

Offering Circular dated August 1, 1993

**Freddie
Mac**

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificates (Issuable in Series)

The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") from time to time will offer Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificates ("Multiclass PCs") in "Series" by means of this Offering Circular and a separate Offering Circular Supplement (a "Supplement") for each Series. Each Series will consist of two or more "Classes." The Classes of each Series will receive principal and interest payments, in differing proportions and at differing times, from the cash flows provided, directly or indirectly, by Freddie Mac "PCs." Underlying the PCs will be pools of first lien, residential mortgages and mortgage participations that Freddie Mac has acquired ("Mortgages").

PCs include "Gold PCs," "Original PCs," "ARM PCs," "Gold Giant PCs," "Original Giant PCs" and "ARM Giant PCs." Gold PCs, Original PCs and ARM PCs represent undivided interests in discrete pools consisting of Mortgages. Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of PCs.

Freddie Mac guarantees to each "Holder" of a Multiclass PC (i) the timely payment of interest at the applicable Multiclass PC interest rate ("Class Coupon") or as otherwise described in the applicable Supplement and (ii) the payment of the principal amount of the Holder's Multiclass PC as described in the applicable Supplement. Freddie Mac also guarantees the payment of interest and principal on all PCs. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Guarantees."

Freddie Mac will make interest and principal payments on the Classes of each Series entitled to such payments on each "Payment Date," as described in the applicable Supplement. Payments on the PCs underlying each Series, together with any other assets described in the applicable Supplement, will be sufficient to make timely payments of interest on the Multiclass PCs of that Series and to retire each Class of that Series on or before its "Final Payment Date." The rate of principal payments on each Class of each Series will depend in part on the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related Mortgages.

Each Series will be either a "Single-Tier Series" or a "Double-Tier Series." In a Single-Tier Series, each Class will represent a beneficial ownership interest in a single "REMIC Pool," including PCs or securities backed by PCs. In a Double-Tier Series, each Class will represent a beneficial ownership interest in one of two REMIC Pools, called the "Upper-Tier REMIC Pool" and the "Lower-Tier REMIC Pool." The assets of the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool will include one or more securities ("Mortgage Securities") representing "regular interests" in the related Lower-Tier REMIC Pool, and the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool will include PCs or securities backed by PCs. Any REMIC Pool may also include cash or other eligible assets.

An election will be made to treat each REMIC Pool as a "real estate mortgage investment conduit" ("REMIC") pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. The "Regular Classes" of each Series will constitute "regular interests" in a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. A single "Residual Class" constituting the "residual interest" in a REMIC for federal income tax purposes will be created for each REMIC Pool. Residual Classes will be subject to transfer restrictions. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences."

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Supplement, Regular Classes will be sold in book-entry form only. Residual Classes will be sold in registered, certificated form only. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Form of Multiclass PCs, Holders, Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers."

This Offering Circular should be read in conjunction with the Supplement applicable to each Series and the additional documents specified in that Supplement. See "Availability of Information and Incorporation by Reference."

The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantees of the Multiclass PCs are obligations of Freddie Mac only. Multiclass PCs, including any interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute debts or obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States other than Freddie Mac. Income on the Multiclass PCs has no exemption under federal law from federal, state or local taxation. The Multiclass PCs are exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and are "exempted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

This Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Multiclass PCs unless accompanied by the applicable Supplement.

This Offering Circular, together with the Supplement for each Series, constitutes an offer to sell only that Series. Freddie Mac has not authorized any broker, dealer or salesperson, or anyone else, to make any statements, written or oral, in connection with any such offer, except for those contained in this Offering Circular, in the applicable Supplement and in the other documents and sources of information prepared by Freddie Mac that are specified in that Supplement. Investors must not rely on any other statements as having been authorized by Freddie Mac. Neither this Offering Circular nor any Supplement constitutes an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any Multiclass PCs by anyone in any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation would be unlawful, or where the person making such an offer or solicitation would not be qualified to do so, or to anyone to whom it would be unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. Freddie Mac makes no representation that the statements in this Offering Circular, any Supplement or any other document will be correct at any time after the date of such document, even though delivery of the document and the sale of the Multiclass PCs take place on a later date.

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OFFERING CIRCULAR SUMMARY

The summary information below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the information appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular and by reference to the information regarding each Series of Multiclass PCs contained in the related Supplement.

- Seller and Guarantor** The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, a publicly held government-sponsored enterprise.
- The Multiclass PCs** Freddie Mac will create the Multiclass PCs of each Series under a Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificate Agreement dated as of August 1, 1993 and included in this Offering Circular as Exhibit A, as supplemented by a Terms Supplement relating to each Series (together, the "Multiclass PC Agreement"). The Multiclass PCs of each Single-Tier Series will represent beneficial ownership interests in the related REMIC Pool formed by Freddie Mac under the Multiclass PC Agreement. In the case of a Double-Tier Series, (i) the Classes issued in respect of the related Lower-Tier REMIC Pool (the "Lower-Tier Classes") will represent beneficial ownership interests in that Pool, (ii) one or more Lower-Tier Classes, representing "regular interests" in that Pool, will constitute the Mortgage Securities for the related Upper-Tier REMIC Pool and (iii) the Classes issued in respect of the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool (the "Upper-Tier Classes") will represent beneficial ownership interests in that Pool. In a Double-Tier Series, the Multiclass PCs include all of the Upper-Tier Classes plus the Residual Class issued in respect of the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool.
- REMIC Pool Assets** Various PCs or other securities created or acquired by Freddie Mac having the characteristics described under "Description of Multiclass PCs — REMIC Pool Assets" in this Offering Circular and, as to a particular Series, in the related Supplement. The Mortgages underlying such PCs or other securities will be first lien, residential mortgages, including whole mortgage loans and/or mortgage participation interests. PCs include Gold PCs, Original PCs, ARM PCs, Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs. The Mortgages in each pool underlying a PC will be entirely conventional Mortgages or entirely Mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and/or partially guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Form of Multiclass PCs** Unless otherwise specified in the Supplement relating to a Series, the Regular Classes of that Series will be issued and maintained, and may be transferred by Holders, only on the book-entry system of the Federal Reserve Banks. Regular Classes maintained on such book-entry system may be held of record only by entities eligible to maintain book-entry accounts with a Federal Reserve Bank. If a Series includes one or more "Retail Classes," each such Class will be represented by one or more certificates held by or on behalf of The Depository Trust Company or its successor (the "Depository"), unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement. The Depository will maintain each such Class through its book-entry facilities. The Residual Class for each REMIC Pool will be issued in registered, certificated form. Residual Classes will be transferable and exchangeable at the office of Texas Commerce Bank National Association or its successor (the "Registrar").
- Holders** The term "Holders" means (i) in the case of a Regular Class other than a Retail Class, the entities that appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as holders of that Class, (ii) in the case of a Retail Class, the Depository or its nominee and (iii) in the case of a Residual Class, the entities or individuals that appear on the records of the Registrar as the registered holders of that Class.

A Holder of a Multiclass PC is not necessarily the beneficial owner of such Multiclass PC. Beneficial owners ordinarily will hold Regular Classes, and may hold Residual Classes, through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. A Holder that is not also the beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC, and each other financial intermediary in the chain to the beneficial owner, will be responsible for establishing and maintaining accounts for their customers and for remitting payments to those accounts. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Form of Multiclass PCs, Holders, Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers."

Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, (i) Regular Classes (other than Retail Classes) will be issued and must be maintained and transferred in minimum original principal (or minimum original notional principal) amounts of \$1 and additional increments of \$1 and (ii) Residual Classes will be issued and must be maintained and transferred in minimum original principal (or minimum original notional principal) amounts of \$1,000 and additional increments of \$1 or, in the case of a Residual Class without an original principal (or original notional principal) amount, in minimum percentage interests of 1% in the residual interest in the related REMIC Pool. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Form of Multiclass PCs, Holders, Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers."

Payment Dates

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac will pay principal and interest to Holders of Multiclass PCs of each Series entitled to such payments on the 15th of each month specified in the related Supplement or, if the 15th is not a Business Day (as defined in the Multiclass PC Agreement), on the next Business Day (a "Payment Date"), beginning on the date specified in the related Supplement.

Method of Payment

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, a Federal Reserve Bank will credit payments on each Payment Date to the accounts of Holders of Regular Classes maintained on the Federal Reserve Banks' book-entry system. Each Holder, and each other financial intermediary in the chain to the beneficial owner, will be responsible for remitting payments to their customers.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, the Registrar will make payments on a Retail Class to the Depository in immediately available funds. The Depository will be responsible for crediting payments to the accounts of the appropriate Depository participants in accordance with the Depository's normal procedures. Each Depository participant, and each other financial intermediary in the chain to the beneficial owner, will be responsible for remitting payments to their customers.

The Registrar will mail payments on a Residual Class by check to the addresses of the Holders of such Class, as they appear on the Registrar's records, or, if specified in the related Supplement, by wire transfer to such Holders, in either case not later than the applicable Payment Date. However, a Holder will receive (i) the final payment of principal, if any, on a Residual Class only upon presentation of the Holder's certificate to the Registrar for notation of such payment and (ii) the final payment on a Residual Class only upon surrender of the Holder's certificate to the Registrar. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Form of Multiclass PCs, Holders, Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers."

Interest

Interest will accrue on each Class of each Series at its applicable Class Coupon (which may be zero) or as otherwise described in the related

Supplement and will be paid on each Payment Date, except for interest on any "Accrual Classes" contained in such Series. Interest on each Accrual Class will be paid to the extent, if any, provided in the related Supplement. The amount of any interest accrued and not paid on any Accrual Class will be added to the principal amount of that Class. Any accrued interest so added will also accrue interest. Interest payable or added to principal on a Payment Date will accrue during the period or periods (each, an "Accrual Period") specified in the related Supplement. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Payments of Interest."

- Principal** Freddie Mac will pay principal on the Multiclass PCs of each Series on each Payment Date as described in the related Supplement. Subject to any allocation procedures that may apply in the case of a Retail Class, the Holders of any Class entitled to receive principal payments on any Payment Date will receive such payments on a pro rata basis. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Payments of Principal."
- Residual Classes** Holders of each Residual Class will be entitled to receive (i) on each Payment Date, any payments of principal and interest specified in the related Supplement and (ii) the proceeds of the remaining assets, if any, of the related REMIC Pool after the principal amounts of all Classes issued in respect of that REMIC Pool have been paid in full.
Each Residual Class will be subject to transfer restrictions. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Transfers of Interests in a Residual Class."
- Record Date** Each payment on the Multiclass PCs of a Series will be made to Holders of record as of the day specified in the related Supplement.
- Final Payment Date** The Final Payment Date for each Class of a Series is the latest date by which such Class will be retired. Freddie Mac will calculate the Final Payment Date for each Class as described in the related Supplement. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Final Payment Dates and Weighted Average Lives."
- Guarantees** Freddie Mac guarantees to each Holder of a Multiclass PC (i) the timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon or as otherwise described in the applicable Supplement and (ii) the payment of the principal amount of the Holder's Multiclass PC as described in the applicable Supplement. Freddie Mac also guarantees payment of interest and principal on all PCs. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Guarantees."
- Optional Redemption** Unless otherwise provided in the Supplement relating to a Series, Freddie Mac may redeem the outstanding Multiclass PCs of such Series (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, the outstanding Lower-Tier Classes) in whole, but not in part, on any Payment Date when their aggregate outstanding principal amount would be less than 1% of their aggregate original principal amount. Upon any such redemption of Lower-Tier Classes in a Double-Tier Series, the redemption price of the Mortgage Securities will be applied to retire the outstanding Upper-Tier Classes. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Optional Redemption."
- Class Factors** On or about the first (or, if so provided in the related Supplement, the seventh) business day of each month, Freddie Mac will publish a Class Factor for each Class having a principal amount. The Class Factor for any Class for any month will be a truncated seven-digit decimal which, when multiplied by the original principal amount of that Class, will equal its remaining principal amount, after giving effect to any payment of (or addition to) principal to be made on the Payment Date in the following month or, in the case of a Series

backed by Gold PCs or Gold Giant PCs, in the same month. See "Description of Multiclass PCs — Class Factors."

**REMIC Election and Tax
Status of the Multiclass
PCs**

Freddie Mac will elect to treat each REMIC Pool as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. Regular Classes will be "regular interests," and Residual Classes will be "residual interests," in the related REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

As a consequence of the REMIC election, the Multiclass PCs will generally be treated as "qualifying real property loans" for mutual savings banks and domestic building and loan associations, "regular or residual interests in a REMIC" for domestic building and loan associations, "real estate assets" for real estate investment trusts and, except for Residual Classes, as "qualified mortgages" for other REMICs. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Status of Multiclass PCs."

Special tax considerations apply to Residual Classes. The taxation of a Residual Class can produce a significantly less favorable after-tax return than if (i) the Residual Class were taxable as a debt instrument or (ii) no portion of the taxable income on the Residual Class were treated as "excess inclusions." In certain periods, taxable income and the resulting tax liability on a Residual Class may exceed payments received on that Class. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Taxation of Residual Classes." In addition, a substantial tax may be imposed on certain transferors of a Residual Class and certain beneficial owners of a Residual Class that are "pass-thru entities." See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Transfers of Interests in a Residual Class." Investors should not purchase Residual Classes before consulting their tax advisors.

Legality of Investment

See "Legality of Investment" and "Regulatory Constraints." Fiduciaries of ERISA plans should review "ERISA Considerations."

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Freddie Mac is a publicly held government-sponsored enterprise created on July 24, 1970 pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act, Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended, 12 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1459 (the "Freddie Mac Act"). Freddie Mac's statutory mission is to provide stability in the secondary market for home mortgages, to respond appropriately to the private capital market and to provide ongoing assistance to the home mortgage secondary market and promote nationwide access to residential mortgage credit by increasing the liquidity of mortgage investments and improving the distribution of investment capital available for home mortgage financing. The principal activity of Freddie Mac consists of the purchase of first lien, conventional, residential mortgages and participation interests in such mortgages from mortgage lending institutions and the resale of the whole loans and participations so purchased in the form of guaranteed mortgage securities. Freddie Mac generally matches its purchases of mortgages with sales of guaranteed securities. Mortgages retained by Freddie Mac are financed with short-term and long-term debt and equity capital.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Freddie Mac prepares an annual Information Statement that describes Freddie Mac, its business and operations and contains Freddie Mac's audited financial statements. From time to time Freddie Mac prepares Information Statement Supplements that include unaudited financial data and other information concerning its business and operations. Freddie Mac periodically prepares "PC Offering Circulars" for Gold PCs, Original PCs and ARM PCs and a "Giant PC Offering Circular" for Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs. These Offering Circulars describe the general characteristics of such securities, the related mortgages and other matters. Each includes a copy of the agreement under which such securities are created and sold (a "PC Agreement" in the case of the Gold PCs, Original PCs and ARM PCs; a "Giant PC Agreement" in the case of Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs). The Supplement for each Series of Multiclass PCs will incorporate by reference the current Information Statement, the applicable PC Offering Circulars and Giant PC Offering Circular and any applicable supplements to those documents. Investors can obtain any of these documents and any other documents prepared and made available by Freddie Mac by writing or calling the Investor Inquiry Department at Freddie Mac at 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102 (outside Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, phone 800/336-FMPC; within Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, phone 703/759-8160).

DESCRIPTION OF MULTICLASS PCs

General

Freddie Mac will offer Multiclass PCs from time to time in Series by means of this Offering Circular and a Supplement relating to each Series. Each Series of Multiclass PCs will consist of two or more Classes.

Each Class will represent a beneficial ownership interest in the REMIC Pool, or in one of the two REMIC Pools, for the related Series. In the case of a Single-Tier Series, the Multiclass PCs will represent beneficial ownership interests in a single REMIC Pool, consisting of PCs or securities backed by PCs and, if so provided in the related Supplement, cash or other eligible assets. In the case of a Double-Tier Series, (i) the Lower-Tier Classes will represent beneficial ownership interests in the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool, consisting of PCs or securities backed by PCs, (ii) one or more Lower-Tier Classes, representing "regular interests" in that Pool, will constitute the Mortgage Securities for the related Upper-Tier REMIC Pool and (iii) the Upper-Tier Classes will represent beneficial ownership interests in the Upper-Tier REMIC Pool. Either REMIC Pool in a Double-Tier Series may, if so provided in the related Supplement, also include cash or other eligible assets. Each Single-Tier Series will include a single Residual Class, and each Double-Tier Series will include two Residual Classes (one for each REMIC Pool).

Each Series of Multiclass PCs will be created under the Multiclass PC Agreement, including the Terms Supplement for that Series. Holders and anyone having a beneficial interest in Multiclass PCs of

any Series should refer to the Multiclass PC Agreement for a complete description of their rights and obligations and the rights and obligations of Freddie Mac. Holders and beneficial owners of Multiclass PCs will acquire their Multiclass PCs subject to all terms and conditions of the Multiclass PC Agreement.

Standard Definitions and Abbreviations For Classes

Classes of Multiclass PCs fall into different categories. The following chart identifies and generally defines most categories. The first column of the chart shows Freddie Mac's standard abbreviation for each category. The cover page of each Supplement will identify the categories of Classes of the related Series by means of one or more of these abbreviations.

