44,626	N/A
9	8,243	115,168	123,411	5,795	180,632	186,427	99.7 %
10	36,791	4,393	41,184	35,860	7,627	43,487	100.0
11	8,945	132	9,077	11,171	150	11,321	66.2
12	1,289	202	1,491	1,183	168	1,351	32.6
13	55,268	119,895	175,163	54,009	188,577	242,586	98.0 %
14	\$ 461,661	\$ 191,275	652,936	\$ 441,089	\$ 268,928	710,017	
15			4,039			2,440	
16			6,762			(3,551)	
17			845			597	
18			(114)			(119)	
19			\$ 664,468			\$ 709,384	

(1) Amounts for 2004 have been revised to conform with the 2005 presentation.

(2) Variable rate mortgages include mortgages with a current contractual coupon that is scheduled to change prior to contractual maturity, ARMs, and mortgage-related securities backed by ARMs with 1-, 3-, 5-, 7- and 10-year initial fixed-rate periods. Mortgage loans also include mortgages with balloon/reset provisions.

(3) We guarantee the payment of principal and interest on our Guaranteed PCs and Structured Securities and are subject to the credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loan collateral.

(4) Agency mortgage-related securities are generally not separately rated by credit rating agencies, but are viewed as having a level of credit quality at least equivalent to non-agency mortgage securities rated "AAA" or equivalent.

(5) Credit rating of most non-agency mortgage-related securities is designated by at least two nationally recognized credit rating agencies.

(6) Consists of obligations of states and political subdivisions.

(7) At December 31, 2004 and 2005, 43 percent and 51 percent, respectively, of mortgage-related securities backed by manufactured housing were rated BBB- or above. For the same dates, 96 percent and 75 percent of these securities are supported by third-party credit-enhancements (e.g. bond insurance) and other credit enhancements (e.g. deal structure through subordination).

