

Offering Circular dated April 4, 2003

Freddie Mac

Global Debt Facility

Freddie
Mac

Offered Securities:	Debt Securities.
Reference Securities SM :	We may designate some Debt Securities as Reference Notes [®] securities (“Reference Notes”), which are regularly 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>Non-U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities:</i> Registered (global or definitive). <i>U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities:</i> Book-entry (U.S. Federal Reserve Banks) or 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

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 reoffering 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 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 5, 2002 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, FreddieNotesSM and Reference Bills[®] securities. We offer those other securities under separate offering circulars.

Estate NotesSM and "FreddieNotesSM" are service marks of Freddie Mac, and "Reference Bills[®]" securities is a registered trademark of Freddie Mac.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Freddie Mac	4	Various Matters Regarding Freddie Mac	42
Available Information	4	Events of Default	42
Summary	6	Rights Upon Event of Default	43
Risk Factors	10	Amendment	44
The Debt Securities May Not Be Suitable For You	10	Replacement	45
Structured Debt Securities May Be Complex and Involve Greater Risks	10	Debt Securities Acquired by Freddie Mac	45
Exchange Rate Risks and Exchange Controls May Affect the Timing or Amount of Interest and Principal Paid on Your Debt Securities	11	Notice	45
Various Factors Could Adversely Affect the Trading Value and Yield of Your Debt Securities	12	Governing Law	46
Secondary Markets and Market Values	12	Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences	46
Subordinated Debt Securities	13	U.S. Owners	47
Redeemable Debt Securities	13	In General	47
Fixed Rate Debt Securities	14	Payments of Interest	48
Zero Coupon Debt Securities	14	Debt Obligations with Original Issue Discount	48
Step Debt Securities	14	Callable Debt Obligations	49
Variable Rate Debt Securities	15	Debt Obligations with a Term of One Year or Less	50
Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities	15	Acquisition Premium and Market Discount	50
Debt Securities with Variable or Amortizing Principal Repayment	16	Debt Obligations Purchased at a Premium	51
Debt Securities Eligible for Stripping	16	Accrual Method Election	52
Legal Investment Considerations May Restrict Certain Investors	16	Disposition or Retirement of Debt Obligations	52
Credit Ratings May Not Reflect All Risks	16	Exchange of Amounts in Non-U.S. Currency	53
Description of the Debt Securities	16	Stripped Debt Obligations	53
General	17	Subordinated Debt Obligations	54
Specified Currencies and Specified Payment Currencies	17	Non-U.S. Owners	54
Denominations	19	Interest	54
Status of Debt Securities	19	Disposition or Retirement of Debt Obligations	55
Maturity, Redemption and Optional Repayment	19	U.S. Federal Estate and Gift Taxes	55
Interest Payments	20	Information Reporting and Backup Withholding	56
Corrections	28	Application of Proceeds	56
Business Day Convention	29	Legal Investment Considerations	56
Subordinated Debt Securities	29	Distribution Arrangements	57
Targeted Registered Issues	32	Distribution	57
Reopened Issues	32	Sales to Dealers as Principal	57
Repurchase	32	Non-Underwritten Sales	57
Clearance and Settlement	33	Targeted Registered Debt Securities	58
General	33	Sales Directly to Investors	58
Clearance and Settlement Procedures—Primary Distribution	34	Stabilization and Other Market Transactions	58
Clearance and Settlement Procedures—Secondary Market Transfers	35	Additional Information	59
Book-Entry Debt Securities	35	Trading Markets	59
Title	35	Selling Restrictions	60
Payments	36	General	60
Fiscal Agents	36	United Kingdom	60
Registered Debt Securities	36	Japan	61
Title	37	France	61
Payments	38	Germany	61
Global Agent	38	Hong Kong	61
Exchange for Definitive Debt Securities	39	Singapore	61
Currency Conversions	41	Targeted Registered Debt Securities	62
Payment for Debt Securities	41	Legality of the Debt Securities	62
Payment on DTC Registered Debt Securities	41	General Information	62
Global Facility Agreement	42	Capitalization and Selected Financial Information	64
Binding Effect of the Global Facility Agreement	42	Appendix A — Index of Defined Terms*	66
		Appendix B — Information Statement Supplement dated January 27, 2003 to Information Statement dated March 29, 2002	
		Appendix C — Information Statement Supplement dated March 25, 2003 to Information Statement dated March 29, 2002.	

* 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 shareholder-owned government-sponsored enterprise, or GSE, chartered by Congress on July 24, 1970 under the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act, 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; and
- to promote access to mortgage credit throughout the United States (including central cities, rural areas and underserved areas) by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for residential mortgage financing.

We fulfill these statutory purposes primarily by purchasing residential mortgages and mortgage securities from mortgage lenders, other mortgage sellers and securities dealers. We finance our purchases with debt and equity securities and by guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage securities.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We prepare an annual Information Statement that describes our business and operations and contains important financial and other information, including our consolidated financial statements (the “Information Statement”). We also prepare quarterly 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 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 March 29, 2002 and our most current Information Statement Supplement (which is attached as Appendix C to this Offering Circular) is dated March 25, 2003. As discussed in our Information Statement Supplement dated January 27, 2003 (which is attached as Exhibit B to this Offering Circular) and our Information Statement Supplement dated March 25, 2003, we expect to restate our financial results for 2002, 2001 and 2000.

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 any other information about Freddie Mac at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange.

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 Bylaws of Freddie Mac and a legal notice relating to the issuance of the Debt Securities with the Chief

Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, where copies may be inspected or obtained upon request. So long as any Debt Securities are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or the Singapore Stock Exchange, and the rules of such exchanges 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 and the office of Allen & Gledhill in Singapore. 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 and at the office of Allen & Gledhill in Singapore. You also may inspect copies of the Freddie Mac Act, the Bylaws of Freddie Mac and the Global Facility Agreement at the office of Allen & Gledhill in Singapore.

We have agreed, in connection with the listing of the Debt Securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange 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 shareholder-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 regularly 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.
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 the applicable 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 a "Pricing Supplement" that will describe the specific terms, pricing information and other information for each issue of Debt Securities.

SM "Callable Reference Notes", SM "€Reference Securities", and SM "€Reference Bonds" are service marks of Freddie Mac. [®] "Reference Notes", [®] "€Reference Notes" and [®] "Reference Bonds" are registered trademarks of Freddie Mac.

Specified Currencies	<p>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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Australian dollars</td> <td>Japanese yen (“Yen”)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British pounds sterling (“Sterling”)</td> <td>New Zealand dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canadian dollars</td> <td>Swedish kronor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Danish kroner</td> <td>Swiss francs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Euros</td> <td>U.S. dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hong Kong dollars</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>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.</p>	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	
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													
Denominations	<p>We will issue and maintain U.S. dollar denominated Debt Securities in minimum principal amounts 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.</p> <p>Any Debt Securities in respect of which the issue proceeds are received by us in the United Kingdom and which must be redeemed before the first anniversary of their date of issue must (a) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and 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”).</p>												
Redemption and Repayment	<p>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.</p>												
Payment Terms	<p>The related Pricing Supplement will specify the payment terms of the Debt Securities.</p>												
Principal	<p>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.</p>												
Interest	<p>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.</p>												

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 and not 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 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 under a Global Agency Agreement (the “Global Agency Agreement”).
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	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.”

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. tax regulations, the related Pricing Supplement will describe any special tax considerations that apply.

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 U.S. tax 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 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 or 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 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 in any particular interest rate, currency, currency unit, exchange rate or index do not necessarily indicate the fluctuations that may occur 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

We will denominate each issue of Debt Securities 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 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, you could 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. A 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 in any particular exchange rate or index, however, do not necessarily indicate the fluctuations that may occur 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, in general, 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 maturity. 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;
- 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 time 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 of 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, and 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.

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. 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.

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). Inverse Variable Rate Debt Securities are more volatile 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 the endpoint of the applicable range.

Fixed / Variable Rate Debt Securities

Some Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities 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. Our ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market values of the Debt Securities since 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 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 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 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, regularly 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. 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 requirements in this Offering Circular. We will describe any additional requirements for an issue of Debt Securities in the 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. The Treaty provided that the third stage of EMU would start January 1, 1999 and on that date the currencies of certain participating member states, as determined by the Council of the European Union, were replaced for interbank transfers by a single currency, the “euro.” 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. Complete replacement of member currencies was completed in 2002.

On January 21, 2003, the European Council of Economics and Finance Ministers (“ECOFIN”) agreed on proposals that will require member states beginning on January 1, 2004 to provide to the tax authorities of other member states details of payments of interest (or similar income) made by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in another member state, except that, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria will instead be required to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). ECOFIN also agreed that the adoption of the proposals by the European Union would require certain other non-member state countries to adopt a similar withholding system in relation to such payments. The proposed directive is not yet final and may be subject to further amendment.

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. \$1,000 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 must be redeemed before the first anniversary of their date of issue must (a) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and 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”).

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 regularly 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.

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 their Beneficial Owners 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, a Zero Coupon Debt Security or otherwise. Each type of Debt Security 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 is 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.”

If any jurisdiction imposes any withholding or other tax, we will not pay additional interest or other amounts, or redeem the Debt Securities prior to maturity, as a result.

Fixed Rate Debt Securities

The Pricing Supplement will specify the single fixed interest rate per annum on a Fixed Rate Debt Security. Unless we otherwise specify in the 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 Pricing Supplement will specify the fixed interest rate payable for each step period from issuance to maturity. Unless we otherwise specify in the 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 Bridge 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 page 26 also apply):

- “Designated EUR-LIBOR Telerate Page” means the display of rates for deposits in euros on Bridge 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 Bridge 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 of the European Union 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 rates and “Description of the Debt Securities — General — Interest Payments — Variable Rate Debt Securities” as to variable rates.

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:

(i) 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

(ii) 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 expect to issue Freddie SUBS at least semiannually in an amount such that, following a three-year phase-in period, the sum of our core capital, loan loss reserves and outstanding Freddie SUBS will equal or exceed the sum of four percent (4%) of on-balance sheet assets and 0.45 percent (0.45%) of off-balance sheet mortgage-related securities.

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 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 — 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 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

Under the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (the “GSE Act”), we are required to maintain core capital at a level that meets or exceeds required critical and minimum capital standards.

“Core capital” is the sum of:

- the stated value of our outstanding common stock,
- the stated value of our non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock,
- paid in capital, and
- retained earnings.

“Critical capital” is the sum of:

- 1.25% of on-balance sheet assets,
- 0.25% of net outstanding mortgage-backed securities, and

- 0.25% of other off-balance sheet obligations, except as adjusted by the Director of OFHEO to reflect the credit risk of such obligations relative to that of mortgage-related securities.

“Minimum capital” is the sum of:

- 2.50% of on-balance sheet assets,
- 0.45% of net outstanding mortgage-backed securities, and
- 0.45% of other off-balance sheet obligations, except as adjusted by the Director of OFHEO to reflect the credit risk of such obligations relative to that of mortgage-related securities (see 12 CFR § 1750.4 for existing adjustments made by the Director of OFHEO).

We provide core, critical and minimum capital information to OFHEO on a monthly basis, and OFHEO classifies our capital adequacy on a quarterly basis. OFHEO typically releases our quarterly classification, as well as our core capital level and required critical and minimum capital levels, approximately 90 days after each quarter end. Classifications are available in the “Public Documents” section of OFHEO’s website (www.ofheo.gov).

Targeted Registered Issues

Certain issues of Registered Debt Securities (“Targeted Registered Debt Securities”) may be “targeted to foreign markets” under U.S. tax regulations. These 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. Such 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, these 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 and tax considerations and 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, depository and custodial arrangements among these systems and others, either directly or indirectly through custodians and depositories, 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 in New York, New York, which will clear and settle through the system operated by DTC. “Other Registered Debt Securities” are those registered in the name of the common depository (or a nominee of the common depository) 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 Depository” for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for Other Registered Debt Securities. 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 the Global Agent 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 Depository, as the case may be. Accordingly, Cede & Co. and Citivic Nominees Limited 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 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 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 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. Neither we nor the Global Agent will 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 of 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 Registrar, transfer agent and paying agent 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 the Registrar, transfer agent or paying agent or 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 depository 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 the principal of and any 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 the *Luxembourg 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: Executive Vice President — 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

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 those Debt Securities (referred to as “Debt Obligations” in this section) that do not have a Variable Principal Repayment Amount and are not Targeted Registered Debt Securities. The summary is based upon U.S. laws, regulations and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect, or differing interpretations.

This summary discusses only Debt Obligations held by Beneficial Owners 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 a Beneficial Owner in light of its particular circumstances or to Beneficial Owners subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers, Beneficial Owners holding Debt Obligations as part of a hedging transaction or straddle, or Beneficial Owners who are U.S. Owners (as defined below) and whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the U.S. dollar. Moreover, this summary does not address Debt Obligations held by a foreign partnership or other foreign flow-through entities. Further, the tax consequences arising from the ownership of any Debt Obligations with special characteristics (e.g., Debt Obligations involving multiple currencies or subordinated Debt Obligations providing for deferral of, limitation on or suspension of payments of principal or interest in some circumstances) may be set

forth in the related Pricing Supplement. In all cases, you are advised to consult your own tax advisor 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 or other taxing jurisdiction.