<u>Freddie Mac Standard Abbreviation</u>	<u>Category of Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
PRINCIPAL TYPES		
AD	Accretion Directed	Classes that are designed to receive principal payments from accretions on specified Accrual Classes. These Classes also may receive principal payments from principal paid on the underlying PCs or other REMIC Pool assets.
CPT	Component	Classes consisting of "Components." The Components of a Component Class may have different principal and/or interest payment characteristics but together constitute a single Class. Each Component of a Component Class may be identified as falling into one or more of the categories in this chart.
NPR	No Payment Residual	Residual Classes that are designed to receive no payments of principal.
NSJ	Non-Sticky Jump	Classes whose principal payment priorities change temporarily upon the occurrence of one or more "trigger" events. A Non-Sticky Jump Class "jumps" to its new priority on each Payment Date when the trigger condition is met and reverts to its original priority (does not "stick" to the new priority) on each Payment Date when the trigger condition is not met.
NTL	Notional	Classes having only a notional principal amount. A notional principal amount is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on an Interest Only Class that is not entitled to any principal.
PAC	PAC (or Planned Amortization Class)	Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using a pre-determined schedule derived by assuming two <i>constant</i> prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgages. A PAC schedule generally will reflect a "structuring range" at least 30% PSA (as will be defined in each applicable Supplement) both above and below the Prepayment Assumption (as defined under "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Taxation of Regular Classes — Original Issue Discount" in this Offering Circular) for the related Series. The PAC Classes in any Series may include two or more "Types." The PAC Class or Classes within any Type generally have a single structuring range. The different Types have different structuring ranges and/or different principal payment priorities. In cases where there is more than one Type, the PAC Classes may be assigned such designations as <i>Type I PAC Classes</i> , <i>Type II PAC Classes</i> and so forth (standard abbreviations: <i>PAC I</i> , <i>PAC II</i> and so forth).

<u>Freddie Mac Standard Abbreviation</u>	<u>Category of Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
SCH	Scheduled	Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using a pre-determined schedule, but that are not designated as PAC or TAC Classes. Scheduled Classes may include, among others, the following types of Classes: (i) Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using two predetermined schedules, each of which is derived using either a single <i>constant</i> prepayment rate or two <i>constant</i> prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgages (“High/Low Scheduled Classes”); (ii) Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined schedule (typically based on a percentage of the remaining principal balance of the underlying REMIC Pool assets) such that they will be retired by the last date of such schedule under all Mortgage prepayment scenarios, including a scenario in which no prepayments occur (“Absolute Maturity Scheduled Classes”); (iii) Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using a predetermined schedule derived by assuming two <i>constant</i> prepayment rates for the underlying Mortgages, which schedule reflects a “structuring range” that is less than 30% PSA above and/or less than 30% PSA below the Prepayment Assumption (“Limited Range Scheduled Classes”) and (iv) Classes consisting of PAC and TAC Components, PAC and Scheduled Components or Scheduled and TAC Components (“Component Scheduled Classes”).
SEQ	Sequential Pay	Classes that receive principal payments in a prescribed sequence, that do not have predetermined schedules and that, in most cases, receive payments of principal continuously from the first Payment Date on which they receive principal until they are retired. Sequential Pay Classes may receive principal payments concurrently with one or more other Sequential Pay Classes. A single Class that receives principal payments before, after or concurrently with all other Classes in the same Series may be identified as a Sequential Pay Class.
SJ	Sticky Jump	Classes whose principal payment priorities change permanently upon the occurrence of one or more “trigger” events. A Sticky Jump Class “jumps” to its new priority on the first Payment Date when the trigger condition is met and retains (“sticks” to) that priority until retired.
STP	Strip	Classes that receive a constant proportion, or “strip,” of the principal payments on the underlying PCs or other REMIC Pool assets.
SUP	Support (or Companion)	Classes that receive principal payments on any Payment Date only if scheduled payments have been made on specified PAC, TAC and/or Scheduled Classes.
TAC	TAC (or Targeted Amortization Class)	Classes that are designed to receive principal payments using a pre-determined schedule derived by assuming a single <i>constant</i> prepayment rate for the underlying Mortgages. The TAC Classes in any Series may include two or more “Types.” The different Types have different principal payment priorities and/or have schedules that are derived from different assumed prepayment rates. In cases where there is more than one Type, the TAC Classes may be assigned such designations as <i>Type I TAC Classes</i> , <i>Type II TAC Classes</i> and so forth (standard abbreviations: <i>TAC I</i> , <i>TAC II</i> and so forth).

<u>Freddie Mac Standard Abbreviation</u>	<u>Category of Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
XAC	Index Allocation Class	Classes whose principal payment allocations are based on the value of an index.
INTEREST TYPES		
ARB	Ascending Rate	Classes that have predetermined Class Coupons that change one or more times on dates determined before issuance.
DLY	Delay	A Floating Rate or Inverse Floating Rate Class for which there is a delay, typically of approximately 15 days, between the end of its Accrual Period and the related Payment Date.
EXE	Excess	Classes that receive any principal and interest paid on the underlying PCs or other REMIC Pool assets in excess of the amount of the prescribed principal and interest required to be paid on all Classes in the Series. Excess Classes sometimes have specified principal amounts but no specified Class Coupon.
FIX	Fixed Rate	Classes with Class Coupons that are fixed throughout the life of the Class.
FLT	Floating Rate	Classes with Class Coupons that are reset periodically based on an index and that vary directly with changes in the index.
INV	Inverse Floating Rate	Classes with Class Coupons that are reset periodically based on an index and that vary inversely with changes in the index.
IO	Interest Only	Classes that receive some or all of the interest payments made on the underlying PCs or other REMIC Pool assets and little or no principal. Interest Only Classes have either a nominal or a notional principal amount. A nominal principal amount represents actual principal that will be paid on the Class. It is referred to as nominal since it is extremely small compared to other Classes. A notional principal amount is the amount used as a reference to calculate the amount of interest due on an Interest Only Class that is not entitled to any principal.
NPR	No Payment Residual	Residual Classes that are designed to receive no payments of interest.
PO	Principal Only	Classes that do not receive any interest.
PZ	Partial Accrual	Classes that accrete a part of their interest, which is added to the outstanding principal balance, and simultaneously receive payments of the remainder as interest.
W	WAC (or Weighted Average Coupon)	Classes whose Class Coupons represent a blended interest rate that may change from period to period. WAC Classes may consist of Components, some of which have different interest rates.
Z	Accrual	Classes that accrete all of their interest, which is added to the outstanding principal balance. This accretion may continue until the Class begins receiving principal payments, until some other event has occurred or until the Class is retired.

<u>Freddie Mac Standard Abbreviation</u>	<u>Category of Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
OTHER TYPES		
LIQ	Liquid Asset	Classes intended to qualify as “liquid assets” for certain savings institutions. Liquid Asset Classes have Final Payment Dates not later than five years from their dates of issuance.
RTL	Retail	Classes designated for sale to retail investors. Retail Classes frequently are sold in small “units” or other increments and may receive principal payments in accordance with special priorities and allocation procedures.

Form of Multiclass PCs, Holders, Minimum Principal Amounts and Transfers

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac will sell Regular Classes (other than Retail Classes) only in book-entry form through the Federal Reserve Banks’ book-entry system. Freddie Mac’s fiscal agent for such Regular Classes will be the Federal Reserve Banks. The Fiscal Agency Agreement between Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting on behalf of the Federal Reserve Banks, makes generally applicable to such Regular Classes (i) the Freddie Mac book-entry regulations (1 C.F.R. Part 462), (ii) the procedures, insofar as applicable, established from time to time by regulations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury governing obligations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as now contained in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, and (iii) such other procedures as may be agreed upon from time to time by Freddie Mac and a Federal Reserve Bank. These regulations and procedures relate primarily to the registration, transfer and pledge of Freddie Mac’s book-entry securities. A copy of Circular No. 300 may be obtained upon request from any Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. Department of the Treasury or Freddie Mac. The accounts of Holders on the Federal Reserve Banks’ book-entry system are governed by applicable operating circulars and letters of the Federal Reserve Bank. Each Class of Multiclass PCs is assigned a unique nine-character designation (a “CUSIP Number”) used, among other things, to identify such Class.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Regular Classes (other than Retail Classes) will be issued and must be maintained and transferred on the book-entry system of the Federal Reserve Banks in minimum original principal (or minimum original notional principal) amounts of \$1 and additional increments of \$1. Transfers of Regular Classes will also be subject to any applicable Federal Reserve Bank minimum wire transfer requirements.

A Regular Class in book-entry form (other than a Retail Class) may be held of record only by entities eligible to maintain book-entry accounts with a Federal Reserve Bank. A Federal Reserve Bank’s book-entry records will reflect Holders’ aggregate holdings of a Regular Class by account.

If a Series includes one or more Retail Classes, each such Class will be represented by one or more certificates registered in the name of the Depository or its nominee, unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement. The Depository will maintain each such Class through its book-entry facilities.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Residual Classes will be issued only in certificated form in minimum original principal (or minimum original notional principal) amounts of \$1,000 and additional increments of \$1 or, in the case of a Residual Class without an original principal (or original notional principal) amount, in minimum percentage interests of 1% in the residual interest in the related REMIC Pool. Residual Classes will be transferable and exchangeable at the offices of the Registrar. A service charge may be imposed for any exchange or registration of transfer of an interest in a Residual Class, and Freddie Mac may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge.

The term “Holders” means (i) in the case of a Regular Class other than a Retail Class, the entities that appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as holders of that Class, (ii) in the case

of a Retail Class, the Depository or its nominee and (iii) in the case of a Residual Class, the entities or individuals that appear on the records of the Registrar as the registered holders of that Class.

A Holder of a Multiclass PC is not necessarily the beneficial owner of such Multiclass PC. Beneficial owners ordinarily will hold Regular Classes, and may hold Residual Classes, through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. For example, an investor may hold an interest in a Regular Class through a brokerage firm which, in turn, holds such interest through an entity eligible to maintain book-entry accounts with a Federal Reserve Bank. In that case, the beneficial owner of such interest would be the investor 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 also the beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC, 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 customers. The rights of the beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC with respect to Freddie Mac and (in the case of a Regular Class maintained on the Federal Reserve Banks' book-entry system) a Federal Reserve Bank may be exercised only through the Holder of the Multiclass PC. Neither Freddie Mac nor any Federal Reserve Bank will have a direct obligation to a beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC that is not also the Holder of the Multiclass PC. A Federal Reserve Bank will act only upon the instructions of the Holder in recording transfers of a Regular Class maintained on the Federal Reserve Banks' book-entry system.

A Federal Reserve Bank will credit payments to Holders on each applicable Payment Date. Holders of a Regular Class on the books and records of a Federal Reserve Bank on the applicable Record Date will be entitled to any payments on the Regular Class made on the related Payment Date. The Multiclass PC Agreement provides that in the event of a principal or interest payment error, Freddie Mac in its sole discretion either may request a Federal Reserve Bank to correct such error or may effect corrections by the adjustment of payments to be made on future Payment Dates.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, payments on a Retail Class will be made by the Registrar to the Depository in immediately available funds. The Depository will be responsible for crediting the payment to the accounts of the appropriate Depository participants in accordance with the Depository's normal procedures. Each Depository participant and each other financial intermediary will be responsible for remitting payments to the beneficial owners of the Retail Class that it represents.

Payments on a Residual Class will be made by check mailed by the Registrar to the addresses of the Holders, as they appear on the register maintained by the Registrar, or, if specified in the related Supplement, by wire transfer to such Holders, in either case not later than the applicable Payment Date. However, a Holder will receive (i) the final payment of principal, if any, on a Residual Class only upon presentation of the Holder's certificate to the Registrar for notation of such payment and (ii) the final payment on a Residual Class only upon presentation and surrender of the Holder's certificate to the Registrar.

REMIC Pool Assets

Each REMIC Pool will include any one or more of the following types of securities:

- (i) Freddie Mac Mortgage Participation Certificates, which may be:
 - "Gold PCs," for which the period from the first day of their month of issuance to their initial Payment Date is approximately 45 days;
 - "Original PCs," for which the period from the first day of their month of issuance to their initial Payment Date is approximately 75 days; or
 - "ARM PCs," which are Freddie Mac Adjustable Rate Mortgage Participation Certificates.

- (ii) Freddie Mac Giant Mortgage Participation Certificates, which may be:
- “Gold Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified Gold PCs and, in some cases, other Gold Giant PCs;
 - “Original Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified Original PCs and, in some cases, other Original Giant PCs; or
 - “ARM Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified ARM PCs.
- (iii) Securities representing the “regular interests” in a REMIC, including, in the case of an Upper-Tier REMIC Pool, the Mortgage Securities representing “regular interests” in the related Lower-Tier REMIC Pool.
- (iv) Debt obligations (“Funding Notes”) representing “regular interests” in a REMIC, which Funding Notes are secured by PCs and provide for the receipt by Freddie Mac of payments on such PCs in amounts needed to amortize the principal amounts of, and pay accrued interest on, such Funding Notes.
- (v) Any other types of securities which are eligible for inclusion in a REMIC and whose payments are derived from PCs.

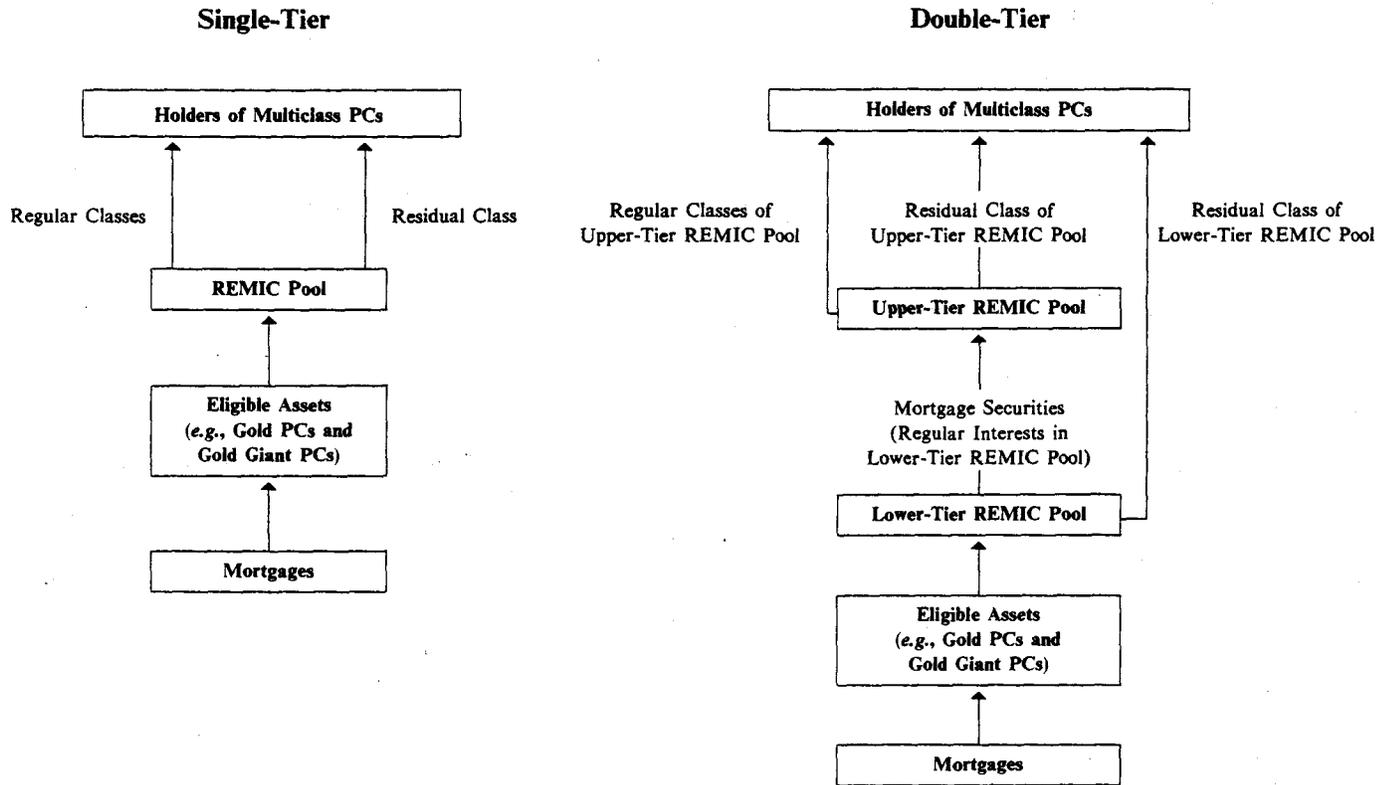
Each REMIC Pool may also include cash or other eligible assets. The Supplement relating to each Series will contain more specific information regarding the assets of the REMIC Pool or Pools for such Series.

Freddie Mac may, under certain circumstances, substitute other eligible assets for those originally included in a REMIC Pool. Freddie Mac will make any such substitution in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in effect at the time of substitution and only upon receipt of an opinion of counsel that such substitution will not cause such REMIC Pool to fail to be classified as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. The initial rate of principal payments on the Multiclass PCs of the related Series may be faster or slower than if the applicable REMIC Pool had originally included the substitute assets.