**FREDDIE MAC
CREDIT QUALITY INDICATORS
TABLE 10
(unaudited)
(dollars in millions)**

Line:	1Q 2004		2Q 2004		3Q 2004		4Q 2004		1Q 2005 (Revised)		2Q 2005 (Revised)		3Q 2005		4Q 2005		Full-Year 2005								
	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%						
Credit Enhancements:																									
1	22	\$	22	\$	17	\$	22	\$	17	\$	17	\$	17	\$	18	\$	17	\$	19	\$					
2	21	\$	20	\$	20	\$	20	\$	18	\$	18	\$	18	\$	18	\$	17	\$	19	\$					
	0.25	%	0.23	%	0.23	%	0.23	%	0.22	%	0.21	%	0.22	%	0.22	%	0.20	%	0.24	%	0.30	%			
3	19,850		18,387		18,666		19,691		18,464		17,579		18,643		19,691		26,037		19,691		26,037				
4	2.97	%	2.67	%	2.67	%	2.75	%	2.56	%	2.37	%	2.26	%	2.26	%	2.46	%	2.75	%	2.46	%	2.75	%	
5	65,014		56,781		55,710		54,913		49,929		45,527		42,845		42,845		47,000		54,913		47,000		54,913		
6	0.83	%	0.74	%	0.73	%	0.73	%	0.67	%	0.61	%	0.59	%	0.59	%	0.69	%	0.73	%	0.69	%	0.73	%	
7	0.06	%	0.05	%	0.05	%	0.06	%	0.05	%	0.01	%	-	%	-	%	-	%	0.06	%	-	%	0.06	%	
8	32	\$	29	\$	29	\$	29	\$	27	\$	4	\$	4	\$	2	\$	2	\$	35	\$	-	\$	35	\$	
9																									
10	791	\$	762	\$	775	\$	740	\$	735	\$	678	\$	647	\$	611	\$	611	\$	740	\$	611	\$	740	\$	
11	37	\$	39	\$	39	\$	71	\$	8	\$	8	\$	8	\$	18	\$	18	\$	1	\$	18	\$	1	\$	
12	828	\$	801	\$	814	\$	741	\$	743	\$	686	\$	655	\$	629	\$	629	\$	741	\$	629	\$	741	\$	
	9,170		9,530		9,482		9,702		9,604		9,602		8,914		8,531		8,531		9,170		8,531		9,170		
13	4,809		4,731		4,564		4,385		4,372		4,114		3,915		3,460		3,460		18,489		15,861		18,489		
14	(4,492)		(4,779)		(4,344)		(4,483)		(4,374)		(4,802)		(4,298)		(3,921)		(3,921)		(18,055)		(17,395)		(18,055)		
15	9,530		9,482		9,702		9,604		9,602		8,914		8,531		8,070		8,070		9,604		8,070		9,604		
16																									
REO Operations Income (Expense):																									
17	5	\$	-	\$	2	\$	(8)	\$	(8)	\$	(5)	\$	(7)	\$	(20)	\$	(20)	\$	(1)	\$	(40)	\$	(40)	\$	
18	(2)	\$	-	\$	(1)	\$	7	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(7)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
19	3	\$	-	\$	1	\$	(1)	\$	(8)	\$	(5)	\$	(7)	\$	(20)	\$	(20)	\$	3	\$	(40)	\$	(40)	\$	
	299	\$	239	\$	231	\$	248	\$	264	\$	280	\$	271	\$	391	\$	391	\$	299	\$	264	\$	299	\$	
20	2	\$	27	\$	56	\$	58	\$	36	\$	17	\$	146	\$	52	\$	52	\$	143	\$	251	\$	143	\$	
21	(27)	\$	(35)	\$	(36)	\$	(42)	\$	(30)	\$	(22)	\$	(24)	\$	(101)	\$	(101)	\$	(140)	\$	(101)	\$	(140)	\$	
22	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(3)	\$	(2)	\$	(3)	\$	(3)	\$	-	\$	(8)	\$	-	\$	
23	(6)	\$	(3)	\$	(6)	\$	(5)	\$	-	\$	(2)	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$	(4)	\$	(20)	\$	(11)	\$	(20)	\$	
24	(29)	\$	3	\$	3	\$	5	\$	10	\$	1	\$	6	\$	2	\$	2	\$	(18)	\$	19	\$	(18)	\$	
25	239	\$	231	\$	248	\$	264	\$	280	\$	271	\$	391	\$	414	\$	414	\$	264	\$	414	\$	264	\$	
26	0.9	bp	1.1	bp	1.1	bp	1.3	bp	0.9	bp	0.8	bp	0.8	bp	0.8	bp	0.8	bp	1.1	bp	0.8	bp	1.1	bp	
27																									
Total Credit Losses (Gains):																									
28	24	\$	35	\$	35	\$	43	\$	38	\$	30	\$	34	\$	47	\$	47	\$	137	\$	149	\$	137	\$	
29	0.8	bp	1.1	bp	1.1	bp	1.3	bp	1.2	bp	0.9	bp	1.0	bp	1.4	bp	1.4	bp	1.1	bp	0.8	bp	1.1	bp	
30																									

(1) Based on the total mortgage portfolio, excluding both non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities and that portion of Structured Securities that is backed by Ginnie Mae Certificates.

(2) Single-family delinquencies are based on the number of mortgages 90 days or more delinquent or in foreclosure while multifamily delinquencies are based on net carrying value of mortgages 60 days or more delinquent or in foreclosure. Includes delinquencies on mortgage loans where the lender or third party retains the largest portion of the default risk as well as Structured Securities backed by alternative collateral details. Excludes mortgage loans whose original contractual terms have been modified under an agreement with the borrower as long as the borrower complies with the modified contractual terms.

(3) Loan loss reserves equals the sum of Reserve for losses on mortgage loans held-for-investment (consolidated balance sheets - line 2) and Reserve for guarantee losses on Participation Certificates (consolidated balance sheets - line 28).