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, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, other than a partnership that is not treated as a U.S. Person under any applicable U.S. Treasury regulations (“Regulations”);
- 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 Regulations.

“Beneficial Owner” means the entity or individual that beneficially owns a Debt Obligation. “U.S. Owner” means a Beneficial Owner that is a U.S. Person and “Non-U.S. Owner” means a Beneficial Owner that is not a U.S. Person.

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

If we issue Debt Securities having a Variable Principal Repayment Amount or Targeted Registered Debt Securities, the U.S. federal tax treatment of Beneficial Owners of such Debt Securities will be described in the related Pricing Supplement.

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 for any taxes on the principal of or interest on obligations issued by us 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 a related Pricing Supplement states 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 principal is payable in installments). 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 Obligation 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 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 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 such Debt Obligation would be lower than if the interest rate were stepped up. If such 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, such Step Debt Obligation will not have any original issue discount and stated interest is 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 statutes 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, 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 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 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 principal is payable in installments) 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 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) and the U.S. Owner’s 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 tax basis for determining gain or loss on the disposition or retirement of a Debt Obligation is the U.S. dollar cost of such Debt Obligation to such U.S. Owner, increased by the amount of original issue discount and any market discount includible in such U.S. Owner’s gross income with respect to such Debt Obligation, and decreased by (i) the amount of any payments under 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. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of disposition or retirement the Debt Obligation has been held 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, then, 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 (1) include in income all interest and

market discount accrued on the Debt Obligation and not previously included in income, (2) increase its basis in the Debt Obligation by the same amount, (3) 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 (4) 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 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 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.

A treaty exemption (or reduced rate of tax) generally will not apply if the Non-U.S. Owner holds the Debt Obligation through an entity that is “fiscally transparent” for U.S. federal income tax purposes but not fiscally transparent under the laws of the Non-U.S. Owner’s jurisdiction of residence. An entity is considered fiscally transparent if its interest holders currently take into account their respective shares of the entity’s income and determine the character of such income as if they realized it directly.

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 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, although exempt from the withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates and, in the case of a foreign corporation, 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 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 or (ii) such Non-U.S. Owner is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and certain conditions are met.

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 will not be subject to U.S. federal gift tax on a transfer of the Debt Obligation, unless the Non-U.S. Owner is an expatriate subject to Section 2501 (a) (3) of the Code.

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 a rate of 30% (subject to periodic reductions through 2006) 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 a Beneficial Owner (other than a corporation or other exempt recipient), unless the Beneficial Owner provides certain information.

If a Beneficial Owner (other than a corporation or other exempt person) sells a Debt Obligation before the stated maturity to (or through) certain brokers, the broker must report the sale to the IRS and the Beneficial 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 a rate of 30% (subject to periodic reductions through 2006) of the entire sale price unless such Beneficial 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 A BENEFICIAL OWNER’S PARTICULAR SITUATION. BENEFICIAL 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.

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 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 Stabilization Manager for its own account.

In connection with any particular issue of Debt Securities, we may enter into forwards, futures, options, 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 to us in immediately available funds. Your payment will be effective only when we receive the funds.

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, in general, 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

The Dealers have represented and agreed as follows:

(i) they have not offered or sold Debt Securities that have an original maturity of one year or more and, prior to six months after the Issue Date of such Debt Securities, will not offer or sell any such 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) they have complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of Part VI of the FSMA with respect to anything done by them in relation to any Debt Securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom;

(iii) they have 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 them 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 us; and

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

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

(b) they have 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 us.

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 Ministry 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 "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 Act with respect to any Debt Securities otherwise than in accordance with the 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 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 or other person

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 U.S. tax 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

Maud Mater, Esq., Executive Vice President — General Counsel and Secretary of Freddie Mac, 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 Bylaws of Freddie Mac and a legal notice relating to the issuance of Debt Securities have been deposited with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, 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.

So long as Debt Securities are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange, copies of the Freddie Mac Act and Bylaws of Freddie Mac, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Global Agency Agreement,

the Global Facility Agreement and the documents incorporated in this Offering Circular by reference will be available for your inspection during usual business hours at the office of Allen & Gledhill in Singapore.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, 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.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, there has been no material adverse change in our financial position since December 31, 2002. See Appendix B and Appendix C for more information concerning the status of the restatement of our financial statements.

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 AND SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As discussed in the Information Statement Supplements dated January 27, 2003 and March 25, 2003, which are attached as Appendices B and C to this Offering Circular, Freddie Mac's financial results for 2002, 2001 and 2000 will be restated. **The capitalization and selected financial information set forth below are subject to this restatement and should not be relied upon by investors.** This information is included in this Offering Circular in compliance with the listing requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Subject to the restatement mentioned above, the following table sets forth Freddie Mac's capitalization as of December 31, 2002. Dollars are in millions.

Debt securities:	
Due within one year:	
Discount notes, medium-term notes and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$173,331
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>52,704</u>
Total due within one year	226,035
Due after one year	<u>417,274</u>
Total debt securities, net	643,309
Subordinated borrowings	5,585
Stockholders' equity	<u>24,629</u>
Total capitalization	<u><u>\$673,523</u></u>

Freddie Mac engages in transactions affecting stockholders' equity from time to time and issues or retires debentures, notes and other debt obligations on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, on any date after December 31, 2002, stockholders' equity may differ, and the amount of debt obligations outstanding will differ, and may differ substantially, from the figures contained in this capitalization table. However, there has been no material adverse change in Freddie Mac's capitalization since December 31, 2002. See Appendices B and C to this Offering Circular for more information concerning the status of the restatement of our financial statements.

We have summarized or derived the reported data on the following table for the years 2000 through 2002 from our consolidated financial statements or our internal accounting records. **As indicated above, these data are subject to restatement and should not be relied upon by investors.**

	At or for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2002 ⁽¹⁾	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾
	(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)		
Income Statement Data ⁽²⁾			
Total revenues ⁽³⁾	\$ 9,425	\$ 7,010	\$ 4,469
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 5,764	\$ 4,142	\$ 2,547
Earnings per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes			
Basic	\$ 7.98	\$ 5.65	\$ 3.41
Diluted	\$ 7.95	\$ 5.63	\$ 3.40
Net income	\$ 5,764	\$ 4,147	\$ 2,547
Earnings per common share after cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes			
Basic	\$ 7.98	\$ 5.66	\$ 3.41
Diluted	\$ 7.95	\$ 5.64	\$ 3.40
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.68
Weighted average common shares outstanding — diluted (in thousands)	695,687	696,876	696,448
Balance Sheet Data ⁽²⁾			
Total assets	\$ 721,739	\$ 617,340	\$ 459,297
Debt Securities, net due within one year	\$ 226,035	\$ 250,338	\$ 183,576
Debt Securities, net due after one year	\$ 417,274	\$ 311,608	\$ 243,178
Subordinated borrowings	\$ 5,585	\$ 3,125	\$ 145
Miscellaneous liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 48,216	\$ 36,896	\$ 17,561
Stockholders' equity	\$ 24,629	\$ 15,373	\$ 14,837
Portfolio Balances			
Retained portfolio ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 568,173	\$ 491,719	\$ 385,693
Total Mortgage Participation Certificates or PCs ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	\$1,082,062	\$ 948,409	\$ 822,310
PCs held in retained portfolio	\$ 339,194	\$ 301,961	\$ 246,209
Total PCs, net	\$ 742,868	\$ 646,448	\$ 576,101
Total mortgage portfolio ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	\$1,311,041	\$1,138,167	\$ 961,794
New Business Purchase and Financing Activities			
New business purchases	\$ 642,397	\$ 475,091	\$ 207,423
Number of new business purchases (# of loans)	3,698,458	2,892,508	1,465,280
PC issuances	\$ 547,046	\$ 389,611	\$ 166,901
Structured securitizations ⁽⁹⁾	\$ 331,675	\$ 192,437	\$ 48,202
Ratios ⁽¹⁰⁾			
Dividend payout ratio on common stock	11.4%	14.6%	20.0%
Return on common equity	39.0%	39.2%	23.7%
Return on total equity	30.5%	29.2%	20.2%
Return on average assets	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Capital to total assets ratio	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Equity to assets ratio	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.28:1	1.21:1	1.14:1
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends	1.26:1	1.19:1	1.13:1

(1) Information for 2002 is unaudited. Financial results for 2002, 2001 and 2000 are subject to restatement and significant change.

(2) Based on generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. ("GAAP").

(3) In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13 and Technical Corrections," the pre-tax net gains and losses from the retirement of debt prior to scheduled maturity, which were previously reported as extraordinary items (net of taxes), have been reclassified to "Total revenues."

(4) Includes "Principal and interest due to Mortgage Participation Certificates (PC) investors," "Derivative liabilities, at fair value," "Other liabilities" and "Reserve for losses on Mortgage Participation Certificates."

(5) Our retained portfolio represents mortgages and mortgage-related securities that are held as on-balance sheet assets that we have financed principally with debt securities. This balance excludes related premiums, discounts and deferred fees, reserve for losses on retained mortgages and net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale mortgage securities.

(6) Includes all mortgages securitized into PCs, including PCs in the retained portfolio.

(7) Includes PCs held by third parties that are not recorded in our assets. Instead, they represent a contingent obligation for us.

(8) Includes Total PCs and non-Freddie Mac mortgage securities in the retained portfolio. Non-Freddie Mac mortgage securities consist of mortgage securities issued or guaranteed by third parties and expose us primarily to institutional credit risk.

(9) Includes issuances of mortgage-related securities in which the cash flows are structured into various classes having a variety of features, the majority of which qualify for treatment as REMICs under the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) For a description of these calculations, see "Five Year Financial Highlights" in the Information Statement dated March 29, 2002.

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.

acquisition discount	50
acquisition premium	50
Actual/360	22
Actual/365 (fixed)	22
Actual/Actual	22
Actual/Actual (ISMA)	22
adjusted issue price	49
Amortizing Debt Securities	27
Arranger	6
Beneficial Owner	47
Bonds	6
Book-Entry Rules	35
Book-Entry Debt Securities	8
Business Day	29
Calculation Agent	23
Calculation Date	22
Callable Reference Notes	6
Cap	10
Citibank — London	8
Clearstream, Luxembourg	33
Code	46
Common Depositary	37
Component	28
Core capital	31
Critical capital	31
Currency Exchange Bank	41
Cut-off Date	28
Dealer Agreement	57
Dealers	57
Debt Obligations	46
Debt Securities	6
Deferral Determination Date	30
deleveraged	15
Deposits	27
Designated EURIBOR Telerate Page	26
Designated EUR-LIBOR Telerate Page	26
Designated Reuters Page	24
Designated Telerate Page	24
Determination Date	27
Determination Period	22
DTC	8
DTC Registered Debt Securities	36
€Reference Bonds	6
€Reference Notes	6
€Reference Securities	6
EC	18
ECOFIN	18
Eligible Securities	27
EMU	18
EMU Event	43
EUR-LIBOR	25
EUR-LIBOR Determination Date	26
EURIBOR	26
EURIBOR Determination Date	26
euro	18

Euroclear	33
EuroMTS	59
Euro Representative Amount	26
Euro-Zone	26
Event of Default	42
Facility	6
Fed Book-Entry System	8
Fed Participants	8
Federal Reserve Bank	8
Federal Reserve Banks	8
Fiscal Agency Agreement	8
Fiscal Agents	8
Fixed Principal Repayment Amount	19
Fixed Rate Debt Securities	20
Fixed/Variable Rate Debt Securities	20
Floor	10
FRBNY	17
Freddie Mac	4
Freddie Mac Act	4
Freddie SUBS	29
FSMA	7,19
Fully Taxable Bonds	51
GAAP	65
Global Agency Agreement	8
Global Agent	8
Global Facility Agreement	6
GSE Act	31
Holder	37
Holding Institutions	35
Index Currency	24
Index Maturity	27
Information Statement	4
Information Statement Supplement	4
Interest Component	28
Interest Payment Date	21
Interest Payment Period	21
Interest Reset Period	23
IRS	47
ISMA	22
Issue Date	21
issue price	48
legacy currencies	47
leveraged	15
LIBOR	24
LIBOR Determination Date	25
London Banking Day	25
Luxembourg Transfer, Paying and Listing Agent	9
market discount	51
Maturity Date	19
Minimum capital	32
Multiplier	22
Non-US Currency	48
Non-U.S. Owner	47
Notes	6
OFHEO	30
OID Debt Obligation	49
OID Determination Date	45
OID Regulations	48
Other Registered Debt Securities	36
Pricing Supplement	6
principal amount	45
Principal Component	28
Principal Financial Center	25
Principal Payment Date	21

reconstitute	28
Record Date	38
Reference Bonds	6
Reference Notes	6
Reference Securities	6
Register	37
Registered Debt Securities	8
Registrar	37
Regulations	47
reopen	32
Representative Amount	25
Reset Date	23
Securities and Exchange Law	2
Securities and Futures Act	62
Senior Obligations	31
Short-Term Debt Obligation	50
Singapore Stock Exchange	2
Specified Currency	17
Specified Interest Currency	18
Specified Payment Currency	18
Specified Principal Currency	18
stated redemption price at maturity	48
Spread	21
Stabilizing Manager	58
Step Debt Obligations	49
Step Debt Securities	20
Sterling	7
stripped	16
Subordinated Debt Securities	6
TARGET	27
TARGET Business Day	27
Targeted Registered Debt Securities	32
Treaty	18
U.S. Owner	47
U.S. Person	47
Variable Principal Repayment Amount	19
Variable Rate Debt Securities	20
Wertpapier-Verkaufsprospektgesetz, the Act	61
Yen	7
Zero Coupon Debt Securities	20

Supplement dated January 27, 2003 to
Information Statement dated March 29, 2002

FREDDIE MAC ANNOUNCES RECORD EARNINGS FOR 2002
Expects Cumulative Earnings to be Restated Upward

McLean, VA—Freddie Mac (NYSE:FRE) today announced preliminary, unaudited full-year and fourth quarter 2002 earnings. Final audited results will be released upon completion of the audit for 2002 and re-audit of 2001 and possibly 2000.