In the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, some of the PCs may be “Converted Gold PCs” as described in the applicable PC Offering Circular, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement. In their initial months after conversion from Original PCs into Gold PCs, Converted Gold PCs may exhibit slightly different principal payment behavior than would otherwise identical Gold PCs that are originally issued as such.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, up to 10% of the PCs in any REMIC Pool may have pool numbers or legends denoting that the underlying Mortgages include any one of the following: “Relocation Mortgages,” “Cooperative Share Mortgages,” “Extended Buydown Mortgages,” “Biweekly Mortgages” or Mortgages that are assumable by a creditworthy transferee upon transfer of the mortgaged property; but such PCs, in the aggregate, may not constitute more than 15% of the PCs by principal amount. The applicable PC Offering Circulars describe these types of Mortgages and the characteristics that distinguish them from other Mortgages.

The following diagrams illustrate the structures for typical Single-Tier and Double-Tier Series. Any particular Series may have a different structure, as described in the related Supplement.



Class Factors

On or about the first (or, if so provided in the related Supplement, the seventh) business day of each month, Freddie Mac will publish the Class Factor for each Class of outstanding Multiclass PCs having a principal amount. The Class Factor for any month will be a truncated seven-digit decimal which, when multiplied by the original principal amount of that Class, will equal its remaining principal amount, after giving effect to any payment of (or addition to) principal to be made on the Payment Date in the following month or, in the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs or Gold Giant PCs, in the same month. Freddie Mac will also publish a Class Factor for each Interest Only Class having a notional principal amount. Such a Class Factor will reflect the remaining notional principal amount of the Interest Only Class in an analogous manner.

Payments of Interest

Unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement, interest will accrue on each Regular Class during each applicable Accrual Period at the applicable Class Coupon specified in or determined as specified in that Supplement. Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on a Class other than an Accrual Class will be paid on the Payment Dates specified in the related Supplement. Interest accrued on an Accrual Class will be payable only to the extent provided in the related Supplement, and the amount of any interest accrued and not paid will be added to the principal amount of that Class. Any accrued interest so added will accrue interest.

Unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement, interest in respect of each Residual Class will be paid on each Payment Date either (i) at the applicable Class Coupon or (ii) in an amount equal to the amount received as interest payments on the PCs or other securities in the related REMIC Pool on that Payment Date, less the aggregate amount of interest payable on (or added to the principal amount of) the related Regular Classes on that Payment Date.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, the Accrual Period relating to any Payment Date will be:

- for Fixed Rate and Delay Classes in a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the calendar month preceding the month of the Payment Date;
- for Fixed Rate and Delay Classes in a Series backed by PCs other than Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the period from the 15th of the second month preceding the month of the Payment Date to the 15th of the month preceding the month of the Payment Date; or
- for Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes that are not Delay Classes, the period from the 15th of the month preceding the month of the Payment Date to the 15th of the month of the Payment Date.

Interest Rate Indices

Unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement, each Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Class will bear interest during each Accrual Period for such Class by reference to one of the following indices: (i) "LIBOR," the arithmetic mean of the London interbank offered quotations for Eurodollar deposits with a maturity of one month, three months, one year or some other maturity, as specified in the related Supplement; (ii) "COFI," the weighted average cost of funds for member savings institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District; (iii) a "Treasury Index," the auction average (investment) yield on three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills or the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one, three, five, seven or ten years or to some other constant maturity, in each case as specified in the related Supplement; or (iv) the "Prime Rate," the prime lending rate of major banks as published in *The Wall Street Journal*. Classes bearing interest by reference to these indices are called "LIBOR Classes," "COFI Classes," "Treasury Index Classes" and "Prime Rate Classes," respectively.

Absent manifest error, Freddie Mac's determination of the applicable interest rate index levels and its calculation of the Class Coupons of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes for each Accrual Period will be final and binding. Investors can get the rates for the current and preceding Accrual Periods by writing or calling Freddie Mac's Investor Inquiry Department at the address or phone numbers shown on page 6.

Determination of LIBOR

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac will calculate the Class Coupons of LIBOR Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the second business day before the Accrual Period begins (a "Floating Rate Adjustment Date"). On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac will determine the applicable LIBOR on the basis of the offered quotations of the Reference Banks (as defined below), as such quotations are provided to Freddie Mac as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date. For this purpose, "business day" means a day on which banks are open for dealing in foreign currency and exchange in London, New York City and Washington, D.C.; "Reference Banks" means four leading banks engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market (i) with an established place of business in London, (ii) whose quotations appear on the Reuters Screen LIBO Page on the Floating Rate Adjustment Date in question and (iii) which have been designated as such by Freddie Mac and are able and willing to provide such quotations to Freddie Mac on each Floating Rate Adjustment Date; and "Reuters Screen LIBO Page" means the display designated as page "LIBO" on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or such other page as may replace the LIBO page on that service for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered quotations of major banks). If any Reference Bank designated by Freddie Mac should be removed from the Reuters Screen LIBO Page or in any other way fails to meet the qualifications of a Reference Bank, Freddie Mac may, in its sole discretion, designate an alternative Reference Bank.

On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac will determine LIBOR for the next Accrual Period as follows:

(i) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date two or more of the Reference Banks provide offered quotations of the applicable maturity, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations (rounding such arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%).

(ii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides such offered quotations, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be whichever is the higher of (x) LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date or (y) the Reserve Interest Rate. The "Reserve Interest Rate" will be the rate per annum which Freddie Mac determines to be either (A) the arithmetic mean (rounding such arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%) of the Eurodollar lending rates of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by Freddie Mac are quoting, on the relevant Floating Rate Adjustment Date, to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market or (B) in the event that Freddie Mac can determine no such arithmetic mean, the lowest Eurodollar lending rate of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by Freddie Mac are quoting on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date to leading European banks.

(iii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date Freddie Mac is required but is unable to determine the Reserve Interest Rate in the manner provided in paragraph (ii) above, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period will be LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date, or, in the case of the first Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the level of LIBOR used to calculate the initial Class Coupon of the particular LIBOR Class.

Tables 1 through 3 below show historical values for One-Month, Three-Month and One-Year LIBOR, respectively, as published in *The Wall Street Journal* on the first business day of each month for the period indicated. The Tables do not purport to be representative of subsequent levels of LIBOR or of LIBOR determined as described above. No assurance can be given as to any subsequent levels.

Table 1

Historical Values of One-Month LIBOR

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	* %	9.1875%	8.5000%	7.6250%	4.3125%	3.3125%
February	*	9.2500	8.3125	6.9375	4.1875	3.1250
March	*	10.0625	8.3750	7.0000	4.2500	3.1875
April	6.8125	10.0625	8.3750	6.3750	4.2500	3.1875
May	7.1250	9.8750	8.2500	6.0625	3.9375	3.1250
June	7.6250	9.6875	8.3125	5.9375	4.0000	3.2500
July	7.8125	9.4375	8.3125	6.0625	3.9375	3.1875
August	8.1250	8.6875	8.0000	5.9375	3.3750	3.1875
September	8.3750	9.0000	8.0625	5.4375	3.5000	3.1875
October	8.3750	9.1250	8.2500	5.1250	3.1875	
November	8.3750	8.7500	7.9375	5.1875	3.2500	
December	9.5625	8.8125	8.8750	4.3125	4.2500	

* A One-Month LIBOR value was not published in *The Wall Street Journal* on the first business day of each of these months.

Table 2**Historical Values of Three-Month LIBOR**

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	7.4375%	9.3125%	8.3750%	7.5625%	4.1875%	3.4375%
February	6.3125	9.3750	8.3750	7.0625	4.2500	3.2500
March	6.8750	10.3125	8.3750	6.8750	4.2500	3.2500
April	6.9375	10.3125	8.5000	6.3750	4.3750	3.2500
May	7.3125	9.9375	8.6875	6.1875	4.0625	3.1875
June	7.7500	9.5625	8.3750	6.0625	4.0625	3.3750
July	7.9375	9.3125	8.3750	6.1875	3.9375	3.3125
August	8.4375	8.6250	7.9375	6.0625	3.4375	3.3125
September	8.5625	9.0000	8.0625	5.6875	3.5000	3.2500
October	8.6875	9.1875	8.3125	5.6250	3.2500	
November	8.6250	8.6875	8.0625	5.2500	3.5625	
December	9.3125	8.5000	8.4375	5.0000	4.0000	

Table 3**Historical Values of One-Year LIBOR**

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	7.8750%	9.6250%	8.2500%	7.5625%	4.3125%	4.0625%
February	7.3750	9.7500	8.6875	7.2500	4.6875	3.6875
March	7.2500	10.7500	8.6875	7.0625	4.7500	3.6250
April	7.5625	11.0625	8.9375	7.0000	5.0625	3.6250
May	8.0000	10.0625	9.2500	6.7500	4.6875	3.5000
June	8.5000	9.5000	8.7500	6.6250	4.6250	3.8750
July	8.3750	9.0000	8.4375	7.0000	4.3125	3.7500
August	8.8750	8.2500	8.0000	6.6250	3.8750	3.7500
September	9.1875	8.9375	8.2500	6.0625	3.7500	3.5625
October	8.9375	9.0625	8.4375	5.7500	3.7500	
November	8.7500	8.4375	8.1250	5.3750	3.8750	
December	9.3750	8.2500	8.1250	5.0000	4.3125	

Determination of COFI

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac will calculate the Class Coupons of COFI Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the related Floating Rate Adjustment Date (for Classes that are not also Delay Classes) or on the second business day of such Accrual Period (for Delay Classes), by reference to COFI as published most recently by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the "FHLB of San Francisco"). COFI is currently published by the FHLB of San Francisco on or about its last working day of each month and is designed to represent the monthly weighted average cost of funds for savings institutions in the Eleventh District (which consists of Arizona, California and Nevada) for the month prior to the month of publication. COFI is computed by the FHLB of San Francisco for each month by dividing the cost of funds (interest paid during the month by Eleventh District savings institutions on savings, advances and other borrowings) by the average of the total amount of these funds outstanding at the end of that month and the prior month and annualizing and adjusting the result to reflect the actual number of days in the particular month. If necessary, before these calculations are made, the FHLB of San Francisco adjusts the component figures to neutralize the effect of events such as member institutions leaving the Eleventh

District or acquiring institutions outside the Eleventh District. COFI has been reported each month since August 1981.

COFI is intended to reflect the interest costs paid on all types of funds held by Eleventh District member savings associations and savings banks. COFI is weighted to reflect the relative amount of each type of funds held at the end of the relevant month. There are three major components of funds of Eleventh District member institutions: (i) savings deposits, (ii) Federal Home Loan Bank advances and (iii) all other borrowings, such as reverse repurchase agreements and mortgage-backed bonds. Unlike most other interest rate measures, COFI does not necessarily reflect current market rates, since the component funds represent a variety of terms to maturity whose costs may react in different ways to changing conditions. The FHLB of San Francisco periodically prepares percentage breakdowns of the types of funds held by Eleventh District member institutions. Such breakdowns can be obtained from the FHLB of San Francisco.

A number of factors affect the performance of COFI which may cause it to move in a manner different from indices tied to specific interest rates, such as LIBOR or any Treasury Index. Because of the various terms to maturity of the liabilities upon which COFI is based, COFI may not necessarily reflect the average prevailing market interest rates on new liabilities of similar maturities. Additionally, COFI may not necessarily move in the same direction as market interest rates at all times, since as longer term deposits or borrowings mature and are renewed at prevailing market interest rates, COFI is influenced by the differential between the prior and the new rates on those deposits or borrowings. Moreover, as stated above, COFI is designed to represent the average cost of funds for Eleventh District savings institutions for the month prior to the month in which COFI is published. Because COFI is based on a regional and not a national cost of funds, it may not behave as would a nationally based index. In addition, the movement of COFI, as compared to other indices tied to specific interest rates, may be affected by changes instituted by the FHLB of San Francisco in the method used to calculate COFI. Investors can order an informational brochure explaining COFI by writing or calling the FHLB of San Francisco's Marketing Department, P.O. Box 7948, San Francisco, California 94120, phone 415/616-2610. The current level of COFI can be obtained by calling the FHLB of San Francisco at 415/616-2600.

Table 4 below shows historical values for COFI as published for each month for the period indicated. Table 4 does not purport to be representative of subsequent levels of COFI. No assurance can be given as to any subsequent levels.

Table 4
Historical Values of COFI

<u>Month to which COFI applies</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	7.615%	8.125%	8.369%	7.858%	6.002%	4.360%
February	7.647	8.346	8.403	7.848	5.800	4.333
March	7.509	8.423	8.258	7.654	5.611	4.245
April	7.519	8.648	8.211	7.501	5.427	4.171
May	7.497	8.797	8.171	7.329	5.290	4.103
June	7.618	8.923	8.086	7.155	5.258	4.050
July	7.593	8.844	8.109	6.998	5.069	3.998
August	7.659	8.763	8.075	6.845	4.874	
September	7.847	8.807	8.091	6.714	4.805	
October	7.828	8.643	8.050	6.566	4.597	
November	7.914	8.595	8.044	6.414	4.508	
December	8.022	8.476	7.963	6.245	4.432	

The failure by the FHLB of San Francisco to publish COFI for a period of 65 calendar days will constitute an "Alternative Rate Event." Upon the occurrence of an Alternative Rate Event, Freddie Mac will calculate the Class Coupons of the COFI Classes for the subsequent Accrual Periods by using, in place of COFI, (i) the replacement index, if any, published or designated by the FHLB of San Francisco or (ii) if no replacement index is so published or designated, an alternative index selected by Freddie Mac that has performed, or that Freddie Mac expects to perform, in a manner substantially similar to COFI. At the time an alternative index is first selected by Freddie Mac, Freddie Mac will determine the average number of basis points, if any, by which the alternative index differed from COFI for such period as Freddie Mac, in its sole discretion, reasonably determines to reflect fairly the long-term difference between COFI and the alternative index, and will adjust the alternative index by such average. Freddie Mac will select a particular index as the alternative index only if it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such index will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the occurrence of an Alternative Rate Event, the FHLB of San Francisco resumes publication of COFI, the Class Coupons of the COFI Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period will be calculated by reference to COFI.

Determination of the Treasury Index

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac will calculate the Class Coupons of Treasury Index Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the fourth Business Day before the Accrual Period begins (an "Index Adjustment Date"). On each Index Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac will determine the applicable Treasury Index, which will be either (i) the auction average (investment) yield, expressed as a per annum rate, on three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills or (ii) the weekly average yield, expressed as a per annum rate, on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one, three, five, seven or ten years or to some other constant maturity (as specified in the applicable Supplement), in each case as published by the Federal Reserve Board in the most recent edition of Federal Reserve Board Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) that is available to Freddie Mac. Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) is published on Monday or Tuesday of each week. Investors can order it from the Publications Department at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 21st and C Streets, N.W., M.S. 138, Washington, D.C. 20551. Freddie Mac considers a new value for the Treasury Index to have been made available on the day following the date it is released by the Federal Reserve Board.

The applicable auction average (investment) yield for a given week is the yield resulting from the auction of three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills held the preceding week.

The weekly average yield reflects the average yields of the five calendar days ending on Friday of the previous week. Yields on Treasury securities at "constant maturity" are estimated from the Treasury's daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity, is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations reported by five leading U.S. Government securities dealers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This method permits estimation of the yield for a given maturity even if no security with that exact maturity is outstanding.

In the event that the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable, Freddie Mac will designate a new index based upon comparable information and methodology. Freddie Mac will select a particular index as the alternative index only if it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such alternative index will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable, it again becomes available, the Class Coupons for the related Treasury Index Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period will be calculated by reference to the applicable Treasury Index.

Tables 5 through 11 below show historical values for the Three-Month, Six-Month, One-Year, Three-Year, Five-Year, Seven-Year and Ten-Year Treasury Indices, respectively, for the period indicated. The figure shown in each Table for each month represents the value of the applicable Treasury Index for the week ending on the last Friday of that month. The Tables do not purport to be representative of subsequent levels of the Treasury Indices. No assurance can be given as to any subsequent levels.