(4) Provision (benefit) for credit losses includes our provision for losses incurred on our mortgage loans held for investment, which are a component of our Retained portfolio, and our provision for guarantee losses incurred on loans underlying PCs held by third parties.

(5) Represents the reclassification of the reserve amount attributable to uncollectible interest on outstanding PCs and Structured Securities which is included as an offset to the related receivable balance within Accounts and other receivables, net on the consolidated balance sheets.

(6) Represents the portion of the initial guarantee obligation recognized upon the sale of PCs or Structured Securities that correspond to incurred credit losses inherent in the underlying mortgage loans at the time of sale that are reclassified from Participation Certificates. In addition, the amount includes a reduction of loan loss reserves of \$31 million and \$9 million in first quarters of 2004 and 2005, respectively, related to prior period adjustments for which the related income was recorded in Other income.

(7) Equal to REO operations income (expense) (Line 19) plus Charge-offs, net (Lines 22 and 23).

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The following provides supplemental disclosures to Freddie Mac's 2005 financial results as discussed in the above press release, consolidated financial statements and core tables.

Discussion of Fair Value Results

We believe fair value measures provide an important view of our business economics and risks because fair value takes a consistent approach to the representation of substantially all financial assets and liabilities, rather than an approach that combines historical cost and fair value measurements, as is the case with our GAAP-based consolidated financial statements. Management uses estimates of fair value on a routine basis to make decisions about our business activities. In addition, management uses fair-value derived performance measures to establish corporate objectives and set management compensation. The consolidated fair value balance sheet is an important component of our risk management processes, as we use estimates of the changes in fair value to calculate our PMVS and duration gap measures.

Discussion of the estimated impact of mortgage-to-debt OAS on fair value results

We believe disclosing the impact of changes in mortgage-to-debt option adjusted spreads (OAS) on the fair value of net assets is helpful to understanding our current-period fair value results in the context of our long-term fair value return expectation. Our long-term expectation is to generate returns over time on the average fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders, before capital transactions, in the low- to mid-teens. In discussing this long-term expectation, we qualify it by noting that period-to-period returns may fluctuate substantially due to market conditions. These market conditions include changes in interest rates and other market factors that affect certain components of our fair value changes, including those which we do not attempt to hedge or actively manage — specifically, the change in mortgage-to-debt OAS with respect to our retained portfolio and the change in the fair value of the single-family guarantee portfolio.

Our estimate of the periodic increases or decreases in the fair value of net assets associated with fluctuations in OAS provides insight into a component of our fair value results that we do not believe will significantly affect the long-term fair value returns on the retained portfolio. This belief is based on our expectation that differences between the prepayments forecasted by our models and the actual prepayments we will experience are not likely to be significant.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the fair value of net assets attributable to common stockholders, before capital transactions, increased by \$0.9 billion. We estimate that this \$0.9 billion is net of a decrease of approximately \$1.4 billion due to the net widening of mortgage-to-debt OAS. We estimate that changes in OAS increased/(decreased) the fair value of net assets by approximately \$(0.8) billion, \$0.5 billion, \$(1.0) billion and \$(0.1) billion during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2005, respectively.

How we estimate the impact of mortgage-to-debt OAS on fair value results

The method we have chosen to estimate the OAS impact is to fully revalue the fair value of identified financial instruments for a given period using the OAS level from the end of the previous period and subtract the revalued amount from the estimated fair value of those instruments. We make this calculation as of the end of each month and sum these monthly results into quarterly and annual estimates. To achieve consistency month-to-month, we use the smaller unpaid principal balance for a given instrument between months so that we are measuring OAS impact on constant positions, with newly acquired positions excluded entirely during the month of acquisition.