GAAP Earnings ^{(1) (2) (3)} (Unaudited)				Operating Earnings ^{(1) (3)} (Unaudited)			
	2002	2001	Change		2002	2001	Change
Net Income (in millions)	\$5,764	\$4,147	39%	Earnings (in millions)	\$3,854	\$3,154	22%
Diluted EPS (in dollars)	\$7.95	\$5.64	41%	Diluted EPS (in dollars)	\$5.20	\$4.21	24%

(1) *Subject to restatement.*

(2) *Subject to completion of 2002 audit and 2001 re-audit.*

(3) *Earnings results include income of \$0.23 per diluted common share associated with reducing the corporation's loan loss reserve in third quarter 2002 and expense of \$0.21 per diluted common share resulting from the corporation's special contribution to its philanthropic program announced in fourth quarter 2002. Absent these items, full-year 2002 diluted operating earnings per common share were \$5.18.*

As previously announced by Freddie Mac, financial results included in this press release are unaudited or subject to re-audit and will change when the corporation's new auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC"), finishes its first full-year audit and re-audit of Freddie Mac's financial statements.

Based on the information currently available, Freddie Mac expects to restate its financial results for 2002, 2001 and possibly 2000. Freddie Mac currently believes that the likely cumulative effect of the restatement will be to materially increase the reported levels of GAAP earnings and "Operating Earnings," Freddie Mac's non-GAAP financial measure, and that there may be more volatility in reported quarterly earnings for those periods. Freddie Mac also believes that the effect of these adjustments will be limited to changes in the timing of the recognition of income and associated balance sheet effects. As a result, cumulative increases in prior periods will have offsetting effects in future

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 2

periods. Expected adjustments will have no adverse impact on the economics of the corporation, as represented by Freddie Mac's current fair market value and market risk disclosures. Freddie Mac further believes that the adjustments will increase the corporation's cumulative capital surplus under regulatory capital requirements.

Freddie Mac recognizes that it is important for investors to have a clear understanding of the earnings effects associated with the anticipated adjustments. However, these effects cannot be quantified with sufficient precision until a detailed review is completed, including the impact of the adjustments on certain hedge accounting relationships. Freddie Mac will provide additional disclosure to the market when management is reasonably certain about the adjustments to be reflected in the audited financial statements.

"Freddie Mac is a strong company that is fully dedicated to meeting our obligations to the public and to investors. We have identified past issues. We are confronting them, and we are working to get audited financial statements in the hands of investors as quickly as possible," said Leland C. Brendsel, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

PwC was appointed as Freddie Mac's auditor in March 2002, replacing Arthur Andersen. It will take some time for PwC to finish its audit and re-audit because of the corporation's re-evaluation, in conjunction with PwC, of certain of Freddie Mac's accounting policies and practices. As previously communicated by the corporation, Freddie Mac and PwC have concluded that in some instances the application of certain accounting policies, as used by Freddie Mac and concurred with by Arthur Andersen, were not consistent with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These include the application of SFAS 133 (accounting for derivative instruments) and SFAS 115 (classification of mortgage assets between available-for-sale and trading accounts through certain securitization transactions). Freddie Mac and PwC are in agreement about these matters and are working closely together as PwC completes the audit and re-audit.

Because PwC was not Freddie Mac's auditor prior to 2002, changes in the accounting practices and the related effects of those changes require a full re-audit of fiscal year 2001 and possibly 2000. The need to re-audit 2000 is dependent on the results of the 2002 audit and 2001 re-audit. As with any re-audit, it is possible that additional issues affecting Freddie Mac's financial results may arise.

The corporation has communicated these developments to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight ("OFHEO"), the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The re-audit is likely to take several months. Freddie Mac's voluntary registration with the SEC, which had been expected to be completed in first quarter 2003, will occur after completion of the re-audit. Freddie Mac remains committed to the completion of the voluntary registration process.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 3

“Freddie Mac produced strong financial results in 2002, financing homes for a record 4.5 million families while adhering to our strict risk management discipline,” Brendsel said. “We expect continued strong performance in 2003.”

Brendsel added, “Freddie Mac is committed to the highest standards of financial integrity. We fully support the re-audit, and we are confident it will have no adverse impact on the company’s fundamental strength. Last week, all three major rating agencies affirmed our high ratings.”

“Strong portfolio growth and continued credit strength drove our performance during the year,” remarked David W. Glenn, Vice Chairman and President. “We produced high-quality, double-digit portfolio growth in both lines of business and successfully managed interest-rate risk in a challenging environment. Our credit losses for the year represented less than 1 basis point of our total mortgage portfolio.”

Earnings Summary

The financial results for 2002 presented in this press release are unaudited. These unaudited results, as well as the 2001 financial results presented, are subject to restatement and significant change.

GAAP net income was \$5.764 billion for 2002, an increase of 39 percent from \$4.147 billion for 2001. Diluted GAAP earnings per common share were \$7.95 for 2002, an increase of 41 percent from \$5.64 for 2001.

GAAP net income was \$1.703 billion for fourth quarter 2002, an increase of 25 percent from \$1.364 billion for fourth quarter 2001. GAAP net income increased in fourth quarter 2002 from \$1.538 billion for third quarter 2002. Diluted GAAP earnings per common share for fourth quarter 2002 were \$2.38, an increase of 27 percent from \$1.87 for fourth quarter 2001. Diluted GAAP earnings per share increased in fourth quarter 2002 from \$2.13 for third quarter 2002.

In addition to GAAP results, Freddie Mac also assesses its performance based on operating earnings (see the “Non-GAAP Financial Measure” section of this press release for additional information). Operating earnings for 2002 were \$3.854 billion, an increase of 22 percent from \$3.154 billion for 2001. Diluted operating earnings per common share were \$5.20 for 2002, an increase of 24 percent from \$4.21 for 2001.

Operating earnings were \$846 million for fourth quarter 2002, a decline of 1 percent from \$853 million for fourth quarter 2001. Operating earnings decreased in fourth quarter 2002 from \$1.147 billion for third quarter 2002. Diluted operating earnings per common share were \$1.14 for fourth quarter 2002, unchanged from fourth quarter 2001. Diluted operating earnings per share decreased in fourth quarter 2002 from \$1.57 for third quarter 2002.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 4

Both GAAP and operating earnings for fourth quarter and full-year 2002 include a contribution to the corporation's philanthropic program of \$225 million pre-tax (\$0.21 per diluted common share). GAAP and operating earnings for third quarter and full-year 2002 include an adjustment to the corporation's loan loss reserve of \$246 million pre-tax (\$0.23 per diluted common share).

2002 Highlights

- Freddie Mac's **total mortgage portfolio** grew by \$173 billion during 2002, representing growth of 15 percent. This strong growth reflects record new business purchases. Growth from mortgage purchases was partially offset by sharply higher liquidations, which were driven by the surge in refinance activity in the low interest-rate environment.
- Freddie Mac's **retained portfolio** grew by \$76 billion during 2002, representing growth of 15 percent. Growth was concentrated in the first and fourth quarters, when there were greater investment opportunities consistent with the corporation's disciplined investment management framework. Freddie Mac deploys capital only when long-term economic returns are attractive and it can prudently manage risk.
- Freddie Mac's **portfolio market value sensitivity ("PMVS")** averaged 2.90 percent in 2002. In addition, Freddie Mac's average **duration gap** was between plus and minus one month during every month of 2002. These results reflect the corporation's conservative interest-rate risk management.
- Freddie Mac's 2002 **credit losses** represented 0.7 basis points of its average total mortgage portfolio in 2002, unchanged from 2001. Due to the corporation's strong credit position and the sustained strength of the housing market, credit losses remained low in 2002 despite higher real estate owned ("REO") activity.
- Freddie Mac's **administrative expenses**, which exclude a \$225 million special contribution to its philanthropic program, increased by 9 percent in 2002, down from 18 percent growth in 2001. The slower expense growth in 2002 reflects the corporation's continued operating efficiencies and prudent management of expenses.
- Freddie Mac's safety and soundness regulator, OFHEO, announced that the corporation's total capital required under the **risk-based capital** standard at September 30, 2002, was \$4.9 billion, yielding a risk-based capital surplus of \$18.2 billion. This result reflects Freddie Mac's low risk profile and the conservative manner in which it operates. Freddie Mac's minimum capital surplus was \$2.1 billion at September 30, 2002.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 5

Freddie Mac's results and business outlook are further discussed in the following sections of this press release:

- Portfolio Growth
- Financial Results (Unaudited)
 - GAAP Basis
 - Non-GAAP Financial Measure (Operating Earnings Basis)
- Other Performance Results
 - Credit
 - Interest-Rate Risk Measures
 - Capital
- Business Outlook

Portfolio Growth

Freddie Mac achieved record new business volumes and very strong portfolio growth in 2002, as mortgage rates fell to historically low levels. The growth rates of the corporation's total mortgage portfolio, retained portfolio and Total PCs all exceeded the growth rate of U.S. residential mortgage debt outstanding, which increased by an estimated 11 percent in 2002.

Total Mortgage Portfolio

The total mortgage portfolio grew 15 percent to \$1.311 trillion at December 31, 2002, from \$1.138 trillion at December 31, 2001. This growth was driven by new business purchase volume (which excludes purchases of PCs for the retained portfolio) of \$642 billion in 2002, up from \$475 billion in 2001. Total mortgage portfolio growth also was affected by liquidations of \$469 billion in 2002, up from \$299 billion in 2001.

The total mortgage portfolio grew at a 16 percent annualized rate in fourth quarter 2002, from \$1.261 trillion at September 30, 2002. This growth was driven by new business purchase volume of \$239 billion in fourth quarter 2002, up from \$142 billion for fourth quarter 2001 and \$137 billion for third quarter 2002. Total mortgage portfolio growth also was affected by liquidations of \$189 billion in fourth quarter 2002, up from \$111 billion in fourth quarter 2001 and \$120 billion in third quarter 2002.

Retained Portfolio

The retained portfolio grew 15 percent to \$568 billion at December 31, 2002, from \$492 billion at December 31, 2001. The retained portfolio grew at a 28 percent annualized rate in fourth quarter 2002, from \$531 billion at September 30, 2002. Mortgage investment opportunities were generally attractive during the fourth quarter. Growth was tempered, however, by continued strong demand from other investors as well as increased liquidations driven by record refinance activity.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 6

Total PCs

Total PCs grew 14 percent to \$1.082 trillion at December 31, 2002, from \$948 billion at December 31, 2001. Total PCs grew at a 9 percent annualized rate in fourth quarter 2002, from \$1.058 trillion at September 30, 2002.

Total PCs, net (which excludes PCs held in the retained portfolio) grew 15 percent to \$743 billion at December 31, 2002, from \$646 billion at December 31, 2001. For fourth quarter 2002, Total PCs, net grew at a 7 percent annualized rate from \$730 billion at September 30, 2002.

Financial Results (Unaudited)

GAAP Basis

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Yield

Freddie Mac's GAAP net interest income totaled \$6.777 billion for 2002, up 24 percent from \$5.480 billion for 2001. For fourth quarter 2002, GAAP net interest income was \$1.683 billion, down 10 percent from \$1.876 billion for fourth quarter 2001 and down 7 percent from \$1.811 billion for third quarter 2002.

Fully taxable equivalent ("FTE") GAAP net interest yield on earning assets was 112 basis points for 2002, compared to 110 basis points for 2001. FTE GAAP net interest yield on earning assets was 105 basis points for fourth quarter 2002, compared to 135 basis points for fourth quarter 2001 and 120 basis points for third quarter 2002.

The decline in FTE GAAP net interest yield from third quarter 2002 reflects higher PC variance expense, which was driven by sharply higher mortgage prepayment volumes. GAAP net interest yield also was affected by an increase in net amortization expense on certain hedged positions as required by SFAS 133.

Guarantee Fees

Management and guarantee income totaled \$1.911 billion for 2002, up from \$1.639 billion for 2001. The average balance of Total PCs increased by \$154 billion, or 18 percent for 2002. The average guarantee fee rate for 2002 was 18.5 basis points, down from 18.7 basis points for 2001.