Table 5

Historical Values of the Three-Month Treasury Index

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	6.04%	8.55%	7.92%	6.32%	3.94%	3.04%
February	5.82	8.82	8.07	6.11	4.07	3.02
March	5.93	9.44	8.12	6.05	4.18	3.00
April	6.09	8.98	8.05	5.87	3.78	2.94
May	6.53	8.62	8.00	5.63	3.84	3.12
June	6.71	8.35	8.05	5.75	3.76	3.17
July	7.10	8.37	7.74	5.78	3.25	3.17
August	7.42	8.27	7.74	5.57	3.21	3.09
September	7.47	7.98	7.56	5.33	2.97	
October	7.70	7.77	7.44	5.19	3.04	
November	8.24	7.86	7.24	4.56	3.34	
December	8.51	8.04	6.72	3.85	3.23	

Table 6

Historical Values of the Six-Month Treasury Index

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	6.50%	8.79%	7.99%	6.50%	4.08%	3.18%
February	6.11	9.00	8.20	6.18	4.24	3.15
March	6.23	9.69	8.26	6.12	4.43	3.14
April	6.58	9.25	8.35	6.06	3.99	3.04
May	7.04	8.82	8.22	5.91	4.03	3.29
June	7.17	8.21	8.09	6.03	3.90	3.29
July	7.45	8.16	7.79	5.99	3.37	3.34
August	7.92	8.29	7.88	5.72	3.34	3.21
September	7.88	8.22	7.72	5.46	3.01	
October	7.95	7.90	7.53	5.33	3.32	
November	8.43	7.79	7.31	4.68	3.56	
December	8.82	8.06	6.89	3.99	3.42	

Table 7**Historical Values of the One-Year Treasury Index**

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	6.77%	8.97%	8.01%	6.58%	4.23%	3.41%
February	6.63	9.41	8.19	6.30	4.41	3.31
March	6.77	9.71	8.34	6.34	4.64	3.30
April	7.07	9.22	8.57	6.25	4.32	3.25
May	7.58	8.86	8.22	6.13	4.27	3.55
June	7.53	8.28	8.13	6.36	4.14	3.53
July	7.85	7.86	7.85	6.29	3.57	3.57
August	8.28	8.36	7.85	5.74	3.52	3.37
September	8.18	8.38	7.79	5.50	3.16	
October	8.13	7.81	7.50	5.39	3.50	
November	8.71	7.64	7.30	4.74	3.76	
December	9.07	7.80	6.95	4.17	3.64	

Table 8**Historical Values of the Three-Year Treasury Index**

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	7.63%	9.11%	8.28%	7.35%	5.65%	4.78%
February	7.35	9.42	8.49	7.12	5.86	4.38
March	7.60	9.74	8.63	7.36	6.26	4.39
April	7.92	9.26	9.02	7.25	6.02	4.30
May	8.40	8.82	8.58	7.07	5.83	4.60
June	8.26	8.20	8.42	7.42	5.49	4.50
July	8.56	7.77	8.21	7.35	4.80	4.54
August	8.89	8.33	8.33	6.70	4.79	4.22
September	8.62	8.42	8.33	6.38	4.44	
October	8.42	7.86	7.99	6.30	4.93	
November	8.94	7.69	7.68	5.81	5.24	
December	9.20	7.90	7.49	5.17	5.14	

Table 9**Historical Values of the Five-Year Treasury Index**

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	7.91%	9.04%	8.27%	7.66%	6.41%	5.66%
February	7.70	9.43	8.53	7.51	6.70	5.21
March	7.95	9.61	8.57	7.79	7.00	5.20
April	8.27	9.16	9.01	7.74	6.89	5.14
May	8.73	8.73	8.64	7.66	6.70	5.36
June	8.52	8.13	8.45	7.96	6.40	5.18
July	8.74	7.75	8.30	7.87	5.70	5.21
August	9.06	8.26	8.56	7.35	5.69	4.87
September	8.73	8.32	8.58	7.04	5.46	
October	8.47	7.83	8.24	6.96	5.85	
November	8.99	7.75	7.93	6.54	6.12	
December	9.18	7.88	7.79	6.00	6.03	

Table 10

Historical Values of the Seven-Year Treasury Index

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	8.19%	9.02%	8.33%	7.92%	6.88%	6.08%
February	8.00	9.38	8.60	7.76	7.04	5.64
March	8.31	9.47	8.62	8.01	7.29	5.67
April	8.60	9.13	9.04	7.96	7.24	5.60
May	9.04	8.67	8.70	7.92	7.07	5.78
June	8.80	8.16	8.55	8.20	6.82	5.56
July	8.97	7.86	8.43	8.11	6.17	5.56
August	9.24	8.27	8.79	7.68	6.23	5.18
September	8.90	8.37	8.85	7.37	6.04	
October	8.66	7.90	8.50	7.34	6.34	
November	9.05	7.81	8.20	7.03	6.52	
December	9.22	7.99	8.08	6.51	6.39	

Table 11

Historical Values of the Ten-Year Treasury Index

<u>Month</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	8.39%	8.97%	8.36%	8.04%	7.25%	6.46%
February	8.20	9.31	8.58	7.86	7.37	6.02
March	8.48	9.37	8.56	8.10	7.56	5.98
April	8.82	9.09	9.02	8.09	7.58	6.01
May	9.22	8.63	8.66	8.06	7.40	6.14
June	8.94	8.14	8.51	8.31	7.20	5.89
July	9.12	7.97	8.48	8.25	6.67	5.88
August	9.36	8.23	8.88	7.84	6.67	5.51
September	8.99	8.31	8.96	7.55	6.47	
October	8.77	7.89	8.64	7.66	6.78	
November	9.10	7.83	8.29	7.42	6.86	
December	9.17	7.93	8.15	6.86	6.68	

Determination of the Prime Rate

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, on each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac will calculate the Class Coupons of Prime Rate Classes for the next Accrual Period by reference to the rate published as the "Prime Rate" in the "Money Rates" section or other comparable section of *The Wall Street Journal* on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date. The rate published in *The Wall Street Journal* currently represents the rate posted by 75% of the 30 largest commercial banks in the United States. In the event 75% of the largest banks do not post the same rate, and *The Wall Street Journal* publishes a prime rate range, then the average of that range, as determined by Freddie Mac, will be the Prime Rate. In the event *The Wall Street Journal* no longer publishes a "Prime Rate" entry, Freddie Mac will designate a new methodology for determining the Prime Rate based on comparable data. Freddie Mac will select a particular methodology as the alternative methodology only if it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such methodology will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes.

If at any time after the Prime Rate becomes unavailable in *The Wall Street Journal*, it again becomes available, the Class Coupons for the Prime Rate Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period will be calculated by reference to the Prime Rate published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Table 12 below shows historical values for the Prime Rate as published in *The Wall Street Journal* on the first business day of each month for the period indicated. Table 12 does not purport to be representative of subsequent levels of the Prime Rate. No assurance can be given as to any subsequent levels.

Table 12
Historical Values of the Prime Rate

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	8.75%	10.50%	10.50%	9.50 - 10.00%	6.50%	6.00%
February	8.75	10.50	10.00	9.50	6.50	6.00
March	8.50	11.50	10.00	8.75 - 9.00	6.50	6.00
April	8.50	11.50	10.00	8.75 - 9.00	6.50	6.00
May	8.50	11.50	10.00	9.00	6.50	6.00
June	9.00	11.50	10.00	8.50	6.50	6.00
July	9.00	11.00	10.00	8.50	6.50	6.00
August	9.50	10.50	10.00	8.50	6.00	6.00
September	10.00	10.50	10.00	8.50	6.00	6.00
October	10.00	10.50	10.00	8.00	6.00	
November	10.00	10.50	10.00	8.00	6.00	
December	10.50	10.50	10.00	7.50	6.00	

Payments of Principal

On each Payment Date for a Series of Multiclass PCs, Freddie Mac will pay principal in the manner described in the related Supplement to the Holders of each Class on which principal is then due.

Unless otherwise provided in the related Supplement, the total amount of principal required to be paid on the Classes of any Series on a Payment Date will equal the sum of (i) the interest, if any, that has accrued on any Accrual Classes of that Series during the applicable interest accrual period and that is not payable as interest on such Payment Date and (ii) the amount of principal payments required to be made on that Payment Date on the underlying PCs.

Subject to any allocation procedures that may apply in the case of Retail Classes, the Holders of Multiclass PCs of any Class entitled to receive principal payments on any Payment Date will receive such payments on a pro rata basis.

Residual Classes

Holders of each Residual Class will be entitled to receive (i) on each Payment Date, any payments of principal and interest specified in the related Supplement and (ii) the proceeds of the remaining assets, if any, of the related REMIC Pool after the principal amounts of all Classes issued in respect of such REMIC Pool have been paid in full.

Residual Classes will be subject to certain transfer restrictions, including certain restrictions on the ownership of such Classes by foreign persons. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Transfers of Residual Class PCs."

Freddie Mac will furnish Holders of Residual Classes the information it deems necessary or appropriate to enable them to prepare any reports required under the Internal Revenue Code or applicable Treasury regulations. Freddie Mac does not intend to hold any Residual Class for its account, and applicable law may not permit Freddie Mac to perform tax administrative functions for the REMIC Pools. Accordingly, the Holders of a Residual Class may have certain tax administrative obligations (for which Freddie Mac will act as attorney-in-fact and agent). See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences."

Guarantees

Freddie Mac guarantees to each Holder of a Multiclass PC (i) the timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon or as otherwise described in the applicable Supplement and (ii) the payment of the principal amount of the Holder's Multiclass PC, as described in the applicable Supplement.

Freddie Mac also guarantees the payment of interest and principal on all PCs, as follows:

Gold PCs: Freddie Mac guarantees to each holder the timely payment of (i) interest at the applicable PC interest rate on the principal balance of the holder's Gold PC, reflecting the holder's pro rata share of the principal balance of the related Mortgages on Freddie Mac's records, as calculated by Freddie Mac under the "Pool Factor Method" described in the applicable PC Offering Circular and (ii) the "Monthly Principal Reduction" (as defined in the applicable PC Offering Circular) due on such Mortgages as calculated by Freddie Mac (subject to applicable adjustments), to the extent of such holder's pro rata share of the principal balance of such Mortgages. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each holder of a Gold PC the ultimate collection of all principal of the related Mortgages, without offset or deduction, not later than the Payment Date in the month of the Final Payment Date of such Gold PC. See the discussion of Freddie Mac's guarantees of Gold PCs in the applicable PC Offering Circular.

Original PCs and ARM PCs: Freddie Mac guarantees to each holder the timely payment of interest at the applicable PC interest rate on the principal balance of the holder's PC, reflecting the holder's pro rata share of the principal balance of the related Mortgages on Freddie Mac's records, as calculated by Freddie Mac under the Pool Factor Method. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each such holder the ultimate collection of all principal of the related Mortgages, without offset or deduction. With respect to certain Original PCs, in addition to Freddie Mac's other guarantees, Freddie Mac guarantees to each Holder the timely payment of monthly principal scheduled to be paid under the amortization schedule applicable to each Mortgage, as reported by the servicer; few, if any, such Original PCs are expected to be included in any REMIC Pool.

Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs: Freddie Mac guarantees to each holder (i) the timely payment of interest at the applicable Giant PC interest rate, (ii) the payment of the principal amount of such Gold Giant PC, Original Giant PC or ARM Giant PC as payments are made on the underlying PCs and (iii) in the case of a Gold Giant PC, the reduction of the entire principal amount outstanding by the Payment Date occurring in the month of the Final Payment Date of such Gold Giant PC. See the discussion of Freddie Mac's guarantees of Gold Giant PCs, Original Giant PCs and ARM Giant PCs in the Giant PC Offering Circular.

Currently, Freddie Mac may pay the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate collection of principal on Gold PCs, Original PCs or ARM PCs at any time after default on an underlying Mortgage, but not later than 30 days after the latest of: (i) foreclosure sale of the mortgaged property, (ii) if applicable, payment of an insurance claim by the Federal Housing Administration or other Mortgage insurer or payment of a guaranty claim by the Department of Veterans Affairs or other Mortgage guarantor or (iii) the expiration of any right of redemption that the borrower may have; and in no event later than one year after an outstanding demand has been made upon the borrower for accelerated payment of principal or for payment of the principal due at maturity. See the discussion of Freddie Mac's guarantees of Gold PCs, Original PCs and ARM PCs in the applicable PC Offering Circulars.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF FREDDIE MAC UNDER ITS GUARANTEES OF MULTICLASS PCs AND PCs ARE OBLIGATIONS OF FREDDIE MAC ONLY. MULTICLASS PCs AND PCs, INCLUDING ANY INTEREST THEREON, ARE NOT GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES AND DO NOT CONSTITUTE DEBTS OR OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES OTHER THAN FREDDIE MAC.

Optional Redemption

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Supplement, Freddie Mac may at its option redeem the outstanding Classes of each Series (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, the outstanding Lower-Tier Classes) in whole, but not in part, on any Payment Date when the aggregate outstanding principal amount of such Classes, after giving effect to principal payments to be made on such Payment Date, would be less than 1% of the aggregate original principal amount of such Classes. Freddie Mac will give notice of any optional redemption to the Holders of outstanding Classes of Multiclass PCs not less than 30 or more than 60 days before the date of redemption. Any optional redemption will be at a redemption price equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount of the Classes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest for the Accrual Period relating to the applicable Payment Date.

In order to effect an optional redemption, Freddie Mac will liquidate all of the PCs in the REMIC Pool (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool) at fair market value as determined by Freddie Mac, and apply the net proceeds of liquidation (together with funds contributed by Freddie Mac if the net proceeds are insufficient) to pay the redemption price. Upon any redemption of Lower-Tier Classes in a Double-Tier Series, the redemption price of the Mortgage Securities will be applied as principal and interest on the outstanding Upper-Tier Classes, resulting in the retirement of those Classes. Following any redemption, any remaining proceeds from the liquidation of the PCs in the REMIC Pool (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool), net of liquidation expenses, will be distributed pro rata to the Holders of the related Residual Class upon surrender of their certificates to the Registrar.

All decisions as to the making of an optional redemption, including the timing of any optional redemption, will be at Freddie Mac's sole discretion. Freddie Mac will be under no obligation to any Holder to make an optional redemption, even if redemption would be in the Holder's interest. PCs are not subject to redemption by Freddie Mac.

Prepayment Considerations

The rate of principal payments on the PCs underlying each Series of Multiclass PCs, and therefore of payments on such Multiclass PCs, will depend primarily on the rate of principal payments on the underlying Mortgages. Mortgage principal payments may be in the form of scheduled amortization or partial or full prepayments. ("Prepayments" include prepayments by the borrower, liquidations resulting from default, casualty or condemnation and payments made by Freddie Mac pursuant to its guarantee of ultimate collection of principal on the PCs). The Mortgages are subject to prepayment at any time without penalty. In general, when prevailing mortgage interest rates decline significantly below the interest rates on the underlying Mortgages, the prepayment rate on the Mortgages is likely to increase, although a number of other factors also may influence the prepayment rate. See the discussions of the weighted average lives and payment behavior in the applicable PC and Giant PC Offering Circulars.

Acceleration of mortgage payments as a result of transfers of mortgaged properties is an important factor affecting prepayment rates. The Mortgages underlying PCs (other than ARM PCs and ARM Giant PCs) generally provide that, in the event of the transfer or prospective transfer of the underlying mortgaged property, the full unpaid principal balance is due and payable at the option of the holder. Freddie Mac, in most cases, requires mortgage servicers to enforce such "due-on-transfer" provisions where permitted by applicable law. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable PC or Giant PC Offering Circular, all of the Mortgages underlying ARM PCs and ARM Giant PCs provide by their terms that, in the event of the transfer of the underlying mortgaged property, such Mortgages are assumable by a creditworthy transferee. If, however, a "due-on-transfer" provision can be exercised under the terms of such a Mortgage, Freddie Mac requires servicers to enforce that provision. See the discussion of mortgage purchase and servicing standards and, in particular, the discussion of assumption and due-on-transfer policies in the applicable PC Offering Circulars relating to ARM PCs.

Final Payment Dates and Weighted Average Lives

The Final Payment Date for each Class in a Series is the latest date by which it will be retired. Freddie Mac will calculate each Final Payment Date on the basis of highly conservative assumptions, and the actual retirement of any Class may occur earlier than its Final Payment Date.

The weighted average life of a security refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of its issuance until each dollar of principal has been repaid to the investor. The weighted average lives of the Classes of each Series will depend primarily on the rate at which principal is paid on the underlying Mortgages. The Supplement for each Series of Multiclass PCs will contain a table showing, for each Class having a principal amount, (i) the percentages of their original principal amounts that would be outstanding after specified Payment Dates and (ii) their corresponding weighted average lives. Freddie Mac will prepare this table based on assumptions specified in such Supplement. In each case, Freddie Mac will calculate the weighted average life by (a) multiplying the assumed net reduction, if any, of the principal amount on each Payment Date by the number of years from the date of issuance to such Payment Date, (b) summing the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal amount.

THE MULTICLASS PC AGREEMENT

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Multiclass PC Agreement not otherwise summarized in this Offering Circular. This summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the more complete provisions of the Multiclass PC Agreement and any applicable PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement.

Transfer of Assets to REMIC Pool

The assets in each REMIC Pool will be identified to that Pool. The PCs in any REMIC Pool will be held in Freddie Mac's name on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank. Other assets will be held by Freddie Mac or its custodian or other agent for the benefit of the Holders of each related Series of Multiclass PCs pursuant to the Multiclass PC Agreement. Freddie Mac has the limited right to substitute PCs for PCs of the same type originally placed in a REMIC Pool.

Certain Matters Regarding Freddie Mac

The Multiclass PC Agreement provides that neither Freddie Mac nor any director, officer, employee or agent of Freddie Mac will be under any liability to the Holders for any action taken, or for refraining from the taking of any action, in good faith pursuant to the Multiclass PC Agreement or for errors in judgment. However, neither Freddie Mac nor any such person will 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.

In addition, the Multiclass PC Agreement provides that Freddie Mac is not under any obligation to appear in, prosecute, or defend any legal action that is not incidental to its responsibilities under the Multiclass PC Agreement and that in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability. However, Freddie Mac may in its discretion undertake any such legal action that it may deem necessary or desirable in the interests of the Holders. In such event, the legal expenses and costs of such action will be expenses and costs of Freddie Mac.

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

Voting Under Any PC or Giant PC Agreement

To the extent set forth in each PC Agreement and the Giant PC Agreement, the record holders of PCs representing a specified percentage of the remaining unpaid principal balance of any affected PCs may take certain actions, including termination of certain obligations and duties of Freddie Mac with

respect thereto, if an “event of default” under the applicable PC or Giant PC Agreement has occurred and is continuing. The Multiclass PC Agreement provides that Holders of Multiclass PCs may, upon the occurrence of an event of default with respect to a PC backing the related Series, take any such action rather than Freddie Mac. For this purpose, the Holders of Multiclass PCs will be deemed the holders of the affected PC, in proportion to the outstanding principal amounts of their Multiclass PCs.