For certain financial instruments in the retained portfolio that affect our total change in fair value of net assets, we did not estimate the impact of changes in OAS on fair value. We did not estimate the impact of changes in OAS for single-family and multifamily whole loans because we do not have a reliable methodology for estimating OAS impacts on these loans at this time. We did not estimate the impact of changes in OAS for certain other instruments, including mortgage revenue bonds, other securities and LIBOR-based derivatives, because an OAS measured in relation to LIBOR is not relevant for these instruments. The retained portfolio instruments for which we did not estimate an impact of the changes in OAS represent approximately 17 percent of our total retained portfolio. The funding instruments (including preferred stock) for which we did not estimate an impact of the changes in OAS represent approximately 9 percent of our total debt and preferred stock securities. The majority of this 9 percent was short-term debt instruments with maturities less than 30 days. All of these calculation assumptions affect the accuracy of our OAS impact estimate.

The impact of changes in OAS on fair value should be understood as an estimate rather than a precise measurement. Our estimate relies on our methodology, use of models to interpret market data, our estimates of the fair value of financial instruments included in our consolidated fair value balance sheets and various other assumptions. To estimate the impact of OAS, we use models that involve the forecast of interest rates, prepayment behavior and other inputs made in our best judgment. We also make assumptions about a variety of factors, including macroeconomic and security-specific data, interest-rate paths, cash flow and prepayment rates. Management uses these models and assumptions in running our business, and we rely on many of the models in producing our financial statements and measuring, managing and reporting interest-rate and other market risks. The use of different estimation methods or the application of different assumptions could result in a materially different estimate. Other market participants using their own proprietary models could produce estimates of mortgage-to-debt OAS impact materially different than those we have reported for the same period.

Understanding our estimate of the impact of mortgage-to-debt OAS on fair value results

A number of important qualifications apply to our disclosed estimates. The estimated impact of the change in OAS on the fair value of our net assets in any given period does not depend on other components of the change in fair value. Although the net fair value of our financial

instruments will generally move toward their par value as the instruments approach maturity, investors should not expect that the effect of past changes in OAS will necessarily reverse through future changes in OAS. Such reversal could occur in the event that market price movements reverse, or the effect of historical changes in OAS could be substantially offset over time through other components of the change in fair value, namely, through income from the retained portfolio. On the other hand, to the extent that actual prepayment or interest rate distributions differ from the forecasts contemplated in our models, changes in values reflected in mortgage-to-debt OAS may not be recovered in fair value returns at a later date.

For example, when the OAS on a given asset widens, the fair value of that asset will typically decline, all other things being equal. However, we believe such OAS widening has the effect of increasing the likelihood that, in future periods, we will recognize income at a higher spread on this existing asset. The reverse is true when the OAS on a given asset tightens — current period fair values for that asset typically increase due to the tightening in OAS, while future income recognized on the asset is more likely to be earned at a reduced spread. Although a widening of OAS is generally accompanied by lower current period fair values, it can also provide us with greater opportunity to purchase new assets for our retained portfolio at the wider mortgage-to-debt OAS. (Again, the reverse can be true when OAS tightens.)

For these reasons, our estimate of the impact of the change in OAS provides information regarding one component of the change in fair value for the particular period being evaluated, but results for a single period should not be used to extrapolate long-term fair value returns. We believe the potential fair value return of our business over the long term depends primarily on our ability to add new assets at attractive mortgage-to-debt OAS and to effectively manage over time the risks associated with these assets, as well as those of our existing portfolio to ensure that we realize anticipated returns on our business. In other words, to capture the fair value returns we expect, we have to apply accurate estimates of future prepayment rates and other performance characteristics at the time we purchase assets, and then manage successfully the range of market risks associated with a debt-funded mortgage portfolio over the life of these assets.

Capital Market Update

Management intends to initiate our execution of the Board of Directors' authorization to repurchase up to \$2 billion of outstanding shares of Freddie Mac's common stock and issue up to \$2 billion of non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock, in each case, from time to time depending on market conditions and other factors.

In addition, the company expects to issue subordinated debt in a principal amount in excess of \$1 billion from time to time during the remainder of 2006, subject to market conditions and other factors.