Management and guarantee income totaled \$490 million for fourth quarter 2002, up from \$433 million for fourth quarter 2001 and unchanged from third quarter 2002. The average balance of Total PCs increased by \$9 billion in fourth quarter 2002, a 1 percent increase from third quarter 2002. The average guarantee fee rate was 18.5 basis points for

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 7

fourth quarter 2002, down from 18.6 basis points for both fourth quarter 2001 and third quarter 2002.

Hedging Gains (Losses)

Freddie Mac uses derivative financial instruments to hedge market risks associated with our mortgage-related investments and debt financing, and to reduce financing costs. Under SFAS 133, hedging gains (losses) generally arise when the change in fair value of a derivative does not exactly offset the change in the fair value of the hedged item. The amount of hedging gains (losses) recognized will vary from period to period and is influenced primarily by changes in interest rates and volatility as well as the size of the corporation's derivative portfolio.

Hedging gains were \$496 million in 2002, compared to losses of \$27 million for 2001. Hedging gains were \$353 million for fourth quarter 2002, compared to gains of \$105 million for fourth quarter 2001 and \$18 million for third quarter 2002.

Losses on Debt Retirements

Freddie Mac repurchased \$20.3 billion of long-term debt in 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted GAAP earnings per common share by \$0.69. This compares to debt repurchases of \$4.7 billion in 2001, with losses that reduced diluted GAAP earnings per common share by \$0.33.

Freddie Mac repurchased \$7.3 billion of long-term debt in fourth quarter 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted GAAP earnings per common share by \$0.33. This compares to debt repurchases of \$2.1 billion in fourth quarter 2001, with losses that reduced diluted GAAP earnings per common share by \$0.19. Freddie Mac repurchased \$2.4 billion of long-term debt in third quarter 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted GAAP earnings per common share by \$0.08.

Total Other Income, Net

Total other income, net consists of a variety of components that tend to fluctuate from period to period. The primary components of Total other income, net include securitization fees, gains or losses on investment activity, and gains or losses on derivatives that are not in SFAS 133 hedge relationships.

GAAP Total other income, net, was a gain of \$979 million for 2002, compared to a gain of \$273 million for 2001. GAAP Total other income, net, was a gain of \$873 million for fourth quarter 2002, compared to income of \$92 million for fourth quarter 2001 and a loss of \$33 million for third quarter 2002.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 8

The change in GAAP Total other income, net from third quarter 2002 reflects several factors. Higher resecuritization fees, higher gains on asset sales and lower write-downs on certain interest-only (“I/O”) securities contributed to increased GAAP Total other income, net. In addition, GAAP Total other income, net for fourth quarter 2002 includes approximately \$370 million of non-recurring gains on certain “no hedge designation” derivatives. When a derivative does not satisfy SFAS 133’s hedge criteria or hedge accounting treatment is not elected, the derivative is classified as no hedge designation and changes in the derivative’s fair value must be reported in current period earnings. Certain of the derivatives classified as no hedge designation in fourth quarter 2002 are expected to qualify for hedge accounting treatment prospectively, and in future periods changes in their fair value should not affect GAAP Total other income, net.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses totaled \$920 million for 2002, compared to \$844 million for 2001. Administrative expenses totaled \$280 million for fourth quarter 2002, compared to \$259 million for fourth quarter 2001 and \$208 million for third quarter 2002. The increase in administrative expenses from third quarter 2002 primarily reflects higher compensation-related costs and consulting expense.

Administrative expenses represented 7.5 basis points of the average total mortgage portfolio for 2002, compared to 8.1 basis points for 2001. Annualized administrative expenses represented 8.8 basis points of the average total mortgage portfolio for fourth quarter 2002, compared to 9.3 basis points for fourth quarter 2001 and 6.7 basis points for third quarter 2002.

Special Contribution

In December 2002, Freddie Mac announced that it would make a \$225 million cash contribution to its philanthropic program, which includes the Freddie Mac Foundation and Freddie Mac’s corporate giving program. This special contribution resulted in a pre-tax charge of \$225 million in fourth quarter 2002. It reduced fourth quarter and full-year 2002 net income by \$146 million after-tax, or \$0.21 per diluted common share.

This special contribution is expected to provide operating funds to the Freddie Mac Foundation over the next six to eight years. This should result in lower administrative expenses for Freddie Mac over this period by reducing annual contributions to the Foundation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure (Operating Earnings Basis)

Freddie Mac adopted SFAS 133 on January 1, 2001. SFAS 133 significantly revised the accounting for derivatives, resulting in inconsistent accounting treatment of derivatives used for risk management purposes and their cash market alternatives. In

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 9

conjunction with Freddie Mac's implementation of SFAS 133, the corporation began reporting a supplemental, non-GAAP financial measure known as operating earnings, which provides for more consistent treatment of certain derivatives and their cash market alternatives.

Management uses operating earnings as an internal performance measure and believes that it enhances understanding of the corporation's financial performance. Freddie Mac's operating earnings may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies and should not be construed as an alternative to GAAP.

Management remains committed to the use of meaningful non-GAAP performance measures to assist investors in understanding the corporation's business. Freddie Mac's supplemental performance measures could change following the audit and re-audit.

Operating earnings reflect adjustments to certain of Freddie Mac's GAAP income statement results (including Net interest income, Hedging gains (losses), Losses on debt retirements and Total other income, net). The vast majority of these adjustments were made to provide consistent treatment of (i) the cost of purchasing options, whether in the form of callable debt issued by Freddie Mac or an option-based derivative, or (ii) the cost of debt funding, whether in the form of a contractual debt instrument or an interest-rate swap issued in conjunction with a contractual debt instrument. Appendix I (included in the financial tables that accompany this press release) provides a reconciliation of GAAP results to operating earnings.

Some financial results are identical on a GAAP and operating earnings basis. These include guarantee fees, administrative expenses and credit results. Guarantee fees and administrative expenses are discussed in the "GAAP Basis" section of this press release. Credit results are discussed in the "Other Performance Results" section.

The paragraphs that follow discuss key results presented on an operating earnings basis.

Operating Net Interest Income and Net Interest Yield

Freddie Mac's operating net interest income totaled \$5.079 billion for 2002, up from \$3.932 billion for 2001. Operating net interest income totaled \$1.197 billion for fourth quarter 2002, up from \$1.194 billion for fourth quarter 2001 and down from \$1.296 billion for third quarter 2002.

FTE operating net interest yield on earning assets was 84 basis points for 2002, compared to 80 basis points for 2001. FTE operating net interest yield on earning assets was 75 basis points for fourth quarter 2002, compared to 87 basis points for fourth quarter 2001 and 86 basis points for third quarter 2002.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 10

The decrease in operating net interest yield during the fourth quarter primarily reflects higher PC variance expense, which resulted from the significant increase in mortgage prepayments. In first quarter 2003, PC variance expense is likely to place continued downward pressure on net interest yield, although the magnitude of the decline will depend on prepayment levels and the steepness of the yield curve.

Operating Losses on Debt Retirement

Freddie Mac repurchased \$20.3 billion of long-term debt in 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted operating earnings per common share by \$1.16. This compares to debt repurchases of \$4.7 billion in 2001, with losses that reduced diluted operating earnings per common share by \$0.33.

Freddie Mac repurchased \$7.3 billion of long-term debt in fourth quarter 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted operating earnings per common share by \$0.53. This compares to debt repurchases of \$2.1 billion in fourth quarter 2001, with losses that reduced diluted operating earnings per common share by \$0.19. Freddie Mac repurchased \$2.4 billion of long-term debt in third quarter 2002, incurring losses that reduced diluted operating earnings per common share by \$0.16.

Total Operating Other Income, Net

Total operating other income, net was a gain of \$739 million for 2002, compared to a gain of \$273 million for 2001. Total operating other income, net was a gain of \$602 million for fourth quarter 2002, compared to a gain of \$92 million for fourth quarter 2001 and a loss of \$21 million for third quarter 2002. The change in Total operating other income, net from third quarter 2002 reflects several factors, including higher securitization fees, higher gains on asset sales and lower write-downs on certain I/O securities. In addition, as previously discussed, Total other income, net for fourth quarter 2002 includes approximately \$370 million of non-recurring gains on certain no hedge designation derivatives (see the "GAAP Basis—Total Other Income, Net" section of this press release for additional information).

Other Performance Results

Credit

Freddie Mac produced excellent credit results during 2002, driven by the strength of its portfolio and favorable economic conditions. The corporation's credit results continue to reflect the benefits of automated underwriting and loss mitigation, high levels of credit enhancement and strong nationwide house-price appreciation.

Specific indicators of Freddie Mac's strong credit performance are discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 11

Single-Family Delinquencies—The corporation's single-family, at-risk delinquency rate, an indicator of potential future credit losses, was 0.40 percent for November 2002, compared to 0.41 percent for December 2001 and 0.38 percent for September 2002.

Multifamily Delinquencies—The net carrying value of delinquent multifamily loans was \$51 million at the end of November 2002, compared to \$44 million at December 31, 2001, and \$5 million at September 30, 2002. As a percentage of the unpaid principal balance of multifamily mortgages serviced, the multifamily delinquency rate was 0.15 percent at the end of November 2002, unchanged from December 31, 2001, and up from 0.01 percent at September 30, 2002.

REO Balances—At December 31, 2002, total REO balances were \$594 million, up from \$442 million at December 31, 2001, and \$575 million at September 30, 2002. Single-family REO balances were \$593 million at December 31, 2002, up from \$441 million at December 31, 2001 and \$575 million at September 30, 2002. Multifamily REO balances were \$1 million at December 31, 2002, unchanged from December 31, 2001 and up from zero at September 30, 2002.

Credit Losses—Freddie Mac's credit losses increased only \$12 million during 2002, despite higher REO activity. This reflects continued house-price gains as well as Freddie Mac's use of credit enhancements. For 2002, credit losses (charge-offs plus REO operations (income) expense) were 0.7 basis points of the average total mortgage portfolio (excluding non-Freddie Mac mortgage securities), unchanged from 2001. Annualized fourth quarter 2002 credit losses were 0.5 basis points of the average total mortgage portfolio, down from 0.7 basis points for fourth quarter 2001 and 0.8 basis points for third quarter 2002.

Mortgage Charge-offs—Total mortgage charge-offs were \$98 million for 2002, up from \$86 million for 2001. Single-family charge-offs were \$99 million for 2002, up from \$89 million for 2001. Both total mortgage charge-offs and single-family mortgage charge-offs were \$22 million for fourth quarter 2002, unchanged from fourth quarter 2001 and down from \$26 million for third quarter 2002.

Loan Loss Reserve Adjustment—As previously disclosed, in 2002 Freddie Mac reviewed its loan loss reserve balance and concluded that its loan loss reserve had been approximately \$246 million more than required by GAAP. As a result, Freddie Mac recorded a pre-tax adjustment of \$246 million to reduce its loan loss reserve balance as of September 30, 2002.

Credit-Related Income (Expense)—Excluding the loan loss reserve adjustment discussed above, Freddie Mac had credit-related income (provision for mortgage losses plus REO operations income (expense)) of \$36 million for 2002, compared to credit-

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 12

related expenses of \$84 million for 2001. Management establishes the loan loss reserve based on its periodic assessment of probable mortgage charge-offs. The provision for mortgage losses may be income or expense, depending on whether management has determined to decrease or increase the loan loss reserve. The provision for mortgage losses was income of \$17 million for 2002, compared to expense of \$103 million for 2001.

Freddie Mac had credit-related income of \$8 million for fourth quarter 2002, compared to expenses of \$24 million for fourth quarter 2001 and income of \$48 million for third quarter 2002. The provision for mortgage losses was zero for fourth quarter 2002, compared to expense of \$29 million for fourth quarter 2001 and income of \$45 million for third quarter 2002.

Interest-Rate Risk Measures

Freddie Mac continued to be well protected against interest-rate changes. Despite the significant interest-rate volatility and record low mortgage rates experienced during 2002, the corporation's primary indicator of interest-rate risk—PMVS—remained at consistently low levels. PMVS averaged 2.90 percent in 2002, compared to 3.13 percent in 2001. In addition, Freddie Mac's average monthly duration gap ranged between plus and minus one month for each month during 2002.

Capital

The corporation's core capital was \$23.792 billion at December 31, 2002, compared to \$19.336 billion at December 31, 2001 and \$22.656 billion at September 30, 2002.

In 2002, Freddie Mac repurchased 9.1 million shares, or \$555 million of common stock, primarily in the second half of the year. In fourth quarter 2002, Freddie Mac repurchased 6.2 million shares, or \$372 million of common stock. In third quarter 2002, Freddie Mac repurchased 2.4 million shares, or \$150 million of common stock. The corporation did not repurchase common stock in 2001.

Freddie Mac must meet the higher of its minimum and risk-based capital requirements. Freddie Mac's minimum capital surplus, the excess of the corporation's core capital over the minimum capital requirement, was estimated at approximately \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2002, compared to \$0.8 billion and \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2001 and September 30, 2002, respectively.

During December 2002, OFHEO announced that Freddie Mac's total capital exceeded the risk-based capital standard by \$18.2 billion as of September 30, 2002. Freddie Mac's surplus against the risk-based capital standard reflects its low level of interest-rate and credit risk.