As set forth in each PC Agreement and the Giant PC Agreement, the holders of PCs owning a majority of the remaining unpaid principal balance of any affected PCs may consent to certain amendments to the PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement. The Multiclass PC Agreement provides that Freddie Mac may consent to such an amendment as to any PC backing a Series of Multiclass PCs, so long as such amendment would not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the Holders of Classes of that Series. If the amendment would have such effect, Freddie Mac may consent to it only with the written consent of Holders of Multiclass PCs of each Class so affected representing not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount (or notional principal amount) of that Class.

Events of Default

“Events of Default” under the Multiclass PC Agreement will consist of (i) any failure by Freddie Mac to pay to Holders of any Class any required payment that continues unremedied for 30 days; (ii) any failure by Freddie Mac to perform in any material respect any other covenant or agreement in the Multiclass PC Agreement, which failure continues unremedied for 60 days after the giving of notice of such failure to Freddie Mac by the Holders of any affected Class representing not less than 60% of the outstanding principal amount (or notional principal amount) of such Class; and (iii) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings involving Freddie Mac.

Rights Upon Event of Default

As long as an Event of Default under the Multiclass PC Agreement remains unremedied, the Holders of any Class representing not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount (or notional principal amount) of such Class may, in writing, remove Freddie Mac and nominate a successor to Freddie Mac. That nominee will be deemed appointed as successor to Freddie Mac (except as to its guarantee obligation) unless, within 10 days after such nomination, Freddie Mac objects, in which case Freddie Mac may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor or any Holder who has been a bona fide Holder for at least six months may, on behalf of such Holder and all others similarly situated, petition any such court for appointment of a successor to Freddie Mac. The court may, upon any prescribed notice, appoint a successor to Freddie Mac.

Amendment

Freddie Mac may amend the Multiclass PC Agreement, without the consent of any Holder or Holders, (i) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision which may be inconsistent with any other provision, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Multiclass PC Agreement that are not inconsistent with the other provisions of the Multiclass PC Agreement, provided that any such amendment shall not adversely affect in any material respect the interest of any Holder; or (ii) to permit Freddie Mac to take any necessary or helpful action to maintain the qualification of any REMIC Pool as a REMIC under the Internal Revenue Code or to avoid the imposition of any state or federal tax on a REMIC Pool.

Freddie Mac may also amend the Multiclass PC Agreement in any other respect with the consent of the Holders of each affected Class representing not less than 50% of the outstanding principal amount (or notional principal amount) of such Class. However, without the consent of a Holder, Freddie Mac may not amend the Multiclass PC Agreement to impair or affect the right of such Holder to receive payment of principal and interest (including any payment under Freddie Mac’s guarantee) due such Holder, on or after the due date of such payment, or to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after such date.

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The following generally describes the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of Multiclass PCs. It does not address special rules which may apply to particular types of investors. The authorities on which this discussion is based are subject to change or differing interpretations, and any such change or interpretation could apply retroactively. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding Multiclass PCs.

REMIC Election

Freddie Mac will elect to treat each REMIC Pool as a REMIC under the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, special counsel to Freddie Mac, has advised Freddie Mac that in the firm's opinion, assuming (i) such election, (ii) compliance with the Multiclass PC Agreement and (iii) compliance with changes in the law, each REMIC Pool will qualify as a REMIC. In such case, the REMIC Pool generally will not be subject to tax, the related Regular Classes will be "regular interests" in a REMIC and the related Residual Class will be the "residual interest" in a REMIC.

Status of Multiclass PCs

Multiclass PCs will constitute:

- "qualifying real property loans" under Code Section 593(d)(1);
- assets described in Code Section 7701(a)(19)(C); and
- "real estate assets" under Code Section 856(c)(5)(A)

to the extent the assets of the related REMIC Pool are so treated. Interest on the Multiclass PCs will be "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property" within the meaning of Code Section 856(c)(3)(B) in the same proportion that the income of the REMIC Pool is so treated. If at all times 95% or more of the assets or income of the related REMIC Pool qualifies for any of the foregoing treatments, the Multiclass PCs (and income thereon) will qualify for the corresponding status in their entirety. In determining the tax status of an Upper-Tier REMIC Pool, however, Freddie Mac will apply the 95% test assuming the Lower-Tier Classes have the same characteristics as the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool. Freddie Mac anticipates that the Multiclass PCs will qualify for the foregoing treatments in their entirety. Regular Classes will be "qualified mortgages" under Code Section 860G(a)(3) for another REMIC.

Taxation of Regular Classes

General

The Regular Classes will be taxed as newly originated debt instruments for federal income tax purposes. Interest, original issue discount and market discount accrued on a Regular Class will constitute ordinary income to the beneficial owner (the "Owner"). Each Owner of a Regular Class must account for interest income on the accrual method.

Original Issue Discount

The REMIC Pool may issue certain Regular Classes with "original issue discount." An Owner must include original issue discount in income as it accrues, without regard to the timing of payments. Freddie Mac will report original issue discount, if any, to the Internal Revenue Service and the Holders of the Regular Classes based on proposed regulations under Code Sections 1271 through 1275 (the "Proposed OID Regulations"). The Proposed OID Regulations are proposed to be effective for debt instruments issued 60 days or more after the date final regulations are published.

The total amount of original issue discount on a Regular Class is the excess of its “stated redemption price” over its “issue price.” The issue price is the price (including any accrued interest) at which a substantial portion of the Regular Class is first sold to the public. In general, the stated redemption price at maturity is the sum of all payments except for interest actually payable based on a single fixed rate or variable rate (or certain combinations of fixed and variable rates). The stated redemption price of a Class always includes its original principal amount, but generally does not include distributions of stated interest (except in the case of an Accrual Class or, in all likelihood, an Interest Only Class). If the interval between the issue date and the first Payment Date exceeds the interval between subsequent Payment Dates, a portion of the interest payments in all periods is included in the stated redemption price, unless a special rule, described below, applies. The portion included in the stated redemption price is equal to the difference between (i) the stated interest rate for subsequent periods and (ii) the effective rate of interest for the long first accrual period.

Freddie Mac intends to report income from Interest Only Classes to the Internal Revenue Service and to Holders of Interest Only Classes based on the assumption that the stated redemption price is the sum of all payments determined under the Prepayment Assumption (as defined below). As a result, such Interest Only Classes would have original issue discount. The Internal Revenue Service might contend, however, that in the case of certain Interest Only Classes with a nominal principal amount, the stated redemption price is the principal amount. If such a position prevailed, the rules described below under “Premium” would apply.

Under a *de minimis* rule, original issue discount on a Regular Class will be considered zero and all interest payments will be excluded from the stated redemption price if the amount of the original issue discount is less than 0.25% of the Class’s stated redemption price multiplied by the Class’s weighted average maturity. The weighted average maturity of a Regular Class is computed based on the number of full years (*i.e.*, rounding down partial years) each distribution of principal is scheduled to be outstanding. The schedule of such distributions likely should be determined in accordance with the assumed rate of prepayment of the Mortgages used in pricing the Regular Classes (the “Prepayment Assumption”), which will be set forth in the related Supplement.

The Proposed OID Regulations would provide a special application of this *de minimis* rule for certain debt instruments with long first accrual periods where the interest payable for the first period is at a rate less than that which applies in all other periods. In such cases, the Proposed OID Regulations provide that the stated redemption price is equal to the sum of (i) the principal amount of the Regular Class and (ii) the interest foregone during the long period, reduced (but not below zero) by the difference between the issue price of the Regular Class and its principal amount.

The Owner of an interest in a Regular Class generally must include in income the original issue discount accrued for each day on which the Owner holds such interest, including the date of purchase, but excluding the date of disposition. The original issue discount accruing on an interest in a Regular Class in any period equals:

$$PV \text{ End} + \text{Dist} - PV \text{ Beg}$$

Where:

PV End = present value of all remaining distributions to be made as of the end of the accrual period;

Dist = distributions made during the accrual period includable in stated redemption price; and

PV Beg = present value of all remaining distributions as of the beginning of the accrual period.

The present value of the remaining distributions is calculated based on (i) the original yield to maturity of the Regular Class, (ii) events (including actual prepayments) that have occurred prior to the end of the period and (iii) the Prepayment Assumption. For these purposes, the original yield to maturity of an interest in a Regular Class will be calculated based on its issue price and assuming that such interest will be prepaid in all periods in accordance with the Prepayment Assumption. The original issue

discount accruing during any accrual period will then be divided by the number of days in the period to determine the daily portion of original issue discount for each day.

The daily portions of original issue discount generally will increase if prepayments on the underlying Mortgages exceed the Prepayment Assumption and decrease if prepayments are slower than the Prepayment Assumption (changes in the rate of prepayments having the opposite effect in the case of an Interest Only Class). If the relative principal payment priorities of the Classes of a Series change (e.g., for Sticky Jump Classes), any increase or decrease in the present value of the remaining payments to be made on any such Class will affect the computation of original issue discount for the period in which the change in payment priority occurs.

If original issue discount accruing during any accrual period, computed as described above, is negative for any such period, the Owner will be entitled to offset such amount only against future positive original issue discount accruing from such Class, and Freddie Mac intends to report income to the Internal Revenue Service in all cases in this manner. Although not entirely free from doubt, such an Owner may be entitled to deduct a loss to the extent that its remaining basis would exceed the maximum amount of future payments to which such Owner is entitled, assuming no further prepayments of the Mortgages (or, perhaps, assuming prepayments at a rate equal to the Prepayment Assumption). While the issue is not free from doubt, all or a portion of such loss may be treated as a capital loss if the Regular Class is a capital asset in the hands of the Owner.

An initial Owner of interests in two or more Regular Classes issued in respect of the same REMIC Pool should be aware that the Proposed OID Regulations may treat such interests as a single debt instrument for purposes of the original issue discount provisions.

If a subsequent Owner of an interest in a Regular Class acquires such interest for a price greater than its "adjusted issue price," but less than its remaining stated redemption price, the daily portion for any day is reduced by an amount equal to the product of (i) such daily portion and (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount by which the price exceeds the adjusted issue price and the denominator of which is the sum of the daily portions for such Regular Class interest for all days on and after the date of purchase. The adjusted issue price of an interest in a Regular Class on any given day is equal to its issue price, increased by all original issue discount previously includible with respect to such interest and reduced by the amount of all previous distributions with respect to such interest included in such interest's stated redemption price at maturity.

Market Discount

The market discount rules may also apply to an Owner of an interest in a Regular Class. Market discount equals the excess of (a) either (i) the stated redemption price (less any prior distributions included in the stated redemption price) or (ii) in the case of a Regular Class having original issue discount, the adjusted issue price over (b) such Owner's basis in the Regular Class interest. Such Owner generally must recognize accrued market discount as ordinary income to the extent of any distributions includable in the stated redemption price.

The Conference Committee Report accompanying the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (the "Committee Report") provides that, until the Treasury Department issues regulations, market discount would accrue (a) on the basis of a constant interest rate (similar to the method described above for accruing original issue discount) or (b) alternatively, either (i) in the case of a Regular Class issued without original issue discount, in the ratio of stated interest distributable in the relevant period to the total stated interest remaining to be distributed from the beginning of such period (computed taking into account the Prepayment Assumption) or (ii) in the case of a Regular Class issued with original issue discount, in the ratio of original issue discount accrued for the relevant period to the total remaining original issue discount at the beginning of such period. Such Owner also generally must treat a portion of any gain on a sale or exchange as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued, but unrecognized, market discount to the date of disposition under one of the foregoing methods. Alternatively, an Owner may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount

instruments acquired by such Owner in that taxable year or thereafter. An Owner may revoke such an election only with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

In addition, the deduction for a portion of an Owner's interest expense on any indebtedness that the Owner incurs or maintains in order to purchase or carry an interest in a Regular Class purchased with market discount may be required to be deferred. The deferred portion would not exceed the portion of market discount that accrues but is not taken into income currently. Any such deferred interest expense is, in general, allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which the related market discount income is recognized.

Market discount with respect to a Regular Class will be considered to be zero if such market discount is *de minimis* under a rule similar to that described above in the fourth paragraph under "Original Issue Discount." Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the market discount rules as well as the advisability of making any election with respect to market discount.

Premium

An interest in a Regular Class, other than an Accrual or Interest Only Class, purchased at a cost (net of accrued interest) greater than its principal amount generally is considered to be purchased at a premium. The Owner may elect under Code Section 171 to amortize such premium under the constant interest method, using the Prepayment Assumption. Such premium is an offset to interest income from an interest in a Regular Class, rather than a separate interest deduction. In addition, the Committee Report indicates Congress intended that the methods for determining the accrual of market discount described above which are alternatives to accrual on the basis of a constant interest rate also will apply for purposes of amortizing bond premium on obligations such as Regular Classes. An election made by an Owner would generally apply to all its debt instruments, unless the election is revoked with the Internal Revenue Service's consent. If an Owner's election to amortize bond premium was effective as of October 22, 1986, however, such election will apply to obligations issued after September 27, 1985 only if the Owner so chooses.

Election for Accrual Method Owners

The Proposed OID Regulations would allow an Owner that uses an accrual method of accounting to elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a debt instrument by using the constant yield method. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, original issue discount and market discount, as adjusted by any premium. The Proposed OID Regulations, however, are proposed to be effective only 60 days after publication of final regulations. Owners should consult their own tax advisors regarding the advisability of such an election.

Retail Classes

For purposes of the original issue and market discount rules, a payment in full of an interest in a Retail Class that is subject to payment in units or other increments, rather than on a pro rata basis with other interests in such Retail Class, will be treated as a prepayment.

Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

Based on the Proposed OID Regulations, the rules of the Code relating to original issue discount, market discount and premium likely will apply to a Floating Rate or Inverse Floating Rate Class by assuming that the applicable index will be fixed at the level necessary to produce a reasonable overall yield for such Class. The Proposed OID Regulations state that the applicable federal rate under Code Section 1274(d) may be used as a reasonable overall yield for purposes for accruing original issue discount.

Taxation of Residual Classes

Taxation of REMIC Income

REMIC taxable income is determined under the accrual method of accounting in the same manner as the taxable income of an individual, with certain modifications. The REMIC Pool's gross income includes interest, original issue discount income and market discount income, if any, reduced by amortization of any premium, on the assets in the REMIC Pool and income from the amortization of any premium on the Regular Classes. Deductions include interest and original issue discount expense on the Regular Classes, servicing fees on the REMIC Pool Assets and other administrative expenses. An Owner of an interest in a Residual Class (a "Residual Owner") will take into account, as ordinary income or loss, the Residual Owner's allocable share of taxable income or net loss of the REMIC Pool.

A Residual Owner may not amortize the cost of its Residual Class interest. Taxable income of the REMIC Pool, however, will not include cash received by the REMIC Pool that represents a recovery of the REMIC Pool's basis in its assets. Such recovery of basis by the REMIC Pool will have the effect of amortization of the issue price of the Residual Class over its life. The period of time over which such issue price is effectively amortized, however, may be longer than the economic life of the Residual Class.

A subsequent Residual Owner must report on its federal income tax returns amounts of taxable income or net loss equal to that which an original Residual Owner must report. Adjustments to reduce (or increase) the income of a subsequent Residual Owner that purchased such an interest at a price greater than (or less than) the adjusted issue price of such interest apparently are not permitted or required.

The taxation of a Residual Owner is based on the income and expense of the REMIC Pool, and not on distributions to the Residual Owners. This method of taxation can produce a significantly less favorable after-tax return for a Residual Class than would be the case if (i) the Residual Class were taxable as a debt instrument or (ii) no portion of the taxable income on the Residual Class in each period were treated as "excess inclusions" (as defined below). In certain periods, taxable income and the resulting tax liability on an interest in the Upper-Tier Residual Class in a Double-Tier Series or the Residual Class in a Single-Tier Series may exceed any payments received on that Class. This may occur because the yield of the Mortgage Securities in a Double-Tier Series, and the REMIC Pool Assets in a Single-Tier Series, typically will exceed the average yield of the Regular Classes in earlier periods. In addition, a substantial tax may be imposed on certain transferors of an interest in a Residual Class and certain Residual Owners that are "pass-thru" entities. See "Transfers of Interests in a Residual Class." Investors should consult their tax advisors before purchasing an interest in a Residual Class.

Losses

A Residual Owner may recognize a net loss of the REMIC Pool only to the extent of the adjusted basis of its interest in the Residual Class. A Residual Owner that is a U.S. person (as defined below), however, may carry over any disallowed loss to offset any taxable income generated by the same REMIC Pool.

Treatment of Certain Items of REMIC Income and Expense

Original Issue Discount. In the case of a Double-Tier Series, the Proposed OID Regulations provide, and Freddie Mac intends to report assuming, that the Mortgage Securities will be treated as a single debt instrument for purposes of the original issue discount provisions. As previously discussed, the timing of recognition of negative original issue discount, if any, on a Regular Class is uncertain; as a result, the timing of recognition of the related REMIC taxable income is also uncertain. Although not entirely free from doubt, the related REMIC taxable income may be recognized when the adjusted issue price of such Regular Class would exceed the maximum amount of future payments with respect to such Regular Class, assuming no further prepayments of the Mortgages (or, perhaps, assuming prepayments at a rate equal to the Prepayment Assumption).

Market Discount. In respect of Mortgages that have market discount, such market discount would be recognized in the same fashion as if it were original issue discount.