Changes in Accounting Estimates

Valuation of Guarantee Asset

Freddie Mac generally receives contractual rights to receive guarantee fees as consideration in connection with guarantee-related exchange transactions, and initially recognizes the fair value of those rights as a guarantee asset (GA). Changes in fair value on the GA are recognized in earnings as a component of Gains (losses) on “Guarantee asset for Participation Certificates, at fair value.” Following payment of up-front fees at the time of transaction, all guarantee-related cash compensation that is received over the life of the loan is reflected in earnings as a component of Management and guarantee income.

Effective January 1, 2005, Freddie Mac changed the methodology for estimating the fair value of the GA to make greater use of third-party market data. For approximately 70 percent of the total fair value of the GA, the new valuation methodology involves obtaining dealer quotes, effectively equating the GA with current market values for excess servicing interest-only (IO) securities, which trade at a discount to trust IO security prices. We consider excess servicing securities to be comparable to the GA, in that they represent an IO-like income stream, have less liquidity than trust IO securities and do not have matching principal-only securities. The remaining 30 percent of the total fair value of the GA, which relates to underlying loan products for which comparable market prices are not readily available, is valued using an expected cash flow approach with market input assumptions extracted from the dealer quotes provided on the more liquid products, reduced by an estimated liquidity discount. The models used for these more “illiquid” valuations are subject to model controls including performance testing and benchmarking to external models, when available.

For periods prior to 2005, the GA fair value was calculated using an expected cash flow approach. Specifically, Monte Carlo projections were used to forecast GA-related future cash flows. The forecasted cash flows were then discounted using factors that were derived from modeled forward interest rates for each scenario path, to which we then applied a trailing average option-adjusted spread of up to 24 months that was based on trust IO security prices.

Valuation of Guarantee Obligation

In connection with guarantee-related exchange transactions, Freddie Mac generally recognizes a guarantee obligation (GO) that represents the obligation to pay principal and interest, and in some cases, certain foreclosure costs in the event of borrower default. The GO is initially measured at fair value independent of the GA and is subsequently amortized into earnings in proportion to the rate of the unpaid principal balance decline of securitized mortgage loans.

Effective January 1, 2005, Freddie Mac changed the methodology for estimating the fair value of the GO to make greater use of third-party market data. We concluded that the structured credit market has evolved to the point where we can now look to that market for fair value discovery. We have divided our GO portfolio into three primary components: performing loans, non-

performing loans and manufactured housing. For each component, we have developed specific valuation methodologies to capture its unique characteristics.

For performing loans, our new methodology uses the capital markets to obtain estimated subordination levels based on rating agency models and dealer price quotes to value our guarantee portfolio (which is predominantly prime mortgages) to reduce our reliance on internal models. We segmented the portfolio into distinct loan cohorts to differentiate between product types, coupon rate, seasoning, and interests retained by us versus those held by third parties.

Since typical structured securitizations of single-family collateral only include performing loans, we developed a separate method for estimating the fair value of the GOs for non-performing loans. For loans that are extremely delinquent and have been purchased out of pools, we obtained dealer indications that reflect their non-performing status. To value delinquent loans remaining in PCs, we start with the market driven performing loan and non-performing whole loan values and use empirically observed delinquency transition rates to interpolate the appropriate values in each phase of delinquency (30 days, 60 days, 90 days).

We evaluated market sources to determine the appropriate credit costs associated with the GO for the manufactured housing portfolio, which we estimated for purposes of our valuation methodology to be approximately two percent of our total guarantee portfolio, but approximately 20 percent of the fair value of the GO, and determined that there is limited price discovery in the market. As a result, we used our judgment to develop an alternative methodology to estimate incremental credit costs associated with the manufactured housing portfolio. Specifically, we calculated the ratio of realized credit losses for performing loans and manufactured housing loans to determine a loss history ratio. We then applied the loss history ratio to market implied performing loan GO fair value estimates to calculate the implied credit costs for the manufactured housing portfolio. This approach grounds the GO related to manufactured housing in performing loan market prices, while adjusting for the loss history reflected in empirical data. We undertook a similar process for estimating the fair value of seriously delinquent manufactured housing loans. We then benchmarked our performing loan GO fair value estimate by obtaining a range of price indications that corroborated the reasonableness of our estimate through discussions with leading market participants, including Wall Street dealers and mortgage insurance companies.