(more)

Business Outlook

Given the pending re-audit and restatement discussed in earlier sections of this press release, Freddie Mac is not providing specific earnings and net interest margin guidance for 2003 at this time.

In 2003, Freddie Mac expects to achieve strong financial performance and maintain low levels of credit and interest-rate risk. This performance is expected to be driven by a growing mortgage market and the corporation's securitization and retained portfolio activities.

In 2003, Freddie Mac expects the growth rate of Total PCs to exceed the expected 7 to 9 percent growth in U.S. residential mortgage debt outstanding. The corporation also anticipates that its average guarantee fee rate will trend up in 2003 as the effects of previously announced fee increases are realized. In addition, given the corporation's strong credit position, Freddie Mac expects credit losses to remain low but to increase modestly in 2003. Freddie Mac continues to anticipate retained portfolio growth of 8 to 12 percent in 2003. The corporation expects that the growth rate of its administrative expenses will be modestly higher in 2003 than the 9 percent growth in 2002.

Conference Call

Freddie Mac will host a conference call discussing the corporation's fourth quarter 2002 results today at 4 p.m. eastern time. The conference call will be Web cast live on Freddie Mac's website at <http://www.freddiemac.com>.

A telephone recording of this conference call will be available continuously beginning at approximately 6:00 p.m. eastern time Monday, January 27, 2003 until midnight Monday, February 10, 2003. To access this recording, call 1-888-843-8996 and use access code 6619440.

* * * *

Freddie Mac's quarterly announcements of earnings results sometimes contain forward-looking statements pertaining to management's current expectations as to Freddie Mac's future business plans, results of operations and/or financial condition (see "Business Outlook" section). As noted above, the audit and re-audit could significantly affect Freddie Mac's financial results. In addition, management's expectations for the corporation'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 corporation's Annual Report to Shareholders and its Information Statement and quarterly Information Statement Supplements.

(more)

Freddie Mac Quarterly Earnings

January 27, 2003

Page 14

Freddie Mac is a stockholder-owned corporation established by Congress in support of homeownership and rental housing. Freddie Mac purchases single-family and multifamily residential mortgages and mortgage-related securities, which it finances primarily by issuing mortgage passthrough securities and debt instruments in the capital markets. Over the years, Freddie Mac has opened doors for one in six homebuyers in America.

Freddie Mac's earnings releases and other financial disclosures are available on the Investor Relations page of its website.

(more)

FREDDIE MAC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)

	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2001
Interest income					
Mortgages	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,101	\$ 4,297	\$ 4,394
Mortgage-related securities	7,405	7,260	6,964	28,799	25,786
Investments, securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold	784	762	761	2,994	3,669
Net benefit of derivative contracts	83	170	205	683	439
Total interest income	9,342	9,260	9,031	36,773	34,288
Interest expense on debt securities					
Short-term debt	(761)	(870)	(1,705)	(3,905)	(8,805)
Long-term debt	(5,465)	(5,363)	(4,431)	(20,826)	(17,618)
Total interest expense on debt securities	(6,226)	(6,233)	(6,136)	(24,731)	(26,423)
Interest expense due to security program cycles	(466)	(274)	(305)	(1,236)	(987)
Net cost of derivative contracts	(967)	(942)	(714)	(4,029)	(1,398)
Total interest expense	(7,659)	(7,449)	(7,155)	(29,996)	(28,808)
Net interest income	1,683	1,811	1,876	6,777	5,480
Management and guarantee income (1)	490	490	433	1,911	1,639
Hedging gains (losses)	353	18	105	496	(27)
Losses on debt retirement	(354)	(85)	(201)	(738)	(355)
Resecuritization fees	109	75	51	302	145
Gains (losses) on investment activity	239	(208)	58	94	115
No hedge designation (2)	342	39	(71)	270	(157)
Other miscellaneous, net	183	61	54	313	170
Total other income, net	873	(33)	92	979	273
Total revenues	3,045	2,201	2,305	9,425	7,010
Adjustment to provision for mortgage losses (3)	-	246	-	246	-
Provision for mortgage losses	-	45	(29)	17	(103)
REO operations income (expense)	8	3	5	19	19
Total credit-related expenses	8	294	(24)	282	(84)
Salaries and employee benefits	(162)	(132)	(158)	(550)	(504)
Other administrative expenses	(118)	(76)	(101)	(370)	(340)
Total administrative expense	(280)	(208)	(259)	(920)	(844)
Special contributions expense (4)	(225)	-	-	(225)	-
Housing tax credit partnerships	(46)	(46)	(39)	(179)	(137)
Total non-interest expense	(543)	40	(322)	(1,042)	(1,065)
Income before income tax expense	2,502	2,241	1,983	8,383	5,945
Income tax expense	(799)	(703)	(619)	(2,619)	(1,803)
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	1,703	1,538	1,364	5,764	4,142
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes of \$3 million, for the year ended December 31, 2001	-	-	-	-	5
Net income	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,364	\$ 5,764	\$ 4,147
Preferred stock dividends	(58)	(57)	(59)	(234)	(217)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,305	\$ 5,530	\$ 3,930
Basic earnings per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.88	\$ 7.98	\$ 5.65
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	0.01
Basic earnings per common share after cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.88	\$ 7.98	\$ 5.66
Diluted earnings per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.87	\$ 7.95	\$ 5.63
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	0.01
Diluted earnings per common share after cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of taxes	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.87	\$ 7.95	\$ 5.64
Weighted average common shares outstanding (thousands)					
Basic	689,577	693,551	695,139	692,874	694,096
Diluted	692,045	696,184	697,671	695,687	696,876

- (1) Includes "Management and guarantee income" associated with all mortgages securitized into PCs, including PCs in the retained portfolio. For the quarters ended December 31, 2002, September 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001 "Management and guarantee income" related to PCs in the retained portfolio was \$155 million, \$155 million and \$138 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001 "Management and guarantee income" related to PCs in the retained portfolio was \$613 million and \$512 million, respectively.
- (2) Represents changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not satisfy Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended ("SFAS 133") hedging criteria or for which hedge accounting has not been elected.
- (3) Represents the effect of reducing the corporation's loan loss reserve by \$246 million on a pre-tax basis. This reserve reduction increased both GAAP net income and operating earnings by \$160 million on an after-tax basis or \$0.23 per diluted common share for 3Q 2002 and for the full-year 2002.
- (4) During 4Q 2002, Freddie Mac announced a \$225 million cash contribution to its philanthropic program which includes the Freddie Mac Foundation and corporate giving programs. The corporation's 4Q 2002 contribution is expected to provide operating funds to the Freddie Mac Foundation over the next six to eight years. This special contribution should result in lower "Other administrative expenses" as it reduces the corporation's need to make annual contributions to the Freddie Mac Foundation over this period.

FREDDIE MAC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions)

	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
Assets			
Retained portfolio			
Mortgages	\$ 63,887	\$ 60,934	\$ 62,792
Reserve for losses on retained mortgages	(154)	(153)	(326)
Mortgages, net	63,733	60,781	62,466
Mortgage-related securities	504,286	469,760	428,927
Premiums, discounts and deferred fees	(3,492)	(6,852)	(56)
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	18,742	18,726	2,922
Retained portfolio, net	583,269	542,415	494,259
Cash and cash equivalents	10,792	7,116	1,508
Investments ⁽¹⁾	63,242	74,595	69,274
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold ⁽¹⁾	12,564	14,760	12,151
Accounts and trading receivables	36,718	31,024	33,073
Real estate owned (REO), net	594	575	442
Derivative assets, at fair value	10,340	7,677	1,598
Other assets	4,220	3,818	5,035
Total assets	\$ 721,739	\$ 681,980	\$ 617,340
Liabilities and stockholders' equity			
Debt securities, net			
Due within one year	\$ 226,035	\$ 222,178	\$ 250,338
Due after one year	417,274	396,473	311,608
Total debt securities, net	643,309	618,651	561,946
Principal and interest due to Mortgage Participation			
Certificate (PC) investors	36,232	26,195	25,628
Derivative liabilities, at fair value	1,111	2,052	2,482
Other liabilities	10,587	7,591	8,311
	691,239	654,489	598,367
Reserve for losses on Mortgage Participation Certificates	286	309	475
Commitments and contingent liabilities			
Subordinated borrowings	5,585	4,616	3,125
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock, at redemption value	4,609	4,609	4,596
Common stock, \$0.21 par value, 726,000,000 shares authorized, 725,882,280 shares issued	152	152	152
Additional paid-in capital	577	565	532
Retained earnings	19,924	18,431	15,004
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, related to:			
Available-for-sale securities	12,863	13,100	2,100
Certain derivative financial instruments	(12,026)	(13,190)	(6,063)
Treasury stock, at cost, 38,506,281 shares, 32,321,632 shares and 30,578,510 shares, respectively	(1,470)	(1,101)	(948)
Total stockholders' equity	24,629	22,566	15,373
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 721,739	\$ 681,980	\$ 617,340

(1) During 4Q 2002, Freddie Mac reclassified Federal funds sold from "Investments" to "Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Federal funds sold." This reclassification has been retroactively applied to previous periods for comparability purposes.

FREDDIE MAC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions)

	Year Ended December 31, 2002							
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Taxes	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Total Stockholders' Equity	Comprehensive Income
Balance, December 31, 2001	\$ 4,596	\$ 152	\$ 532	\$ 15,004	\$ (3,963)	\$ (948)	\$ 15,373	
Cash dividends declared:								
Preferred stock				(234)				(234)
Common stock				(610)				(610)
Preferred stock issuances, net	13		(2)					11
Common stock issuances			15			33		48
Common stock repurchases						(555)		(555)
Unearned deferred compensation, net			3					3
Stock-based compensation expense			13					13
Income tax benefit from employee stock option exercises			16					16
Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, related to:								
Available-for-sale securities					10,763		10,763	\$ 10,763
Certain derivative financial instruments					(5,963)		(5,963)	(5,963)
Net income				5,764			5,764	5,764
Total comprehensive income								\$ 10,564
Balance, December 31, 2002	<u>\$ 4,609</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ 19,924</u>	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ (1,470)</u>	<u>\$ 24,629</u>	

FREDDIE MAC
SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS
TABLE 1
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)

	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002	2002 vs. 2001
Operating Earnings ⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)								
1 Operating Revenues	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,599	\$ 1,726	\$ 5,489	\$ 6,486	18%
2 Total Non-Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	(322)	(294)	(245)	40	(543)	(1,065)	(1,042)	(2%)
3 Operating Income Before Income Taxes	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,183	\$ 4,424	\$ 5,444	23%
4 Operating Income Taxes	(343)	(360)	(401)	(492)	(337)	(1,270)	(1,590)	25%
5 Operating Earnings ⁽²⁾	\$ 853	\$ 893	\$ 968	\$ 1,147	\$ 846	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,854	22%
6 Preferred Stock Dividends	(59)	(60)	(59)	(57)	(58)	(217)	(234)	8%
7 Operating Earnings Available for Common Shareholders ⁽²⁾	\$ 794	\$ 833	\$ 909	\$ 1,090	\$ 788	\$ 2,937	\$ 3,620	23%
8 Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding - Diluted (Thousands)	697,671	697,572	698,370	696,184	692,045	696,876	695,687	
9 Operating Earnings per Common Share - Diluted ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.14	\$ 4.21	\$ 5.20	24%
10 Operating Effective Tax Rate	28.7%	28.7%	29.3%	30.0%	28.5%	28.7%	29.2%	

Line:

Operating Earnings⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)

- 1 Operating Revenues
- 2 Total Non-Interest Expense⁽²⁾
- 3 Operating Income Before Income Taxes
- 4 Operating Income Taxes
- 5 **Operating Earnings**⁽²⁾
- 6 Preferred Stock Dividends
- 7 **Operating Earnings Available for Common Shareholders**⁽²⁾
- 8 Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding - Diluted (Thousands)
- 9 **Operating Earnings per Common Share - Diluted**⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
- 10 **Operating Effective Tax Rate**

⁽¹⁾ Reflects adjustments illustrated on Appendix I and Appendix I-A.

⁽²⁾ Includes the effect of reducing the corporation's loan loss reserves by \$246 million on a pre-tax basis during 3Q 2002. This reserve reduction increased both GAAP net income and operating earnings by \$160 million on an after-tax basis (or \$0.23 per diluted common share) for 3Q 2002 and the full-year 2002. Also includes the effect of the corporation's \$225 million special cash contribution to its philanthropic program announced during 4Q 2002. This contribution decreased both GAAP net income and operating earnings by \$146 million on an after-tax basis (or \$0.21 per diluted common share) for 4Q 2002 and the full-year 2002. Absent these adjustments, 3Q 2002, 4Q 2002 and full-year 2002 operating earnings per diluted common share would have been \$1.34, \$1.35 and \$5.18, respectively.