Premium. The election to amortize premium under Code Section 171 will not be available for premium on Mortgages that are obligations of individuals originated on or prior to September 27, 1985. Premium on such Mortgages may be deductible, if in accordance with a reasonable method. The allocation of such premium pro rata among principal payments or on the basis of a constant interest rate should be considered a reasonable method.

Excess Inclusions

A portion of the REMIC taxable income of each Residual Owner will be subject to federal income tax in all events. That portion, referred to as the "excess inclusion," is equal to the excess of REMIC taxable income for the calendar quarter over the daily accruals for such period. The daily accruals are equal to the product of (i) 120% of the federal long-term rate (based on quarterly compounding) under Code Section 1274(d) determined for the month in which the Residual Class is issued and (ii) the adjusted issue price of such interest at the beginning of such quarter. The federal long-term rate for the month of issuance of a Residual Class is published by the Internal Revenue Service on or about the 20th of the preceding month. The adjusted issue price of an interest in a Residual Class at the beginning of a quarter is the issue price of the interest, plus the amount of the daily accruals of REMIC income attributable to such interest for all prior quarters, decreased (but not below zero) by any prior distributions. The Internal Revenue Service has authority to promulgate regulations providing that if the aggregate value of the Residual Class is not considered to be "significant," then a Residual Owner's entire share of REMIC taxable income will be treated as an excess inclusion. This authority has not been exercised.

"Excess inclusions" may not be offset by unrelated losses or loss carryforwards of a Residual Owner. Thrift institutions, however, are permitted to use losses to offset their excess inclusion income from a Residual Class if such Class has "significant value." The regulations under Code Sections 860A through 860G (the "REMIC Regulations") provide that a REMIC residual interest has significant value if, as of the pricing date or the closing date, (i) the issue price of such interest equals at least 2% of the aggregate of the issue prices of all interests in the REMIC and (ii) the anticipated weighted average life of such REMIC residual interest is at least 20% of the anticipated weighted average life of the REMIC.

A Residual Owner's excess inclusion is treated as unrelated business taxable income for an organization subject to the tax on unrelated business income. In addition, under Treasury regulations yet to be issued, if a real estate investment trust, regulated investment company or certain other pass-through entities are Residual Owners, a portion of distributions made by such entities would constitute excess inclusions.

Legislation has been introduced with respect to the relationship between excess inclusions and the alternative minimum tax. Such legislation generally would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986. This legislation provides that (i) the alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer is based on the taxpayer's regular taxable income computed without regard to the rule that taxable income cannot be less than the amount of excess inclusions, (ii) the alternative minimum taxable income of a taxpayer for a taxable year cannot be less than the amount of excess inclusions for that year and (iii) the amount of any alternative minimum tax net operating loss is computed without regard to any excess inclusions. No prediction can be made whether such legislation will be enacted.

Prohibited Transactions

Income from certain transactions, called prohibited transactions, will not be part of the calculation of income or loss includable in the federal income tax returns of Residual Owners, but rather will be taxed directly to the REMIC Pool at a 100% rate. Because of Freddie Mac's guarantee, in the event such tax is imposed on a REMIC Pool, payments of principal and interest on the Multiclass PCs will not be affected.

Sale or Exchange of Multiclass PCs

An Owner generally will recognize gain or loss upon sale or exchange of a Multiclass PC equal to the difference between the amount received and the Owner's adjusted basis in the Multiclass PC. The adjusted basis in a Multiclass PC generally will equal the cost of the Multiclass PC, increased by income previously included, and reduced (but not below zero) by previous distributions and by any amortized premium, in the case of an interest in a Regular Class, or net losses allowed as a deduction, in the case of an interest in a Residual Class.

Except as described below, any gain or loss on the sale or exchange of a Multiclass PC held as a capital asset will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term depending on whether the interest has been held for the long-term capital gain holding period (more than one year). Such gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss (i) for a bank or thrift institution; and (ii) in the case of an interest in a Regular Class, (a) to the extent of any accrued, but unrecognized, market discount or (b) to the extent income recognized by the Owner is less than the income that would have been recognized if the yield on such interest were 110% of the applicable federal rate under Code Section 1274(d).

Whether the termination of the REMIC will be treated as a sale or exchange of a Residual Owner's interest is not clear. If it is, the Residual Owner will recognize a loss at that time equal to the amount of the Owner's remaining adjusted basis in such interest.

Except as provided in Treasury regulations, the wash sale rules of Code Section 1091 will apply to dispositions of an interest in a Residual Class where the seller of the interest, during the period beginning six months before the sale or disposition of the interest and ending six months after such sale or disposition, acquires (or enters into any other transaction that results in the application of Code Section 1091 with respect to) any residual interest in any REMIC or any interest in a "taxable mortgage pool" (such as a non-REMIC owner trust) that is economically comparable to a Residual Class.

Transfers of Interests in a Residual Class

Disqualified Organizations

A transfer of an interest in a Residual Class to a "disqualified organization" (as defined below) may result in a tax equal to the product of (i) the present value of the total anticipated future excess inclusions with respect to such interest and (ii) the highest corporate marginal federal income tax rate. Such a tax generally would be imposed on the transferor of the interest in the Residual Class, except that if the transfer is through an agent for a disqualified organization, the agent is liable. A transferor is not liable for such tax if the transferee furnishes to the transferor an affidavit that the transferee is not a disqualified organization and, as of the time of the transfer, the transferor does not have actual knowledge that such affidavit is false.

A "pass-thru entity" (as defined below) is subject to tax (at the highest corporate marginal federal income tax rate) on excess inclusions to the extent disqualified organizations hold interests in the pass-thru entity. However, such tax will not apply if the pass-thru entity receives an affidavit that the record holder is not a disqualified organization and does not have actual knowledge that the affidavit is false.

For these purposes, (i) "disqualified organization" means the United States, any state or political subdivision thereof, any foreign government, any international organization, any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, certain organizations that are exempt from taxation under the Code (including tax on excess inclusions) and certain corporations operating on a cooperative basis and (ii) "pass-thru entity" means any regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, common trust fund, partnership, trust or estate and certain corporations operating on a cooperative basis. Except as may be provided in Treasury regulations, any person holding an interest in a pass-thru entity as a nominee for another will, with respect to such interest, be treated as a pass-thru entity.

The Multiclass PC Agreement provides that any attempted transfer of a beneficial or record interest in a Residual Class will be null and void unless (i) the proposed transferee provides to Freddie

Mac (a) an affidavit that such transferee is not a disqualified organization and is not purchasing such interest on behalf of a disqualified organization and (b) if requested by Freddie Mac, an opinion of counsel to the effect that the proposed transfer will not cause such Residual Class interest to be held by a disqualified organization; or (ii) Freddie Mac consents to such transfer.

Legislation has been introduced that would treat all partners in any "large partnership" as "disqualified organizations," thus subjecting such a partnership to tax on all of its excess inclusions at the highest corporate rate. The legislation would also disallow 70% of any large partnership's miscellaneous itemized deductions, including the deductions for servicing compensation relating to the PCs in a REMIC Pool, although the remaining deductions would not be subject to the 2% floor at the partner level. A "large partnership" generally includes a partnership having 250 or more partners during any taxable year. This legislation would be effective for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1993. No prediction can be made whether such legislation will be enacted.

Additional Transfer Restrictions

Under the REMIC Regulations, a transfer of a noneconomic residual interest is disregarded for all federal income tax purposes if a significant purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax. Such a purpose exists if, at the time of the transfer, the transferor knew or should have known that the transferee would be unwilling or unable to pay taxes on its share of the taxable income of the REMIC. A transferor will be presumed to lack such knowledge (or reason to know) if, after a reasonable investigation, the transferor finds that the transferee historically paid its debts as they came due, and finds no significant evidence that the transferee would not continue to do so, and the transferee represents to the transferor that (i) the transferee understands that it might incur tax liabilities in excess of any cash received with respect to the residual interest and (ii) the transferee intends to pay the taxes associated with owning the residual interest as they come due. The scope of due diligence required under this rule is uncertain. A residual interest in a REMIC (including a residual interest with significant value at issuance) is a noneconomic residual interest unless, at the time of the *transfer*, (i) the present value of the expected future distributions on the residual interest at least equals the product of the present value of the anticipated excess inclusions and the highest corporate income tax rate in effect for the year in which the transfer occurs and (ii) the transferor reasonably expects that for each anticipated excess inclusion the transferee will receive distributions from the REMIC at or after the time at which taxes accrue on the anticipated excess inclusion in an amount sufficient to satisfy the taxes accrued.

The REMIC Regulations provide that any transfer of a residual interest (whether or not a noneconomic residual interest) to a non-U.S. person is disregarded for all federal tax purposes if the residual interest has "tax avoidance potential." A residual interest has tax avoidance potential under the REMIC Regulations unless, at the time of transfer, the transferor reasonably expects that:

- (i) for each excess inclusion, the REMIC will distribute on the residual interest an amount that will equal at least 30% of the excess inclusion, and
- (ii) the transferee will receive each such distribution from the REMIC at or after the time at which the excess inclusion accrues and not later than the close of the calendar year following the calendar year of accrual.

The reasonable expectation requirement will be satisfied if the above test would be met assuming that the Mortgages underlying the REMIC's assets were to prepay at each rate between 50 percent and 200 percent of the Prepayment Assumption. The REMIC Regulations also provide that a transfer from a non-U.S. person to a U.S. person or to a non-U.S. person engaged in a United States trade or business is disregarded if the transfer has "the effect of allowing the transferor to avoid tax on accrued excess inclusions."

With respect to a Residual Class that has been held at any time by a non-U.S. person, Freddie Mac (or its agent) will be entitled to withhold (and to pay to the Internal Revenue Service) any portion of any payment on such Residual Class that Freddie Mac reasonably determines is required to be withheld. If Freddie Mac (or its agent) reasonably determines that a more accurate determination of the amount required to be withheld from a distribution can be made within a reasonable period after the

scheduled date for such distribution, it may hold such distribution in trust for the Owners of any such Residual Class, until it can make the more accurate determination.

Certain restrictions will be imposed on transfers of the interests in the Residual Classes, including the requirement that no transfer to a non-U.S. person (or, for certain Residual Classes, to any person) will be permitted without Freddie Mac's written consent. These restrictions, together with those imposed under the REMIC Regulations, may have the practical effect of rendering the interests in certain Residual Classes non-transferable.

The term "non-U.S. person" means any person that is not a "U.S. person." A U.S. person 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 or any political subdivision thereof, or an estate or trust that is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income.

Miscellaneous

If the equity interest in a non-U.S. person investor is held in whole or in part by a U.S. person, such investor or U.S. person should consult its own tax advisors regarding any tax consequences to such U.S. person of the investor's purchase of an interest in a Residual Class.

The federal income tax consequences of any consideration paid to a transferee on a transfer of an interest in a Residual Class are unclear. The preamble to the REMIC Regulations indicates that the Internal Revenue Service is considering the tax treatment of these types of residual interests. A transferee of such an interest should consult its tax advisors.

Treatment of Servicing Compensation

An Owner that is an individual, estate or trust will be subject to limitation with respect to certain itemized deductions described in Code Section 67, to the extent that such deductions, in the aggregate, do not exceed 2% of the Owner's adjusted gross income, and such Owner may not be able to deduct such fees and expenses to any extent in computing such Owner's alternative minimum tax liability. Such deductions will include servicing, guarantee and administrative fees paid to the servicer of the Mortgages or to Freddie Mac. These deductions will be allocated entirely to the Residual Owners in the case of REMIC Pools with multiple classes of interests that pay their principal amounts sequentially. As a result, the REMIC Pool will report additional taxable income to Residual Owners in an amount equal to their allocable share of such deductions, and individuals, estates, or trusts holding an interest in such Residual Class may have taxable income in excess of the cash received. In the case of a "Single-class REMIC" as defined in applicable Treasury regulations, such deductions will be allocated proportionately among the Regular and Residual Classes.

Taxation of Certain Foreign Investors

Regular Classes

Interest, including original issue discount, distributable to the Owner of a Regular Class interest that is a non-U.S. person not engaged in a U.S. trade or business will be considered "portfolio interest" and, therefore, will not be subject to the 30% United States withholding tax provided that such non-U.S. person provides an appropriate statement, signed under penalties of perjury, identifying the Owner and stating, among other things, that the Owner of the Regular Class interest is a non-U.S. person. If such statement is not provided, 30% withholding will apply unless an income tax treaty reduces or eliminates such tax. If the interest is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by a non-U.S. person, such non-U.S. person will be subject to United States federal income tax at regular rates. Owners of Regular Class interests that are non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisors.

Residual Classes

A distribution to a Residual Owner that is a non-U.S. person will not be subject to the 30% withholding tax provided that (i) the conditions described in the preceding paragraph are met and (ii)

the distribution does not constitute an "excess inclusion" (but only, in the case of a Single-Tier Series or the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool in a Double-Tier Series, to the extent the Mortgages were originated after July 18, 1984). Excess inclusions are subject to a 30% withholding tax in all events when distributions are made (or when the interest in the Residual Class is disposed of). The Code grants the Treasury Department authority to issue regulations requiring withholding earlier if necessary to prevent avoidance of tax. The preamble to the REMIC Regulations indicates that the Internal Revenue Service is considering this issue. Residual Owners that are non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisors.

Backup Withholding

Distributions made on the Multiclass PCs and proceeds from the sale of Multiclass PCs to or through certain brokers may be subject to a "backup" withholding tax of 31% (20% for payments prior to January 1, 1993) of "reportable payments" (including interest accruals, original issue discount, and, under certain circumstances, distributions in reduction of principal amount) unless, in general, the Owner of the Multiclass PCs complies with certain procedures or is an exempt recipient. Any amounts so withheld from distributions on the Multiclass PCs would be refunded by the Internal Revenue Service or allowed as a credit against the Owner's federal income tax.

Reporting and Administrative Matters

Reports will be made to the Internal Revenue Service and to Holders of record of Multiclass PCs that are not excepted from the reporting requirements.

Freddie Mac will prepare, sign and file federal income tax returns for each REMIC Pool. To the extent allowable, Freddie Mac will also act as the tax matters partner for each REMIC Pool. Each Residual Owner, by the acceptance of its interest in a Residual Class, agrees that Freddie Mac will act as the Owner's fiduciary in the performance of any duties required of the Owner in the event that the Owner is the tax matters partner.

A Residual Owner is required to treat items on its returns consistently with their treatment on the REMIC Pool's return, unless the Owner owns 100% of the Residual Class for the entire calendar year or the Owner either files a statement identifying the inconsistency or establishes that the inconsistency resulted from incorrect information received from the REMIC Pool. The Internal Revenue Service may assess a deficiency resulting from a failure to comply with the consistency requirement without instituting an administrative proceeding at the REMIC level. Any person that holds a Residual Class interest as a nominee for another person may be required to furnish the REMIC Pool, in a manner to be provided in Treasury regulations, the name and address of such other person and other information.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A Department of Labor regulation provides that, if an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), acquires a "guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate," then, for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, the plan's assets include the certificate and all of its rights with respect to the certificate, but do not, solely by reason of the plan's holding of the certificate, include any of the mortgages underlying the certificate. Under this regulation, the term "guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate" includes a certificate "backed by, or evidencing an interest in, specified mortgages or participation interests therein" if interest and principal payable on the certificate are guaranteed by Freddie Mac. The effect of the regulation is to make clear that the sponsor (that is, the entity that organizes and services the pool, in this case Freddie Mac) and other persons, in providing services with respect to the assets in the pool, would not be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Code Section 4975, merely by reason of the plan's investment in a certificate. At the time this Labor Department regulation was issued, certificates similar to Multiclass PCs were not in existence. However, Freddie Mac has been advised by its special counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, that the Multiclass PCs should qualify as "guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates."

The purchase of an interest in a Residual Class by a plan may give rise to "unrelated business taxable income" as described in Code Sections 511 through 515 and Section 860E. See "Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences — Taxation of Residual Classes — Excess Inclusions."

LEGALITY OF INVESTMENT

Set forth below is a summary of certain federal statutes and regulations relating to the purchase or pledge of Multiclass PCs by certain financial institutions. The information in this section is qualified by the considerations described under "Regulatory Constraints" below.

National banks may deal in, underwrite and purchase Multiclass PCs for their own accounts without regard to limitations generally applicable to investment securities. 12 U.S.C. § 24, seventh paragraph.

Federal savings associations and federal savings banks may invest in Multiclass PCs without regard to percentage of assets limitations generally applicable to investments. 12 U.S.C. § 1464(c)(1)(E).

Federal credit unions may purchase Multiclass PCs, subject to restrictions on investing in certain Classes. 12 U.S.C. § 1757(7)(E) and 12 C.F.R. § 703.5(f)-(k).

Multiclass PCs are lawful investments, and may be accepted as security, for all fiduciary, trust and public funds, the investment or deposits of which are under the authority and control of the United States or any officers thereof. 12 U.S.C. § 1452(g). Multiclass PCs are acceptable as collateral for Treasury tax and loan accounts pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 203.15(d)(1).

Federal Reserve Banks may accept Multiclass PCs as eligible security for advances to member banks for periods not exceeding 90 days. 12 U.S.C. § 347 and 12 C.F.R. § 201.108(b)(16).

Multiclass PCs are eligible as security for advances by Federal Home Loan Banks to federal savings associations, federal savings banks and other members for which Multiclass PCs are legal investments. 12 U.S.C. § 1430(a)(2) and 12 C.F.R. § 935.9(a)(2)(i).