The changes to the credit components of the GO necessitated a change to the methods used to estimate the costs associated with administering the collection and distribution of payments on the mortgage loans underlying a PC.

For periods prior to 2005, the GO fair value was calculated using internal models to estimate future cash flows using a Monte Carlo simulation. The components of estimated cash flows associated with the GO included estimates of expected future credit losses using statistically based models that were benchmarked periodically to the non-conforming loan (“jumbo”) securitization market. The estimate also included costs to administer the collection and distribution of payments on the mortgage loans underlying a PC and considered net cash flows due to security program cycles.

We estimate that the net impact of the change in valuation methodology for our guarantee assets and guarantee obligations in January 2005 affected our guarantee asset for participation certificates and participation certificate residuals, which are carried at fair value for GAAP, and reduced GAAP net income by a total of \$85 million (after-tax).

Lost Interest Reserve

Effective January 1, 2005, we changed our estimate for reserving for uncollectible interest on single-family loans greater than 90 days delinquent. Our new estimation methodology establishes reserves for accrued interest income on all single-family loans that are greater than 90 days delinquent. Prior to this change, we accrued interest income on all single-family loans and established reserves for all accrued interest income we deemed uncollectible using internal statistically based models. The effect of this change was a \$77 million (after-tax) reduction in net income for 2005.

Prepayment Model Change and Effects on Amortization

Effective January 1, 2005, we implemented refinements to our prepayment model that is used to evaluate prepayment behavior for assets in our retained portfolio. As a result, prepayment speeds used in our amortization model generally increased, reflecting better estimates of the effects of recent market conditions on expected prepayments. The effect of this change was a \$44 million (after-tax) reduction in net income in the first quarter of 2005.

Change in Accounting Principle

Change in Accounting for Amortization and Interest Expense On Callable Debt

Effective January 1, 2005, we changed our method of accounting for interest expense related to callable debt instruments to recognize interest expense using an effective interest method over the contractual life of the debt.

For periods prior to 2005, we amortized premiums, discounts and deferred issuance costs in interest expense using an effective interest method over the estimated life of the debt.

The cumulative effect of this change was a \$59 million (after-tax) reduction in net income for 2005.

Subsequent Events

Legal Settlements

Securities Class Action and Shareholder Derivative Lawsuits. On April 20, 2006, we announced that we reached an agreement in principle to settle the securities class action and shareholder derivative lawsuits that were filed following the company's restatement of financial

results for the years 2000 through 2002. The parties have completed the necessary settlement documents, including the Stipulations of Settlement dated May 24, 2006, filed them with the court and are awaiting preliminary approval of the settlement by the court. However, no assurances can be made that the court will in fact approve the agreement in the form and substance negotiated among the parties. The settlement of these actions includes a cash payment of \$410 million, which reduced first quarter and full-year 2005 net income by approximately \$220 million (after tax), including the application of expected insurance proceeds.

Additional information regarding the securities class action and shareholder derivative lawsuits is provided in Freddie Mac's Information Statement dated June 14, 2005 and Information Statement Supplement dated April 20, 2006.

Hurricane Katrina

The company previously disclosed that it estimated after-tax losses of approximately \$190 million related to Hurricane Katrina. However, based on our recent experience related to properties in the hurricane area, we have reduced our preliminary provision for credit losses related to the hurricane. We now estimate after-tax losses related to Hurricane Katrina of approximately \$133 million.