⁽³⁾ Earnings per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Due to the use of weighted-average common shares outstanding when calculating earnings per share, the sum of the four quarters may not equal the full-year amount. Earnings per share amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

FREDDIE MAC
MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY
TABLE 2 - A
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in billions)

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002	2002 vs. 2001
Total Mortgage Portfolio								
1 New Business Purchases	\$ 142	\$ 151	\$ 115	\$ 137	\$ 239	\$ 475	\$ 642	35%
2 Liquidations and Sales ⁽¹⁾	(111)	(86)	(74)	(120)	(189)	(299)	(469)	57%
3 Net Additions	31	65	41	17	50	176	173	(2%)
4 Ending Balance	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,311	15%
5 Percent Growth (annualized)	11%	23%	14%	5%	16%	18%	15%	
6 Liquidation Rate (annualized) ⁽²⁾	40%	30%	23%	38%	59%	31%	40%	
Retained Portfolio ⁽³⁾								
7 Retained Purchases	\$ 70	\$ 72	\$ 34	\$ 64	\$ 105	\$ 244	\$ 275	13%
8 Other ⁽⁴⁾	(10)	(5)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(28)	(42)	50%
9 Liquidations	(39)	(33)	(28)	(40)	(56)	(110)	(157)	43%
10 Net Additions	21	34	(7)	12	37	106	76	(28%)
11 Ending Balance	\$ 492	\$ 526	\$ 519	\$ 531	\$ 568	\$ 492	\$ 568	15%
12 Percent Growth (annualized)	18%	28%	(5%)	9%	28%	27%	15%	
13 Liquidation Rate (annualized) ⁽²⁾	33%	26%	21%	31%	42%	29%	32%	
14 PC Repurchases	\$ 49	\$ 60	\$ 20	\$ 37	\$ 62	\$ 159	\$ 179	13%
15 Retained Portfolio Commitments Outstanding, net ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 24	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 44	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 32	
Total PCs								
16 PC Issuances	\$ 121	\$ 139	\$ 101	\$ 111	\$ 196	\$ 390	\$ 547	40%
17 Liquidations	(101)	(75)	(60)	(106)	(172)	(264)	(413)	56%
18 Net Additions	20	64	41	5	24	126	134	6%
19 Ending Balance	\$ 948	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,082	\$ 948	\$ 1,082	14%
20 Percent Growth (annualized)	9%	27%	16%	2%	9%	15%	14%	
21 PCs Held in Retained Portfolio	\$ 302	\$ 335	\$ 328	\$ 328	\$ 339	\$ 302	\$ 339	12%
22 Total PCs, Net ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 646	\$ 677	\$ 725	\$ 730	\$ 743	\$ 646	\$ 743	15%
23 Percent Growth (annualized)	6%	19%	28%	3%	7%	12%	15%	
24 Liquidation Rate (annualized) ⁽²⁾	45%	33%	25%	42%	72%	32%	47%	

⁽¹⁾ Includes mortgage-related securities held in the retained portfolio that have been sold.

⁽²⁾ Reflects principal payments only and excludes mortgage-related securities held in the retained portfolio that have been sold.

⁽³⁾ Excludes "Reserve for losses on retained mortgages," "Premiums, discounts and deferred fees," and "Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities" related to mortgage-related securities.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes balloon/reset mortgages and delinquent mortgages required to be repurchased from Total PCs pursuant to the terms of such securities, net of Freddie Mac securities held in the retained portfolio that have been called by a third party and securities held in the retained portfolio that have been sold.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes commitments outstanding at period end to purchase mortgages and mortgage-related securities for the retained portfolio. Purchase commitments are reported net of commitments to sell securities.

⁽⁶⁾ Equal to ending balance of Total PCs (Line 19) less PCs held in the retained portfolio (Line 21).

FREDDIE MAC
MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

TABLE 2 - B
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in billions)

Line :	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002
<u>Volume Data Statistics</u>							
1	41%	42%	41%	39%	41%	41%	41%
2	71%	78%	64%	64%	82%	62%	74%
3	23%	19%	23%	24%	16%	28%	20%
<u>Outstanding Balance Data Statistics</u>							
4	\$ 492	\$ 526	\$ 519	\$ 531	\$ 568	\$ 492	\$ 568
5	646	677	725	730	743	646	743
6	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,311
7	43%	44%	42%	42%	43%	43%	43%
8	35%	32%	31%	30%	28%	35%	28%
9	\$ 69	\$ 77	\$ 72	\$ 76	\$ 107	\$ 192	\$ 332

⁽¹⁾ Based on mortgage purchase and PC issuance activity relative to Fannie Mae.

⁽²⁾ The total mortgage portfolio and related purchases exclude non-Freddie Mac mortgage securities. Credit enhancements include loans for which the lender or a third party has retained primary default risk by pledging collateral or agreeing to accept losses on loans that default. In some cases, the lender's or third party's risk is limited to a specific level of losses at the time the credit enhancement becomes effective.

⁽³⁾ 4Q 2002 and full year 2002 are as of November 30, 2002.

⁽⁴⁾ Net of PCs Held in retained portfolio.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes issuances of mortgage-related securities in which the cash flows are structured into various classes having a variety of features, the majority of which qualify for treatment as Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs") under the Internal Revenue Code.

**FREDDIE MAC
OPERATING REVENUES
TABLE 3
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions)**

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002	2002 vs. 2001
Operating Net Interest Margin								
1	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,292	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,197	\$ 3,932	\$ 5,079	29%
2	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,351	\$ 1,359	\$ 1,256	\$ 4,161	\$ 5,322	28%
3	\$ 483,239	\$ 512,673	\$ 518,939	\$ 526,876	\$ 547,456	\$ 445,478	\$ 526,486	18%
4	91,678	95,338	99,408	105,549	124,370	80,016	106,166	33%
5	\$ 574,917	\$ 608,011	\$ 618,347	\$ 632,425	\$ 671,826	\$ 525,494	\$ 632,652	20%
6	0.87%	0.89%	0.88%	0.86%	0.75%	0.80%	0.84%	
Guarantee Fees								
7	\$ 433	\$ 453	\$ 478	\$ 490	\$ 490	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,911	17%
8	\$ 932,284	\$ 978,430	\$ 1,033,092	\$ 1,051,610	\$ 1,060,509	\$ 876,630	\$ 1,030,910	18%
9	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.5	
Debt Retirement Activity								
10	\$ (201)	\$ (272)	\$ (242)	\$ (166)	\$ (563)	\$ (355)	\$ (1,243)	
11	\$ (131)	\$ (177)	\$ (157)	\$ (108)	\$ (366)	\$ (231)	\$ (808)	
12	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.33)	\$ (1.16)	
Total Operating Other Income, Net								
13	\$ 51	\$ 60	\$ 58	\$ 75	\$ 109	\$ 145	\$ 302	
14	58	14	68	(196)	69	115	(45)	
15	(71)	(24)	(87)	39	342	(157)	270	
16	54	22	47	61	82	170	212	
17	\$ 92	\$ 72	\$ 86	\$ (21)	\$ 602	\$ 273	\$ 739	
18	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,599	\$ 1,726	\$ 5,489	\$ 6,486	18%

(1) Reflects pre-tax adjustments illustrated on Appendix I and Appendix I-A.

(2) Includes the effect of reducing the corporation's loan loss reserve by \$246 million on a pre-tax basis. This reserve reduction increased both GAAP net income and Operating earnings by \$160 million on an after-tax basis or \$0.23 per diluted common share for the full-year 2002.

(3) Excludes SFAS 133-related basis adjustments. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES" in the Information Statement dated March 29, 2002 for more information.

(4) Represents operating after-tax effect of debt retirement prior to scheduled maturity.

(5) Earnings per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Due to the use of weighted-average common shares outstanding when calculating earnings per share, the sum of the four quarters may not equal the full-year amount. Earnings per share amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

(6) Includes write-downs on certain interest-only ("I/O") securities of \$147 million, \$316 million, \$65 million, \$5 million and \$42 million for 4Q 2002, 3Q 2002, 2Q 2002, 1Q 2002 and 4Q 2001, respectively. Includes write-downs on certain I/O securities of \$533 million and \$112 million for the years ended 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(7) Represents changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not satisfy SFAS 133 hedging criteria or for which hedge accounting has not been elected.

(8) Equal to the sum of Operating Net Interest Income on Earning Assets (Line 1), Guarantee Fees (Line 7), Losses on Debt Retirement (Line 10) and Total Operating Other Income, Net (Line 17).

FREDDIE MAC
OPERATING NET INTEREST YIELD ANALYSIS
TABLE 4
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002
Operating Net Interest Income: (dollars in millions)							
Operating Interest Income:							
1 Mortgages	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,070	\$ 4,394	\$ 4,297
2 Mortgage-Related Securities	6,823	7,148	7,131	7,066	7,067	25,575	28,412
3 Total Retained Portfolio	7,924	8,234	8,204	8,134	8,137	29,969	32,709
4 Investments, Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Federal Funds Sold	761	698	750	762	784	3,669	2,994
5 Total Earning Assets	8,685	8,932	8,954	8,896	8,921	33,638	35,703
Operating Interest Expense:							
6 Short-Term Debt	(1,705)	(1,231)	(1,043)	(870)	(761)	(8,805)	(3,905)
7 Long-Term Debt	(4,640)	(5,014)	(5,416)	(5,644)	(5,788)	(18,123)	(21,862)
8 Total Contractual Debt	(6,345)	(6,245)	(6,459)	(6,514)	(6,549)	(26,928)	(25,767)
9 PC Variance - Prepayments ⁽¹⁾	(297)	(279)	(203)	(269)	(460)	(963)	(1,211)
10 - ARM Rate Adjustments ⁽²⁾	(8)	(8)	(6)	(5)	(6)	(24)	(25)
11 Total Expense on Interest-Bearing Liabilities	(6,650)	(6,532)	(6,668)	(6,788)	(7,015)	(27,915)	(27,003)
12 Net Cost of Derivative Contracts	(841)	(1,106)	(994)	(812)	(709)	(1,791)	(3,621)
13 Operating Net Interest Income on Earning Assets	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,292	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,197	\$ 3,932	\$ 5,079
14 Fully Taxable Equivalent and Other Adjustments	51	62	59	63	59	229	243
15 Operating Net Interest Income (fully taxable equivalent basis)	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,351	\$ 1,359	\$ 1,256	\$ 4,161	\$ 5,322
Operating Average Balances: (dollars in billions)							
16 Mortgages	\$ 61.5	\$ 61.0	\$ 58.8	\$ 59.9	\$ 63.5	\$ 60.5	\$ 60.8
17 Mortgage-Related Securities	421.7	451.7	460.1	467.0	483.9	385.0	465.7
18 Total Retained Portfolio	483.2	512.7	518.9	526.9	547.4	445.5	526.5
19 Investments, Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Federal Funds Sold	91.7	95.3	99.4	105.5	124.4	80.0	106.2
20 Total Earning Assets	\$ 574.9	\$ 608.0	\$ 618.3	\$ 632.4	\$ 671.8	\$ 525.5	\$ 632.7
21 Short-Term Debt	\$ 223.1	\$ 214.6	\$ 194.0	\$ 178.1	\$ 173.1	\$ 202.2	\$ 190.0
22 Long-Term Debt ⁽³⁾	316.2	357.4	395.7	420.3	452.5	292.8	406.5
23 Total Contractual Debt	539.3	572.0	589.7	598.4	625.6	495.0	596.5
24 PC Variance	17.1	16.1	11.9	16.2	28.2	13.6	18.1
25 Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	556.4	588.1	601.6	614.6	653.8	508.6	614.6
26 Net Non-Interest-Bearing Funding	18.5	19.9	16.7	17.8	18.0	16.9	18.1
27 Total Funding of Interest-Earning Assets	\$ 574.9	\$ 608.0	\$ 618.3	\$ 632.4	\$ 671.8	\$ 525.5	\$ 632.7
Yield/Cost:							
28 Mortgages	7.15%	7.13%	7.30%	7.14%	7.07%	7.26%	7.07%
29 Mortgage-Related Securities	6.47%	6.33%	6.20%	6.05%	5.84%	6.64%	6.10%
30 Total Retained Portfolio	6.56%	6.43%	6.32%	6.18%	5.95%	6.73%	6.21%
31 Investments, Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Federal Funds Sold	3.27%	2.93%	2.99%	2.84%	2.48%	4.54%	2.79%
32 Yield on Total Earning Assets	6.03%	5.88%	5.79%	5.62%	5.30%	6.39%	5.64%
33 Contractual Short-Term Debt	2.99%	2.29%	2.13%	1.91%	1.72%	4.30%	2.03%
34 Contractual Long-Term Debt	5.86%	5.61%	5.47%	5.37%	5.11%	6.19%	5.38%
35 Total Contractual Debt	4.68%	4.37%	4.37%	4.34%	4.17%	5.42%	4.31%
36 Net Cost of PC Variance	7.15%	7.16%	7.03%	6.78%	6.59%	7.28%	6.83%
37 Cost of Interest-Bearing Liabilities	4.75%	4.44%	4.42%	4.40%	4.28%	5.47%	4.38%
38 Net Cost of Funding	4.60%	4.30%	4.30%	4.28%	4.16%	5.29%	4.26%
39 Operating Net Interest Yield (fully taxable equivalent basis) ⁽⁴⁾	0.87%	0.89%	0.88%	0.86%	0.75%	0.80%	0.84%

⁽¹⁾ Mortgage liquidations on which interest continues accruing to the security holder.
⁽²⁾ Rate changes on Adjustable Rate Mortgages ("ARM")/Floating-Rate Mortgages for which the related security rate changes one month later.
⁽³⁾ Includes current portion of long-term debt.
⁽⁴⁾ Includes Net Cost of Derivative Contracts (Line 12) and Fully Taxable Equivalent and Other Adjustments (Line 14).