In addition to the specific authorizations discussed above, Section 106 of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 ("SMMEA") provides that any person, trust, corporation, partnership, association, business trust or business entity created pursuant to or existing under the laws of the United States or any state (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) is authorized to purchase, hold and invest in securities issued or guaranteed by Freddie Mac (including Multiclass PCs) to the same extent that the investor is authorized to purchase, hold or invest in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. Prior to October 4, 1991, states were authorized by SMMEA to enact legislation which specifically refers to Section 106 and either prohibits or limits an investor's authority to invest in securities issued or guaranteed by Freddie Mac. To the best of Freddie Mac's knowledge, 18 states currently have legislation limiting to varying degrees the ability of certain entities (in most cases, insurance companies) to invest in securities issued or guaranteed by Freddie Mac.

REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS

The regulatory or lending authorities that administer the statutes or regulations discussed in the preceding section generally reserve discretion whether securities, such as Multiclass PCs, that are otherwise acceptable for investment or as security for borrowings may be purchased or pledged by the institutions subject to their jurisdiction. In particular, the ability of an institution to purchase or pledge certain Classes of Multiclass PCs, such as Accrual, Interest Only, Principal Only and Residual Classes, in the various circumstances described in the preceding section (such as collateral for Treasury tax and loan accounts) may be limited in the exercise of such discretion. Such authorities, in their discretion, may also impose limitations on the collateral value of Multiclass PCs that are otherwise acceptable as security.

Any institution under the jurisdiction of 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 Department of the Treasury or any other federal or state agency with similar authority should review any applicable regulations, policy statements and guidelines before purchasing or pledging Multiclass PCs.

Depository institutions should review and consider the applicability of the "Supervisory Policy Statement on Securities Activities" dated January 28, 1992 (the "Policy Statement") of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (the "FFIEC"). The Policy Statement, which has been adopted by all of the FFIEC members, prohibits depository institutions from investing in certain "high-risk mortgage securities" (including securities such as certain Classes of Multiclass PCs), except under limited circumstances, and sets forth certain investment practices deemed to be unsuitable for regulated institutions. Investors should note that certain Classes of Multiclass PCs that are not regarded as "high-risk mortgage securities" at the time of their original issuance may become "high-risk mortgage securities" at a later date.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners has released for public comment a proposed Model Investment Law for state-regulated insurance companies. The proposal would impose additional restrictions on investments by certain insurance companies in certain mortgage related securities, including Multiclass PCs. As proposed, these restrictions would take effect after adoption of the Model Investment Law on a state-by-state basis.

Institutions whose investment activities are subject to review by regulatory authorities may become subject to restrictions, which may be retroactively imposed by such regulatory authorities, on investment by such institutions in certain types of Multiclass PCs. In addition, certain state regulators have indicated that regulated institutions subject to their jurisdiction should not hold certain types of mortgage-backed securities, including those previously purchased.

Investors should consult with their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent Multiclass PCs constitute legal investments for such investors and whether and to what extent Multiclass PCs can be used as collateral for various types of borrowings. Investors should also consult with their legal advisors in determining the appropriate risk-based capital treatment of Multiclass PCs. This and the preceding section do not take into consideration the applicability of statutes, regulations, orders, guidelines or agreements generally governing investments made by a particular investor, including, but not limited to, "prudent investor" provisions, percentage-of-assets limits, and provisions which may restrict or prohibit investments in securities that are issued in book-entry form or that are not "interest-bearing" or "income-paying."

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

MULTICLASS MORTGAGE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT dated as of August 1, 1993 among the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and Holders (as herein defined) of Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificates ("Multiclass PCs").

Whereas:

(a) Freddie Mac is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States (Title III of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the "Act")) and has full corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to undertake the obligations undertaken by it herein;

(b) Pursuant to Section 305 of the Act, Freddie Mac from time to time (i) purchases Mortgages (as defined herein), all of which are identified in the records maintained by Freddie Mac, (ii) creates PCs (as defined herein) and (iii) guarantees the payment of interest and principal for the benefit of the holders of PCs, all as provided in Freddie Mac's various PC Agreements and Giant PC Agreements (each as defined herein); and

(c) Freddie Mac may from time to time retain, or reacquire and hold, specified PCs, form one or more discrete pools of REMIC Pool Securities (as defined herein) consisting of or backed by such PCs (each, a "REMIC Pool"), create Regular Interests and Residual Interests (as defined herein) in such REMIC Pools, sell and transfer such Regular Interests and Residual Interests to Holders by the sale of Multiclass PCs, and guarantee the payment of interest on and principal of such Multiclass PCs for the benefit of Holders, all as and to the extent herein more fully provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and mutual covenants herein contained, it is hereby agreed that the following terms and conditions of this Agreement (including, as to each REMIC Pool, the related Terms Supplement) shall govern the creation by Freddie Mac of Regular Interests and Residual Interests in REMIC Pools, the transfer, sale and assignment of such Regular Interests and Residual Interests represented by Multiclass PCs, and the rights and obligations of Freddie Mac and Holders with respect to the Multiclass PCs.

ARTICLE I

Definitions

Whenever used in this Agreement, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

Accrual Class: A Class on which interest accrues and is added to its principal amount upon the terms and to the extent provided in the related Terms Supplement.

Accrual Period: Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Terms Supplement, the Accrual Period relating to any Payment Date will be (i) for Fixed Rate and Delay Classes in a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the calendar month preceding the month of the Payment Date; (ii) for Fixed Rate and Delay Classes in a Series backed by PCs other than Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the period from the 15th of the second month preceding the month of the Payment Date to the 15th of the month preceding the month of the Payment Date; or (iii) for Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes that are not Delay Classes, the period from the 15th of the month preceding the month of the Payment Date to the 15th of the month of the Payment Date.

Agreement: This Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificate Agreement (including, with respect to each REMIC Pool, the related Terms Supplement), as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

Book-Entry Form: The form of a security which (i) is issued by means of an entry on the books and records of a Federal Reserve Bank, which entry in the case of a Multiclass PC includes, but is not limited to, the name of the Holder, the original principal amount (or original notional principal amount) and the Class of the Multiclass PC owned by such Holder, the CUSIP Number and the Final Payment Date applicable to such Class and (ii) is evidenced only by such entry and is not evidenced by a certificated security.

Book-Entry Rules: The provisions from time to time in effect, presently contained in Title 1, Part 462 of the Code of Federal Regulations, setting forth the terms and conditions under which Freddie Mac may issue securities in Book-Entry Form and authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank to act as Freddie Mac's agent in connection with securities issued by means of entries on the books and records of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Business Day: A day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday, (ii) a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or other agent acting as Freddie Mac's fiscal agent) or, as to Multiclass PCs issued in certificated form, the Registrar is authorized or obligated by law or executive order to remain closed, (iii) as to any Holder of a Multiclass PC issued in Book-Entry Form, a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank at which such Holder's account is maintained is authorized or obligated by law or executive order to remain closed, (iv) a day on which the offices of the federal government located in the District of Columbia generally are closed for business or (v) a day on which the offices of Freddie Mac are closed.

Class or Class of Multiclass PCs: All of the Multiclass PCs that together represent one of the Regular Interests in a particular REMIC Pool or all of the Multiclass PCs that together represent the Residual Interest in such REMIC Pool. All Multiclass PCs issued in respect of a REMIC Pool that have the same Final Payment Date, the same Class Coupon, the same method or schedule for the payment of principal and the same CUSIP Number shall constitute a single Class. As to each REMIC Pool, the designations, Original Principal Amounts (if any), Class Coupons (if any) and other specific characteristics of each Class of Multiclass PCs shall be as set forth in the related Terms Supplement.

Class Coupon: The annual rate (which may be zero, may be fixed or may vary) at which interest is paid on (or, in the case of an Accrual Class, accrued and added to the principal amount of) a Class, as set forth in the applicable Terms Supplement. Interest at the applicable Class Coupon shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year, each month being assumed to have 30 days.

Class Factor: A truncated seven-digit decimal published or otherwise made available on or about the first (or if so provided in the related Terms Supplement, the seventh) business day of each month by Freddie Mac (i) as to each Class of Multiclass PCs having a stated principal amount, which, when multiplied by the original principal amount of such Class, will equal the remaining principal amount of such Class, after giving effect to any payment of (and/or addition to) principal to be made on the Payment Date occurring in the following month or, in the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the current month; and (ii) as to each Interest Only Class having a notional principal amount, which, when multiplied by the original notional principal amount of such Class, will equal the remaining notional principal amount of such Class after the Payment Date occurring in the following month or, in the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, the current month.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect from time to time.

COFI: The weighted average cost of funds for member savings institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District.

COFI Class: A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to COFI.

CUSIP Number: A unique nine-character designation assigned by the CUSIP Service Bureau to each Class of Multiclass PCs.

Delay Class: A Floating Rate or Inverse Floating Rate Class for which there is a delay between the end of its Accrual Period and the related Payment Date.

Deposit Period: With respect to each Payment Date, the period beginning immediately following the preceding Deposit Period (or, in the case of the Deposit Period that is applicable to the first Payment Date, beginning on the first day of the month in which such first Payment Date occurs) and ending at the close of business on such Payment Date.

Depository: The Depository Trust Company, or any successor depository selected or approved by Freddie Mac.

Federal Reserve Bank: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and/or such other Federal Reserve Banks as may maintain Multiclass PCs in Book-Entry Form.

Final Payment Date: As to each Class of Multiclass PCs, the Payment Date, determined by Freddie Mac and set forth in the related Terms Supplement, on or before which the final payment due on such Class will be made.

Fixed Rate Class: A Class with a Class Coupon that is fixed throughout the life of the Class.

Floating Rate Adjustment Date: Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, as to any Accrual Period (after the first), the second business day before such Accrual Period begins, or, in the case of a COFI Class that is also a Delay Class, the second business day of such Accrual Period.

Floating Rate Class: A Class with a Class Coupon that is reset periodically based on an index and that varies directly with changes in such index.

Funding Note: A debt obligation representing all or a portion of the “regular interest” in a REMIC, which obligation is secured by PCs and provides for Freddie Mac to receive payments on such PCs in such amounts as are necessary to amortize the principal amount of, and pay accrued interest on, such debt obligation.

Giant PC: A Freddie Mac Giant Mortgage Participation Certificate (Guaranteed) created and sold pursuant to a Giant PC Agreement, representing a beneficial ownership interest in a discrete pool consisting of PCs. Giant PCs include: “Gold Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs; “Original Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified Original PCs and/or Original Giant PCs; and “ARM Giant PCs,” which represent beneficial ownership interests in discrete pools consisting of specified ARM PCs.

Giant PC Agreement: Freddie Mac’s Giant Mortgage Participation Certificate Agreement as in effect from time to time.

Giant PC Agreement Default: With respect to any Giant PC Agreement, an “Event of Default” as defined therein.

Holder: In the case of a Class maintained in Book-Entry Form, any entity which maintains an account with a Federal Reserve Bank and whose name appears on the books and records of such Federal Reserve Bank as the entity for whose account Multiclass PCs of such Class have been deposited; in the case of a Class (other than a Retail Class) maintained in certificated form, any person or entity whose name appears on the books and records of the Registrar as the record holder of such Class; or, in the case of a Retail Class maintained in certificated form, the entity acting as nominee for the Depository in holding such Class, unless otherwise specified in the related Terms Supplement. Freddie Mac or its agent shall be the Holder of any Lower-Tier Classes that constitute Mortgage Securities for an Upper-Tier REMIC Pool, unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement.

Index Adjustment Date: As to any Accrual Period for a Treasury Index Class (after the first), the fourth Business Day before such Accrual Period begins, unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement.

Interest Only Class: A Class that (i) does not have a principal amount (other than a notional principal amount, if any) and is entitled to payments of interest only or (ii) has only a nominal principal amount and a disproportionately high Class Coupon.

Inverse Floating Rate Class: A Class with a Class Coupon that is reset periodically based on an index and that varies inversely with changes in such index.

LIBOR: The arithmetic mean of the London interbank offered quotations for Eurodollar deposits with a maturity of one month, three months, one year or some other maturity, as specified in the related Terms Supplement.

LIBOR Class: A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the applicable LIBOR.

Lower-Tier Classes: In the case of a Double-Tier Series, the Classes issued in respect of the related Lower-Tier REMIC Pool.

Mortgage: A fixed or adjustable rate, first lien, residential mortgage or participation therein acquired by Freddie Mac.

Mortgage Securities: The Lower-Tier Classes that represent Regular Interests in a Lower-Tier REMIC Pool and that constitute REMIC Pool Securities of the related Upper-Tier REMIC Pool.

Multiclass PC: A Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificate sold pursuant to this Agreement, which is all or part of either a Regular Class or a Residual Class and which represents all or part of either a Regular Interest or a Residual Interest in a particular REMIC Pool.

Original Principal Amount: As to each Class of Multiclass PCs, the aggregate of the original principal amounts (or original notional principal amounts) of such Multiclass PCs, as set forth in the related Terms Supplement.

Payment Date: As to any REMIC Pool, the 15th day (or if such 15th day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day) of each month commencing in the month specified in the related Terms Supplement.

PC: A Mortgage Participation Certificate (Guaranteed) created and sold pursuant to a PC Agreement, representing an undivided interest in a discrete pool consisting of Mortgages, or a Giant PC. PCs that are not Giant PCs include: "Gold PCs," as to which the period of time between the first day of the month in which such PCs are issued and the initial Payment Date in respect of such PCs is approximately 45 days; "Original PCs," as to which the period of time between the first day of the month in which such PCs are issued and the initial Payment Date in respect of such PCs is approximately 75 days; and "ARM PCs," which are Freddie Mac Adjustable Rate Mortgage Participation Certificates (Guaranteed).

PC Agreement: Any of Freddie Mac's Mortgage Participation Certificate Agreements as in effect from time to time.

PC Agreement Default: With respect to any PC Agreement, an "Event of Default" as defined therein.

Prime Rate: The prime lending rate of major banks as published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Prime Rate Class: A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the Prime Rate.

Principal Only Class: A Class with a Class Coupon of zero.

Registrar: Texas Commerce Bank National Association, or any successor registrar appointed by Freddie Mac.

Regular Class: A Class, the terms of which have been fixed by Freddie Mac on or prior to the Startup Day, which unconditionally entitles its Holders to receive a principal amount equal to the Original Principal Amount, if any, thereof (plus, in the case of an Accrual Class, any amount added to

the Original Principal Amount in respect of accrued and unpaid interest) and interest at the applicable Class Coupon, and which represents a Regular Interest in a REMIC Pool. In the case of Multiclass PCs of a Regular Class that are denominated by notional principal amount, unless the context otherwise requires, references in Article VI, Article VII and Section 8.05 to (i) principal amount shall be regarded as references to such notional principal amount and (ii) specified percentages of outstanding principal amount shall be deemed to refer to such percentages of notional principal amount.

Regular Interest: A “regular interest” in a REMIC Pool, as defined in the Code, that is represented by a Regular Class.

REMIC: A real estate mortgage investment conduit within the meaning of Section 860D(a) of the Code.

REMIC Pool: A discrete pool formed by Freddie Mac consisting of REMIC Pool Securities and, if so provided in the related Terms Supplement, cash or other eligible assets.

REMIC Pool Securities: Any one of the following types of securities that form the assets of a REMIC Pool: (i) PCs; (ii) securities representing the “regular interests” in a REMIC, including, in the case of an Upper-Tier REMIC Pool, one or more Mortgage Securities; (iii) Funding Notes; or (iv) any other type of securities eligible for inclusion in a REMIC whose payments are derived from PCs.

REMIC Pool Security Principal Amount: As to each REMIC Pool and Payment Date, unless otherwise specified in the related Terms Supplement, the amount of the principal payments required to be made on the related REMIC Pool Securities during the applicable Deposit Period.

Residual Class: A Class representing the Residual Interest in a REMIC Pool. A Multiclass PC of a Residual Class may be denominated by a principal amount, may be denominated by the percentage of the Residual Interest that it represents in the related REMIC Pool or may be denominated by a notional principal amount. In the case of Multiclass PCs of a Residual Class that are denominated by percentage interest or notional principal amount, unless the context otherwise requires, references in Article VI, Article VII and Section 8.05 to (i) principal amount shall be regarded as references to such percentage interest or notional principal amount, (ii) specified percentages of outstanding principal amount shall be deemed to refer to such percentages of the Residual Interest or notional principal amount, and (iii) payments of principal and interest shall be regarded as references to payments of the amounts payable, however designated, on such Multiclass PCs.

Residual Interest: The interest in a REMIC Pool, designated as such in the related Terms Supplement, that is not a Regular Interest and is represented by the Residual Class.

Retail Class: A Class of Multiclass PCs that is designed to be issued and maintained by the Depository in small denominations and that may receive payments of principal in units or other increments in accordance with priorities and limitations as specified in the related Terms Supplement.

Series: A series of Multiclass PCs issued pursuant to this Agreement and having the numerical or other designation specified in the related Terms Supplement. In the case of certain Series (each, a “Single-Tier Series”), the Multiclass PCs will represent beneficial ownership interests in a single REMIC Pool. In the case of other Series (each, a “Double-Tier Series”), the Multiclass PCs will represent beneficial ownership interests in one of two REMIC Pools (the “Lower-Tier REMIC Pool” and the “Upper-Tier REMIC Pool”).