Disposal of Certain CMBS Investments

Within "Gains (losses) on Investment Activity" on our consolidated statements of income, total non-IO security impairments for 2005 were approximately \$300 million. Of that amount, approximately \$185 million related to impairments of certain commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), which involved cash flows from mixed pools (*i.e.*, mortgage loan pools containing both multifamily residential loans and non-residential commercial loans). In December 2005, HUD determined that such mixed-pool investments are not authorized under our charter. OFHEO concurred with HUD's determination and subsequently directed us to provide a written plan for the divestiture of these assets, which we have done. Accordingly, management determined that we no longer had the ability or intent to hold these investments and, pursuant to relevant accounting guidance, recognized impairments on affected CMBS investments with an unrealized loss at December 31, 2005. Accounting guidance does not permit the recognition of unrealized gains on other affected CMBS until such securities are sold. As such, we anticipate that the sale of the related assets in 2006 would result in a net gain, absent significant changes in market prices.

Internal Controls and Risk Management

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Improving internal control over financial reporting and mitigating the risks presented by material weaknesses and other control deficiencies in our financial reporting processes continue to be top priorities in 2006. Many of the previously identified material weaknesses and other control

deficiencies continue to persist and will continue to present challenges for us in 2006. We also identified additional control deficiencies in 2005.

The material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data timely. Based on the continued existence of material weaknesses in internal control at December 31, 2005, our Chief Executive Officer and President and Chief Operating Officer have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective at December 31, 2005. In order to compensate for the material weaknesses and other deficiencies in our internal controls, we continue to perform extensive verification and validation procedures to provide assurance that our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Therefore, in view of the alternative procedures we performed, we believe that these weaknesses and deficiencies do not prevent us from preparing and issuing our consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

While we believe we have made progress in the remediation of certain material weaknesses and other control deficiencies that have been identified, the material weaknesses and deficiencies that remain will continue to represent a significant risk to our financial reporting process until fully remediated. For example, in the course of our financial reporting processes for 2005, we discovered a number of internal control issues that resulted in adjustments to our 2005 financial results. Moreover, our employee attrition rates have been high recently, which strains existing resources and increases the risk of errors and internal fraud.

A number of the material weaknesses that affected us throughout 2005 and at the end of the year include:

- Monitoring controls within financial operations and reporting functions — Monitoring controls are designed to evaluate how other controls are working, such as the performance of financial analytics and the completion of account reconciliations. Despite the progress made in the identification, documentation, and enhancement of monitoring controls during 2005, there were several instances where these controls did not identify issues that ultimately led to accounting adjustments.
- Integration between our operational transaction systems and financial accounting systems — Integration issues among the systems and processes related to our operational transaction systems and financial accounting systems increase the risk of error in our financial reporting due to the potential failure to correctly pass information between systems and processes, incompatible data between systems, or a lack of clarity in process ownership. To compensate for this weakness, we have implemented compensating controls, including the performance of significant data validation and financial analytics, which contribute to our delayed financial reporting timeline.
- Information technology general controls as they relate to change management — Our controls over managing changes related to the development and implementation of new

and enhanced business processes and systems need improvement in order to achieve industry standards.

- Information technology general controls as they relate to security administration, management and technology — Our controls over information systems security management and administration functions, as well as information technology currently in use, need improvement in a number of critical areas.
- Management risk and control self-assessment process — Our process to identify deficiencies in key financial reporting controls, prior to testing, does not provide reliable information on our risk and control environment.

In addition to material weaknesses, there are also various significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that, although not determined to be material at this time, still present risks of error in our financial reporting. As we complete our work toward our 2005 Annual Report and continue the remediation activities noted below throughout 2006, we may identify additional material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in our internal controls or conclude that significant deficiencies we have already identified should be regarded as material weaknesses, either individually or in the aggregate.