FREDDIE MAC
OPERATING FUNDING COMPOSITION
TABLE 5

FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in billions)

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002
<u>Interest-Earning Assets, Average Balances</u>							
<u>Floating-Rate</u>							
1	\$ 52.8	\$ 56.5	\$ 66.2	\$ 70.8	\$ 83.3	\$ 51.0	\$ 69.2
2	74.7	77.5	80.4	85.4	103.6	65.7	86.7
3	\$ 127.5	\$ 134.0	\$ 146.6	\$ 156.2	\$ 186.9	\$ 116.7	\$ 155.9
<u>Fixed-Rate</u>							
4	\$ 430.4	\$ 456.2	\$ 452.7	\$ 456.1	\$ 464.1	\$ 394.5	\$ 457.3
5	17.0	17.8	19.0	20.1	20.8	14.3	19.5
6	\$ 447.4	\$ 474.0	\$ 471.7	\$ 476.2	\$ 484.9	\$ 408.8	\$ 476.8
7	\$ 574.9	\$ 608.0	\$ 618.3	\$ 632.4	\$ 671.8	\$ 525.5	\$ 632.7
<u>Liabilities and Equity, Average Balances</u>							
<u>Floating-Rate</u>							
8	\$ 223.1	\$ 214.6	\$ 194.0	\$ 178.1	\$ 173.1	\$ 202.2	\$ 190.0
9	8.4	11.8	18.8	22.4	22.5	7.7	18.9
10	(97.7)	(92.4)	(57.6)	(11.6)	19.3	(55.5)	(35.6)
11	\$ 133.8	\$ 134.0	\$ 155.2	\$ 188.9	\$ 214.9	\$ 154.4	\$ 173.3
<u>Fixed-Rate</u>							
12	\$ 226.2	\$ 249.8	\$ 268.9	\$ 278.7	\$ 288.9	\$ 192.8	\$ 271.6
13	81.6	95.8	108.0	119.2	141.1	92.3	116.0
14	(14.4)	(10.3)	(7.6)	(11.4)	(17.7)	(15.4)	(11.7)
15	112.1	102.7	65.2	23.0	(1.6)	70.9	47.3
16	\$ 405.5	\$ 438.0	\$ 434.5	\$ 409.5	\$ 410.7	\$ 340.6	\$ 423.2
17	17.1	16.1	11.9	16.2	28.2	13.6	18.1
18	18.5	19.9	16.7	17.8	18.0	16.9	18.1
19	\$ 574.9	\$ 608.0	\$ 618.3	\$ 632.4	\$ 671.8	\$ 525.5	\$ 632.7
20	68%	71%	75%	75%	79%	63%	75%

(1) Does not include short-term London Inter-Bank Offered futures contracts that could affect the corporation's near-term funding composition.

(2) Includes callable debt and option-based derivative financial instruments that provide upward and downward interest-rate protection.

FREDDIE MAC
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE
TABLE 7
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002	2001	2002	2002 vs. 2001
Non-Interest Expense								
1 Adjustment to Provision for Mortgage Losses ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 246	-
2 Provision for Mortgage Losses	(29)	(28)	-	45	-	(103)	17	
3 SF REO Operations Income (Expense)	5	4	4	3	8	20	19	(5%)
4 MF REO Operations Income (Expense)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(100%)
5 Total REO Operations Income (Expense)	5	4	4	3	8	19	19	-
6 Total Credit-Related (Expense) Income	(24)	(24)	4	294	8	(84)	282	
7 Total Administrative Expenses	(259)	(228)	(204)	(208)	(280)	(844)	(920)	9%
8 Special Contributions Expense ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	(225)	-	(225)	
9 Housing Tax Credit Partnerships	(39)	(42)	(45)	(46)	(46)	(137)	(179)	31%
10 Total Non-Interest Expense	\$ (322)	\$ (294)	\$ (245)	\$ 40	\$ (543)	\$ (1,065)	\$ (1,042)	(2%)
Other Data								
11 Average Total Mortgage Portfolio	\$ 1,118,826	\$ 1,165,605	\$ 1,220,030	\$ 1,245,853	\$ 1,271,206	\$ 1,047,825	\$ 1,225,674	
12 Total Administrative Expenses (in basis points) ⁽³⁾	9.3 bp	7.8 bp	6.7 bp	6.7 bp	8.8 bp	8.1 bp	7.5 bp	

⁽¹⁾ Represents the effect of reducing the corporation's loan loss reserve by \$246 million on a pre-tax basis. This reserve reduction increased both GAAP net income and operating earnings by \$160 million on an after-tax basis or \$0.23 per diluted common share for 3Q 2002 and the full-year 2002.

⁽²⁾ During 4Q 2002, Freddie Mac announced a \$225 million cash contribution to its philanthropic program which includes the Freddie Mac Foundation and corporate giving programs. The corporation's 4Q 2002 contribution is expected to provide operating funds to the Freddie Mac Foundation over the next six to eight years. This special contribution should result in lower "Other administrative expenses" as it reduces the corporation's need to make annual contributions to the Freddie Mac Foundation over this period.

⁽³⁾ Annualized expenses as a percentage of the average total mortgage portfolio.

FREDDIE MAC
SUMMARY OF EQUITY AND CAPITAL
TABLE 8
FOURTH QUARTER 2002
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions)

Line:	4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	4Q 2002
<u>Summary of Common Shares and Equivalents</u>					
1	695,132	695,787	695,370	693,210	687,020
2	9,523	10,044	10,347	10,307	10,226
<u>Summary of Capital Measures</u>					
3	\$ 4,596	\$ 4,609	\$ 4,609	\$ 4,609	\$ 4,609
4	10,777	11,256	13,325	17,957	20,020
5	15,373	15,865	17,934	22,566	24,629
6	(3,963)	(4,693)	(3,512)	(90)	837
7	\$ 19,336	\$ 20,558	\$ 21,446	\$ 22,656	\$ 23,792
<u>Periodic Issuance of Subordinated Debt</u>					
8	\$ 19,336	\$ 20,558	\$ 21,446	\$ 22,656	\$ 23,792
9	\$ 801	\$ 805	\$ 779	\$ 462	\$ 440
10	\$ 2,972	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,466	\$ 5,462
11	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%

(1) Stock options issued under Freddie Mac's stock-based compensation plans are described in Note 9 to Freddie Mac's Information Statement dated March 29, 2002. Only options whose exercise price is at or below the average market price for the periods presented are included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share.

(2) Stated at redemption value.

(3) Includes "Additional paid-in capital," "Retained earnings," "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes" and "Treasury stock, at cost."
(4) Equal to "Stockholders' equity" excluding "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes." See Freddie Mac's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity.

(5) Includes the effect of reducing the corporation's loan loss reserve by \$246 million on a pre-tax basis. This reserve reduction increased both GAAP net income and operating earnings by \$160 million on an after-tax basis or \$0.23 per diluted common share for 3Q 2002 and for the full-year 2002.

(6) Represents the book value of debt outstanding under Freddie Mac's subordinated debt securities program (Freddie SUBSSM), which commenced in 2001. Freddie Mac's other outstanding series of subordinated debt are not applicable to this Voluntary Commitment. Additional information about Freddie Mac's Voluntary Commitments is available on its website.

(7) Calculated as the sum of Core Capital (Line 8), Total Loan Loss Reserves (Line 9) and Freddie SUBSSM (Line 10) less 0.45 percent of Total PCs, net of PCs held in the Retained Portfolio, divided by "Total assets."

FREDDIE MAC
OPERATING EARNINGS RECONCILIATION
APPENDIX I
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)

GAAP requires that Freddie Mac recognize on its balance sheets all derivative financial instruments as either assets or liabilities measured at their fair value. Beginning with first quarter 2001 reporting, Freddie Mac began providing a non-GAAP financial measure known as "operating earnings." Management believes that results presented on an operating basis, while not a GAAP measurement nor comparable in many cases to non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies, are beneficial in understanding Freddie Mac's financial performance because they provide a more consistent treatment of transactions with similar economic effects. Management believes this consistency is important for Freddie Mac and beneficial for investors, given the corporation's substantial use of option-based derivatives, interest-rate swaps, callable debt, and non-callable debt for managing interest-rate risk. See Freddie Mac's Information Statement dated March 29, 2002 or the 2001 Annual Report and the Information Statement Supplement dated November 14, 2002 for additional information on operating earnings.

Line:

	YTD 2002		
	GAAP	Operating	Adjustment
1 Net Interest Income	\$ 6,777	\$ 5,079	\$ (1,698)
2 Management and Guarantee Income	1,911	1,911	-
3 Hedging Gains (Losses)	496	-	(496)
4 Losses on Debt Retirement	(738)	(1,243)	(505)
5 Total Other Income, Net	979	739	(240)
6 Total Revenues	<u>9,425</u>	<u>6,486</u>	<u>(2,939)</u>
7 Total Non-Interest Expense	(1,042)	(1,042)	-
8 Income Tax Expense	(2,619)	(1,590)	1,029
9 Net Income or Earnings	<u>\$ 5,764</u>	<u>\$ 3,854</u>	<u>(\$ 1,910)</u>
10 Preferred Stock Dividends	(234)	(234)	-
11 Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 5,530	\$ 3,620	\$ (1,910)
12 Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding - Diluted (thousands)	695,687	695,687	-
13 Earnings per Common Share - Diluted	<u>\$ 7.95</u>	<u>\$ 5.20</u>	<u>(\$ 2.75)</u>

Freddie Mac's principal hedging strategies include the use of purchased options and interest-rate swaps. The adjustment column primarily represents the difference in option expense recognition between GAAP and operating earnings. Straight-line option premium amortization expense is recognized over the life of the option for operating earnings purposes. Conversely, GAAP requires the recognition of the effective portion of the mark-to-market of option positions over the estimated life of the hedged mortgage securities. Option costs recorded for operating earnings and GAAP vary with respect to timing, but not with respect to amount cumulatively recognized. In addition, with respect to outstanding interest-rate swaps, the adjustment column includes the effect of excluding certain GAAP hedged item amortization from operating earnings. Under GAAP, changes in hedged item fair values are reported as part of the hedged item's carrying value and amortized over the life of the hedged item. These fair value changes reverse if the related swaps are held to maturity and are therefore excluded from operating earnings.

Under SFAS 133, hedging gains (losses) generally arise when the change in fair value of a derivative financial instrument does not exactly offset the change in the fair value of the hedged item. Because these amounts are not realized until a derivative financial instrument is terminated, they are removed from GAAP net income in deriving operating earnings.

Represents the difference in gain/loss recognition on repurchases of hedged debt between GAAP and operating earnings. Gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the cost basis of repurchased debt (which *excludes* certain fair value changes) whereas GAAP requires the mark-to-market of hedged debt and recognition of gain/loss based on the carrying value of the debt (which *includes* fair value changes.)

Represents the difference in gain/loss recognition on sales of hedged assets or options between GAAP and operating earnings. For hedged assets, the gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the unamortized cost basis of items sold (which *excludes* certain fair value changes), whereas GAAP requires the mark-to-market of hedged assets and recognition of gain/loss based on the carrying value of the items sold (which *includes* fair value changes.) For options, gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the difference between the unamortized option premium cost and the fair value of the time component of the sold option. Since GAAP requires the mark-to-market of the option, there is no gain/loss to recognize upon sale. In addition, this category includes occasional non-recurring adjustments.

Federal income tax effect (3.5%) of adjustments on Lines 1, 3, 4 and 5.