Risk Management

While we believe that both our day-to-day and long-term management of interest-rate and other market risks and credit risks are satisfactory, weaknesses in our overall risk governance framework exist. We are focused on strengthening our capacity in four important areas: risk governance, risk identification, risk measurement and assessment, and related education and communication. Our risk management framework is being reviewed under a new leadership team in our Enterprise Risk Oversight division to address these issues and to establish clear lines of authority, define roles and responsibilities, and to improve the overall effectiveness of the risk oversight function.

Remediation

During 2005, we implemented an internal control testing and evaluation program designed to evaluate the significant components of our internal control over financial reporting and to identify whether deficiencies exist within our internal control environment. Upon discovering the need for several adjustments to our 2005 financial results in the course of completing our financial reporting processes for 2005, we began a more comprehensive review of our internal control environment. This comprehensive review includes an end-to-end assessment of the design and effectiveness of our internal control environment, an initiative to improve information technology-related controls, and taking remedial actions needed to address any issues identified in the course of these reviews.

Our end-to-end review begins with the assessment of the design and effectiveness of our internal controls environment related to the initial recording of transactions, continues this assessment

through our operational and accounting processes, and concludes with an evaluation of financial reporting and disclosure controls. This comprehensive review is expected to continue throughout 2006. In addition, we are in the process of implementing several planned system enhancements to our accounting, financial reporting and operational infrastructure later in the year. As this review progresses, we may discover additional material weaknesses or other control deficiencies or conclude that existing deficiencies are more significant or material than originally assessed. Upon discovery, if necessary, we anticipate developing a plan to remediate or mitigate any additional weaknesses and deficiencies.

In order to devote the resources needed to complete the end-to-end review effectively and return to timely reporting as soon as possible, we have decided to delay our interim financial reporting for 2006. We have also decided to limit the number of initiatives we plan to undertake in 2006 and defer lower priority systems efforts until we have progressed further with our internal controls. It is our objective to return to quarterly reporting with our release of full-year 2006 financial results. After we resume regular quarterly reporting, we will begin the process of registering our common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our comprehensive review of the internal control environment, which began in 2005, and our ongoing control remediation activities are intended to provide a basis for our reliance on our internal control over financial reporting. Our ability to rely on such internal controls is essential to our return to timely reporting, because it will alleviate the need to perform substantive procedures to compensate for our material weaknesses and other control deficiencies.

This Information Statement Supplement contains forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, including statements about our beliefs, expectations and estimates as to our future business plans and timelines, results of operations, financial condition or outlook. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, estimates, and other factors and can often be identified by the words “will,” “currently,” “estimate,” “priorities,” “plan,” “long-term,” “likely,” “intent,” “could,” “remain,” “anticipate,” “expectation,” “continue,” “believe,” “may,” “initiative,” “objective,” “preliminary,” “forecast,” “future” and other expressions which are predictions of or indicate future events and trends. Various factors could cause actual results to differ materially from these expectations, including: actions by governmental entities, securities agencies or others that adversely affect the supply or cost of equity capital or debt financing available to us; our ability to identify, manage, mitigate and remediate internal control weaknesses and deficiencies and other risks; our ability to effectively implement our business strategies and manage the risks in our business; our ability to implement changes, developments or impacts of accounting standards and interpretations; changes in estimates, methodologies or models we use; the outcome of pending legal proceedings; general business, economic, market and political conditions, including changes in levels and volatilities of interest rates and other market factors, changes in mortgage-to-debt option-adjusted spreads, prepayment behavior, housing prices and employment rates; cash flows; security-specific data; competitive developments in the mortgage market; the rate of growth in total outstanding U.S. residential mortgage debt; changes in applicable

legislative or regulatory requirements; the other factors discussed in this Information Statement Supplement; and the reactions of the marketplace to the foregoing. Additional assumptions and factors are also discussed in the company's Information Statement dated June 14, 2005, and subsequent Information Statement Supplements, which are available on the Investor Relations page of the company's Web site at www.FreddieMac.com/investors. We undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements we make in light of new information or future events.



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