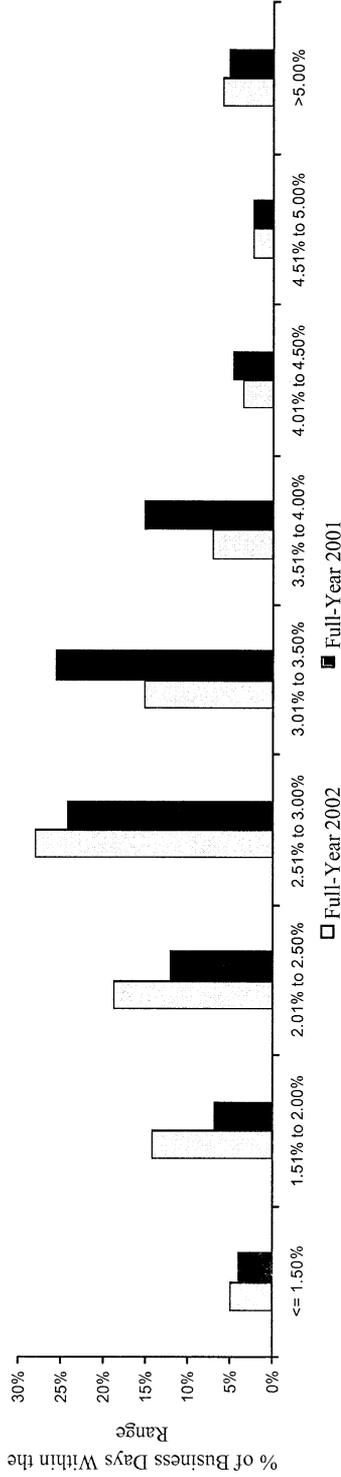
FREDDIE MAC
OPERATING EARNINGS RECONCILIATION
APPENDIX I-A
(unaudited, pending restatement)
(dollars in millions, except share-related amounts)

Line:	4Q 2002		Explanation of Adjustment Column	
	GAAP	Operating Adjustment		
1	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,197	(486)	Freddie Mac's principal hedging strategies include the use of purchased options and interest-rate swaps. The adjustment column primarily represents the difference in option expense recognition between GAAP and operating earnings. Straight-line option premium amortization expense is recognized over the life of the option for operating earnings purposes. Conversely, GAAP requires the recognition of the effective portion of the mark-to-market of option positions over the estimated life of the hedged mortgage securities. Option costs recorded for operating earnings and GAAP vary with respect to timing, but not with respect to amount cumulatively recognized. In addition, with respect to outstanding interest-rate swaps, the adjustment column includes the effect of excluding certain GAAP hedged item amortization from operating earnings. Under GAAP, changes in hedged item fair values are reported as part of the hedged item's carrying value and amortized over the life of the hedged item. These fair value changes reverse if the related swaps are held to maturity and are therefore excluded from operating earnings.
2	490	490	-	
3	353	-	(353)	Under SFAS 133, hedging gains (losses) generally arise when the change in fair value of a derivative financial instrument does not exactly offset the change in the fair value of the hedged item. Because these amounts are not realized until a derivative financial instrument is terminated, they are removed from GAAP net income in deriving operating earnings.
4	(354)	(563)	(209)	Represents the difference in gain/loss recognition on repurchases of hedged debt between GAAP and operating earnings. Gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the cost basis of repurchased debt (which <i>excludes</i> certain fair value changes) whereas GAAP requires the mark-to-market of hedged debt and recognition of gain/loss based on the carrying value of the debt (which <i>includes</i> fair value changes.)
5	873	602	(271)	Represents the difference in gain/loss recognition on sales of hedged assets or options between GAAP and operating earnings. For hedged assets, the gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the unamortized cost basis of items sold (which <i>excludes</i> certain fair value changes), whereas GAAP requires the mark-to-market of hedged assets and recognition of gain/loss based on the carrying value of the items sold (which <i>includes</i> fair value changes.) For options, gain/loss is included in operating earnings based on the difference between the unamortized option premium cost and the fair value of the time component of the sold option. Since GAAP requires the mark-to-market of the option, there is no gain/loss to recognize upon sale. In addition, this category includes occasional non-recurring adjustments.
6	3,045	1,726	(1,319)	
7	(543)	(543)	-	
8	(799)	(337)	462	Federal income tax effect (35%) of adjustments on Lines 1, 3, 4 and 5.
9	\$ 1,703	\$ 846	(857)	
10	(58)	(58)	-	
11	\$ 1,645	\$ 788	(857)	
13	692,045	692,045	-	
14	\$ 2.38	\$ 1.14	(1.24)	

FREDDIE MAC
PORTFOLIO MARKET VALUE SENSITIVITY RANGES
APPENDIX II
(unaudited, pending restatement)

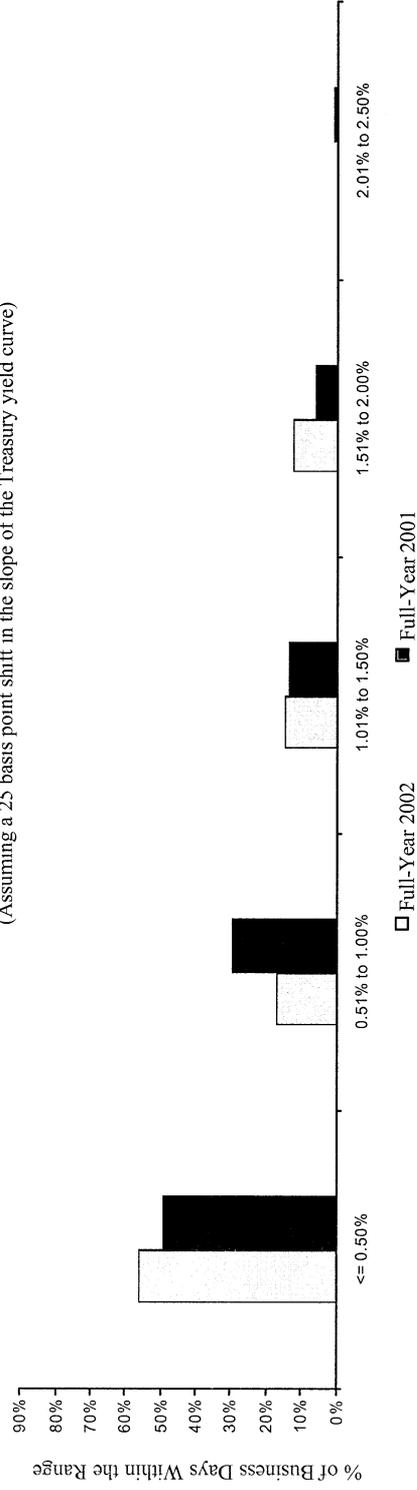
Portfolio Market Value Sensitivity - Level (PMVS-L)

(Assuming a 50 basis point parallel shift of the Treasury yield curve)



Portfolio Market Value Sensitivity - Yield Curve (PMVS-YC)

(Assuming a 25 basis point shift in the slope of the Treasury yield curve)



As an investor in mortgage assets, Freddie Mac's most significant market risk exposure relates to changes in the level of interest rates. The charts above illustrate the percentage of business days Portfolio Market Value Sensitivity ("PMVS") was within certain ranges. Risk exposure is stated in terms of PMVS, the estimated percentage decline in the market value of the corporation's assets and liabilities. Freddie Mac measures, on a daily basis, its risk exposure resulting from an immediate, adverse 50 basis point parallel shift of the Treasury yield curve ("PMVS-L") and from an immediate, adverse 25 basis point shift in the slope of the Treasury yield curve ("PMVS-YC"). For the year ended December 31, 2002, average PMVS-L and average PMVS-YC were 2.90% and 0.65%, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2001, average PMVS-L and average PMVS-YC were 3.13% and 0.62%, respectively. Further information regarding the PMVS methodology is available in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of Freddie Mac's Information Statement dated March 29, 2002 and on the Investor Relations page of Freddie Mac's website.

FREDDIE MAC

SINGLE-FAMILY AT-RISK DELINQUENCY AND FORECLOSURE ACTIVITY BY REGION ⁽¹⁾

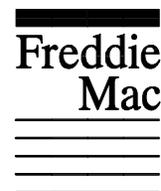
APPENDIX III

(Based on Number of Loans)
(unaudited, pending restatement)

Line:		4Q 2001	1Q 2002	2Q 2002	3Q 2002	11/30/2002
	<u>Northeast</u>					
1	Total number of loans	1,856,649	1,922,184	1,969,466	1,976,571	1,974,166
2	Total delinquent and foreclosed	8,571	7,999	7,411	7,356	7,700
3	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.46%	0.42%	0.38%	0.37%	0.39%
	<u>Southeast</u>					
4	Total number of loans	1,471,436	1,537,151	1,581,409	1,595,396	1,611,459
5	Total delinquent and foreclosed	6,857	7,008	6,896	7,466	8,153
6	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.47%	0.46%	0.44%	0.47%	0.51%
	<u>North Central</u>					
7	Total number of loans	1,859,862	1,975,355	2,036,158	2,046,495	2,064,385
8	Total delinquent and foreclosed	7,009	7,018	6,984	7,659	8,121
9	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.38%	0.36%	0.34%	0.37%	0.39%
	<u>Southwest</u>					
10	Total number of loans	1,040,295	1,089,762	1,120,676	1,127,860	1,138,825
11	Total delinquent and foreclosed	3,846	3,826	3,872	4,367	4,721
12	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.37%	0.35%	0.35%	0.39%	0.42%
	<u>West</u>					
13	Total number of loans	1,756,841	1,839,444	1,885,599	1,877,678	1,889,909
14	Total delinquent and foreclosed	6,671	6,624	5,926	5,839	6,095
15	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.38%	0.36%	0.31%	0.31%	0.32%
	<u>Corporate</u>					
16	Total number of loans	7,985,083	8,363,896	8,593,308	8,624,000	8,678,744
17	Total delinquent and foreclosed	32,954	32,475	31,089	32,687	34,790
18	Percent delinquent and foreclosed	0.41%	0.39%	0.36%	0.38%	0.40%

(1) "At-risk" includes only those loans for which Freddie Mac has assumed primary default risk plus loans covered by primary mortgage insurance. Excludes non-Freddie Mac mortgage securities, securities subject to subordination agreements and loans for which the lender or a third party has retained primary default risk by pledging collateral or agreeing to accept losses on loans that default. In some cases, the lender's or third party's risk is limited to a specific level of losses at the time the credit enhancement becomes effective.

Supplement dated March 25, 2003 to
Information Statement dated March 29, 2002



FREDDIE MAC RESTATEMENT PROCESS ON TRACK

Corporation Continues to Expect the Likely Cumulative Effect to Materially Increase Past Earnings First Quarter 2003 Earnings to be Released After Restatements Are Complete

McLean, VA - Freddie Mac (NYSE:FRE) today reported that the previously announced restatements of its financial results are progressing well. The restatement process is expected to be completed by the end of second quarter 2003, with results released shortly afterward. The restatements will include annual financial results for 2002, 2001 and 2000 and quarterly financial results for 2002 and 2001. Freddie Mac will provide a further update on the restatement process in late April.

In order to report first quarter 2003 results on a consistent basis with restated prior periods, the corporation will delay release of its first quarter earnings until after completion of the restatement process. Freddie Mac will publish other information about the corporation's first quarter 2003 business performance in late April. The information will include business volume (retained portfolio volume, total PC volume, liquidations, net growth and market share) as well as credit and interest-rate risk management results (delinquency rate, real estate owned (REO) activity, portfolio market value sensitivity (PMVS) and duration gap).

The restatements and related re-audit result from the corporation's re-evaluation, in conjunction with its new auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, of certain accounting policies previously used by Freddie Mac and concurred with by the corporation's prior auditor. Freddie Mac continues to expect that the likely cumulative effect of the restatements will be to materially increase reported earnings for prior periods. In addition, the corporation expects significant volatility in reported quarterly earnings for those periods. The corporation expects the effect of these adjustments to be limited almost entirely to changes in the timing of the recognition of income and associated balance sheet effects, and as a result cumulative increases in prior periods will have offsetting effects in future periods. Freddie Mac also expects that the cumulative adjustments will increase the corporation's capital surplus under its regulatory minimum capital requirement.

(more)

The corporation's business strategies, low risk profile and economics are unaffected by the restatements. As disclosed in the corporation's February 2003 Monthly Volume Summary, its PMVS was 2.72 percent and its duration gap averaged a negative one month in February, reflecting Freddie Mac's consistently low level of interest-rate risk. In addition, Freddie Mac's single-family delinquency rate was a low 0.43 percent for January 2003, the most recent reporting period.

Additional information about the restatements and related re-audit is available in Freddie Mac's press release and Information Statement Supplement dated January 27, 2003.

Freddie Mac's press releases sometimes contain forward-looking statements pertaining to management's current expectations as to Freddie Mac's future business plans, results of operations and/or financial condition. Management's expectations for the corporation'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 corporation's Annual Report to Shareholders and its Information Statement and quarterly Information Statement Supplements.

Freddie Mac is a stockholder-owned corporation established by Congress in 1970 to support homeownership and rental housing. Freddie Mac purchases residential mortgages and mortgage-related securities, which it finances primarily by issuing mortgage securities and debt instruments in the capital markets. Over the years, Freddie Mac has opened doors for one in six homebuyers and more than two million renters in America.

Freddie Mac's earnings releases and other financial disclosures are available on the Investors' page of its website at www.freddiemac.com.

###


Freddie
Mac



PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF FREDDIE MAC

Freddie Mac
8200 Jones Branch Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

FISCAL AGENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

33 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10045

GLOBAL AGENT, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Citibank, N.A.
5 Carmelite Street
London EC4Y 0PA

LUXEMBOURG TRANSFER AGENT, PAYING AGENT AND LISTING AGENT

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
50, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-2951 Luxembourg

UNITED STATES COUNSEL TO FREDDIE MAC

Maud Mater, Esq.
Executive Vice President — General Counsel and Secretary
Freddie Mac
8200 Jones Branch Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

LUXEMBOURG COUNSEL TO FREDDIE MAC

Kremer Associés & Clifford Chance
4, place de Paris
L-2314 Luxembourg

SINGAPORE COUNSEL TO FREDDIE MAC

Allen & Gledhill
36 Robinson Road #18-01
City House
Singapore 068877

UNITED STATES COUNSEL TO THE DEALERS

Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO FREDDIE MAC

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1751 Pinnacle Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102



Freddie
Mac