Startup Day: With respect to a REMIC Pool, the first date on which Multiclass PCs are issued or, as permitted by applicable law, such other date as Freddie Mac may specify in the related Terms Supplement.

Terms Supplement: An instrument which, as to each REMIC Pool (or related Upper-Tier and Lower-Tier REMIC Pools), supplements the other provisions of this Agreement and identifies and establishes the particular REMIC Pool (or Pools) and the particular Multiclass PCs issued in respect thereof. A Terms Supplement may, as to any particular REMIC Pool (or related Upper-Tier and

Lower-Tier REMIC Pools), modify, amend or supplement the other provisions of this Agreement in any respect whatsoever.

Treasury Index: Either (i) the auction average (investment) yield on three-month or six-month U.S. Treasury bills or (ii) the weekly average yield on U.S. Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one, three, five, seven or ten years or to some other constant maturity, in each case as specified in the related Terms Supplement.

Treasury Index Class: A Class bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the applicable Treasury Index.

Upper-Tier Classes: In the case of a Double-Tier Series, the Classes issued in respect of the related Upper-Tier REMIC Pool.

ARTICLE II

Conveyance of Interests in REMIC Pools

Section 2.01. Sale of Multiclass PCs. Sale of a Multiclass PC by Freddie Mac pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to occur upon the date of settlement and payment for such Multiclass PC and shall constitute a sale, assignment, transfer and conveyance by Freddie Mac to the Holder of a beneficial ownership interest in the related REMIC Pool, to the extent of the Regular Interest or Residual Interest represented by such Multiclass PC. Freddie Mac shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement at such time as a Multiclass PC is sold by Freddie Mac to a Holder. Upon settlement of and payment for a Multiclass PC, a Holder shall, by virtue thereof, acknowledge, accept and agree to be bound by all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section 2.02. Identity of the REMIC Pool Securities. A REMIC Pool will consist entirely of REMIC Pool Securities retained, reacquired or purchased by Freddie Mac and, if so provided in the related Terms Supplement, cash or other eligible assets. The specific REMIC Pool Securities included in each REMIC Pool shall be identified in the related Terms Supplement or an attachment thereto.

Section 2.03. Registration of PCs. All PCs backing a REMIC Pool shall be maintained in Book-Entry Form and Freddie Mac or its agent shall be the record holder thereof.

Section 2.04. Multiclass PCs Held or Acquired by Freddie Mac. Multiclass PCs of any particular Class held or acquired by Freddie Mac from time to time shall have an equal and proportionate benefit to Multiclass PCs of the same Class held by other Holders, without preference, priority or distinction.

Section 2.05. REMIC Election. Freddie Mac hereby declares its intent that each REMIC Pool formed under this Agreement shall constitute, and the affairs of each such REMIC Pool shall be conducted so as to qualify as, a REMIC. The provisions of the Agreement shall be construed so as to carry out this intention of Freddie Mac. In furtherance of such intention, Freddie Mac is authorized to and covenants that it shall (a) prepare and file, or cause to be prepared and filed, REMIC federal tax returns, using the calendar year as the taxable year, for each such REMIC Pool when and as required by the Code, electing on the first REMIC return to have the REMIC Pool treated as a REMIC; (b) conduct the affairs of each REMIC Pool so as to maintain the status thereof as a REMIC under the Code; (c) not knowingly or intentionally take any action or omit to take any action that would cause the termination of the REMIC status of any REMIC Pool; and (d) hold harmless and indemnify the Holders of the Residual Class against any liability on account of any federal tax (including interest and penalties), or any state or local tax (including interest and penalties) incurred by virtue of Freddie Mac's administration of the REMIC Pool in Virginia, imposed on the related REMIC Pool, to the extent that any such tax shall be paid or payable by such Holders or shall be payable out of the assets of the REMIC Pool otherwise payable to the Holders.

ARTICLE III

Administration of the REMIC Pools

Section 3.01. Freddie Mac to Act as Principal Administrator. Freddie Mac shall hold and administer, or supervise the administration of, each REMIC Pool for the benefit of Holders and shall have full power and authority to do or cause to be done any and all things in connection therewith that it deems necessary or desirable, including, but not limited to, the right to substitute REMIC Pool Securities for the REMIC Pool Securities originally placed into each REMIC Pool on the Startup Day, provided that any such substitution is effected in accordance with applicable laws or regulations in effect at the time of such substitution and Freddie Mac receives an opinion of counsel to the effect that such substitution shall not cause such REMIC Pool to fail to be classified as a REMIC for federal income tax purposes. Freddie Mac shall act as the representative of Holders in the control, management and administration of the REMIC Pool Securities in each REMIC Pool.

Section 3.02. Administrative Responsibilities. Freddie Mac shall hold and administer, or supervise the administration of, the REMIC Pools in a manner consistent with and to the extent required by standards of prudence and in substantially the same manner as it holds and administers REMIC Pool Securities of the same or similar type held for its own account. In performing its responsibilities hereunder, Freddie Mac may employ agents or independent contractors. Except as provided in Articles VI and VII of this Agreement, Freddie Mac shall not be subject to the control of Holders in any manner whatsoever in the discharge of its responsibilities pursuant to this Agreement. Except with regard to its guarantee obligation pursuant to Section 4.06 or pursuant to its indemnities under Sections 2.05 and 8.01, Freddie Mac shall have no liability to any Holder other than for any direct damage resulting from Freddie Mac's failure to exercise that degree of ordinary care which it exercises in the conduct and management of its own affairs. Freddie Mac shall have no liability of any nature for consequential damages.

ARTICLE IV

Payments; Freddie Mac Guarantee; Optional Redemption

Section 4.01. Payments of Principal and Interest. Payments on Multiclass PCs shall be made from the principal and interest payments made on the REMIC Pool Securities and any cash or other eligible assets in the related REMIC Pool, from any payment made by Freddie Mac pursuant to Section 4.06, and, if so provided in the related Terms Supplement, from any reinvestment by Freddie Mac of such principal and interest payments, during the applicable Deposit Period. On each Payment Date, Freddie Mac shall make such payments on (and in the case of any Accrual Class, such additions to the principal amount of) the Multiclass PCs issued in respect of any REMIC Pool as shall be provided in the related Terms Supplement. Any payments or accruals of interest made on a Payment Date on the Multiclass PCs issued in respect of a particular REMIC Pool shall be at the Class Coupons set forth in or as otherwise described in the related Terms Supplement and in respect of the related Accrual Period. Subject to any allocation procedures that may apply in the case of a Retail Class, the Holders of Multiclass PCs of any Class entitled to receive payments on any Payment Date shall receive such payments on a pro rata basis among the Multiclass PCs of such Class. Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, principal payments on Multiclass PCs shall be made on each Payment Date in an aggregate amount equal to the sum of (i) the amount of interest, if any, accrued on any Accrual Classes in respect of the related Accrual Period and not then payable as interest; and (ii) an amount equal to the REMIC Pool Security Principal Amount for such Payment Date. All payments of principal on the Multiclass PCs issued in respect of a particular REMIC Pool shall be made as provided in the related Terms Supplement. All payments made on any Multiclass PC on any Payment Date shall be applied first to any interest payable thereon on such Payment Date, then to any accrued interest that has been added to the principal thereof and then to the original principal thereof.

Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, the amount of interest accrued on each Class during an Accrual Period and to be paid thereon (or, to the extent applicable in the case of an Accrual Class, added to the principal amount thereof) on the related Payment Date shall be 1/12th of the applicable Class Coupon multiplied by the principal amount (or notional principal amount) of such Class as determined from the applicable Class Factor published or otherwise determined for the month preceding the month of such Payment Date (in the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs) or for the second month preceding the month of such Payment Date (in the case of a Series backed by PCs other than Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs).

Section 4.02. Determination of Interest Rate Indices.

(a) Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, each Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Class shall bear interest during each Accrual Period at a rate determined by reference to one of the following indices: (i) LIBOR, (ii) COFI, (iii) a Treasury Index or (iv) the Prime Rate. Absent manifest error, Freddie Mac's determination of the applicable interest rate index levels and its calculation of the Class Coupons of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes shall be final and binding.

(b) *Determination of LIBOR.* Freddie Mac shall calculate the Class Coupons of LIBOR Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the related Floating Rate Adjustment Date. On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac shall determine the applicable LIBOR on the basis of the offered quotations of the Reference Banks (as defined below), as such quotations are provided to Freddie Mac as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date. For this purpose, "business day" means a day on which banks are open for dealing in foreign currency and exchange in London, New York City and Washington, D.C.; "Reference Banks" means four leading banks engaged in transactions in Eurodollar deposits in the international Eurocurrency market (i) with an established place of business in London, (ii) whose quotations appear on the Reuters Screen LIBO Page on the Floating Rate Adjustment Date in question and (iii) which have been designated as such by Freddie Mac and are able and willing to provide such quotations to Freddie Mac on each Floating Rate Adjustment Date; and "Reuters Screen LIBO Page" means the display designated as page "LIBO" on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or such other page as may replace the LIBO page on that service for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered quotations of major banks). If any Reference Bank designated by Freddie Mac should be removed from the Reuters Screen LIBO Page or in any other way fails to meet the qualifications of a Reference Bank, Freddie Mac may, in its sole discretion, designate an alternative Reference Bank.

On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac shall determine LIBOR for the next Accrual Period as follows:

(i) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date two or more of the Reference Banks provide offered quotations of the applicable maturity, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations (rounding such arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%).

(ii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides such offered quotations, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period shall be whichever is the higher of (x) LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date or (y) the Reserve Interest Rate. The "Reserve Interest Rate" shall be the rate per annum which Freddie Mac determines to be either (A) the arithmetic mean (rounding such arithmetic mean upwards, if necessary, to the nearest whole multiple of 1/16%) of the Eurodollar lending rates of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by Freddie Mac are quoting, on the relevant Floating Rate Adjustment Date, to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market or (B) in the event that Freddie Mac can determine no such arithmetic mean, the lowest Eurodollar lending rate of the applicable maturity that the New York City banks selected by Freddie Mac are quoting on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date to leading European banks.

(iii) If on any Floating Rate Adjustment Date Freddie Mac is required but is unable to determine the Reserve Interest Rate in the manner provided in paragraph (ii) above, LIBOR for the next Accrual Period shall be LIBOR as determined on the previous Floating Rate Adjustment Date, or, in the case of the first Floating Rate Adjustment Date, the level of LIBOR used to calculate the initial Class Coupon of the particular LIBOR Class.

(c) *Determination of COFI.* On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac shall calculate the Class Coupons of COFI Classes for the related Accrual Period by reference to COFI as published most recently by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the "FHLB of San Francisco") prior to such Floating Rate Adjustment Date.

The failure by the FHLB of San Francisco to publish COFI for a period of 65 calendar days shall constitute an "Alternative Rate Event." Upon the occurrence of an Alternative Rate Event, Freddie Mac shall calculate the Class Coupons of the COFI Classes for the subsequent Accrual Periods by using, in place of COFI, (i) the replacement index, if any, published or designated by the FHLB of San Francisco or (ii) if no replacement index is so published or designated, an alternative index selected by Freddie Mac that has performed, or that Freddie Mac expects to perform, in a manner substantially similar to COFI. At the time an alternative index is first selected by Freddie Mac, Freddie Mac shall determine the average number of basis points, if any, by which the alternative index differed from COFI for such period as Freddie Mac, in its sole discretion, reasonably determines to reflect fairly the long-term difference between COFI and the alternative index, and shall adjust the alternative index by such average. Freddie Mac shall select an alternative index only for which it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such index will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes. If at any time after the occurrence of an Alternative Rate Event, the FHLB of San Francisco resumes publication of COFI, the Class Coupons of the COFI Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period shall be calculated by reference to COFI.

(d) *Determination of the Treasury Index.* Freddie Mac shall calculate the Class Coupons of Treasury Index Classes for each Accrual Period (after the first) on the related Index Adjustment Date. On each Index Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac will determine the applicable Treasury Index, as published by the Federal Reserve Board in the most recent edition of Federal Reserve Board Statistical Release No. H.15 (519) that is available to Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac shall consider a new value for the Treasury Index to have been made available on the day following the date it is released by the Federal Reserve Board.

In the event that the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable, Freddie Mac shall designate a new index based upon comparable information and methodology. Freddie Mac shall select an alternative index only for which it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such alternative index will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes. If at any time after the applicable Treasury Index becomes unavailable, it again becomes available, the Class Coupons for the related Treasury Index Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period shall be calculated by reference to the applicable Treasury Index.

(e) *Determination of the Prime Rate.* On each Floating Rate Adjustment Date, Freddie Mac shall calculate the Class Coupons of Prime Rate Classes for the next Accrual Period by reference to the rate published as the "Prime Rate" in the "Money Rates" section or other comparable section of *The Wall Street Journal* on such Floating Rate Adjustment Date. In the event *The Wall Street Journal* publishes a prime rate range, the average of that range, as determined by Freddie Mac, shall be the Prime Rate. In the event *The Wall Street Journal* no longer publishes a "Prime Rate" entry, Freddie Mac shall designate a new methodology for determining the Prime Rate based on comparable data. Freddie Mac shall select an alternative methodology only for which it receives an opinion of counsel that the selection of such methodology will not cause the related REMIC Pool or Pools to lose their classification as REMICs for federal income tax purposes. If at any time after the Prime Rate becomes unavailable in *The Wall Street Journal*, it again becomes available, the Class Coupons for the Prime Rate Classes for each subsequent Accrual Period shall be calculated by reference to the Prime Rate published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Section 4.03. Payment Procedures; Record Date.

(a) Payments of principal and interest due to Holders of Multiclass PCs in Book-Entry Form shall be made by crediting the Holders' accounts at the Federal Reserve Banks on the applicable Payment Dates. In the event of a principal or interest payment error, Freddie Mac, in its sole discretion, either may request the Federal Reserve Bank to correct such error or may effect corrections by the adjustment of payments to be made on future Payment Dates. Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, payments due to the Holder of a Residual Class in certificated form shall be made by check mailed on or before the applicable Payment Date to the address of such Holder as it appears on the register maintained by the Registrar, or, if provided in the related Terms Supplement, by wire transfer to such Holder, in either case not later than the applicable Payment Date; provided, however, that (i) the final payment of principal on a Residual Class shall be made only upon presentation of the Holder's certificate at the office of the Registrar for notation of such payment and (ii) the final payment on a Residual Class shall be made only upon presentation and surrender of the Holder's certificate at the office of the Registrar. Payments of principal and interest on a Retail Class in certificated form shall be paid by the Registrar to the Depository in immediately available funds. The Depository shall be responsible for crediting the amount of such payments to the accounts of the applicable Depository participants entitled thereto, in accordance with the Depository's normal procedures.

(b) Any payment made on a Multiclass PC on any Payment Date shall be made to the Holder of record of such Multiclass PC (i) at the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month, in the case of a Series backed by Gold PCs and/or Gold Giant PCs, or (ii) at the close of business on the 14th day of the preceding month, in the case of a Series backed by Original PCs and/or Original Giant PCs. Any payment made on a Mortgage Security on a Payment Date shall be made to the Holder of record of such Mortgage Security on such Payment Date. For this purpose, "business day" means (x) in the case of Multiclass PCs issued in Book-Entry Form, any day that is a business day for the Federal Reserve Bank at which the Holder's account is maintained and (y) in the case of Multiclass PCs issued in certificated form, any day that is a business day for the Registrar.

Section 4.04. Class Factors. Freddie Mac shall publish or cause to be published (or otherwise make available) a Class Factor for each outstanding Class of Multiclass PCs having a stated principal amount, and for each outstanding Interest Only Class having a notional principal amount, on or about the first or, if so provided in the related Terms Supplement, the seventh business day of each month.

Section 4.05. Fees Retained by Freddie Mac. As a fee for its administration of any REMIC Pool, Freddie Mac shall be entitled to retain from payments made on the REMIC Pool Securities in such REMIC Pool the amount, if any, provided for in the related Terms Supplement. Freddie Mac shall pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its administration of a REMIC Pool and the performance of its duties hereunder.

Section 4.06. Freddie Mac Guarantee. Freddie Mac hereby guarantees to each Holder of a Multiclass PC (i) the timely payment of interest at the applicable Class Coupon or as otherwise described in the applicable Terms Supplement and (ii) the payment of the principal amount of the Holder's Multiclass PC as described in the applicable Terms Supplement.

Section 4.07. Optional Redemption. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Terms Supplement, Freddie Mac may at its option redeem the outstanding Classes of each Series (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, the outstanding Lower-Tier Classes) in whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 or more than 60 days' notice, on any Payment Date when the aggregate outstanding principal amount of such Classes, after giving effect to principal payments to be made on such Payment Date, would be less than 1% of the aggregate original principal amount of such Classes. Any optional redemption shall be at a redemption price equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount of the Classes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest for the Accrual Period relating to the applicable Payment Date. In order to effect an optional redemption, Freddie Mac shall liquidate all of the REMIC Pool Securities in the REMIC Pool (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, in the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool) at fair market value as determined by Freddie Mac, and apply the net proceeds of such liquidation (together with funds contributed by Freddie Mac if the net proceeds are insufficient) to pay the redemption price. Upon any

redemption of Lower-Tier Classes in a Double-Tier Series, the redemption price of the Mortgage Securities shall be applied as principal and interest on the outstanding Upper-Tier Classes, resulting in the retirement of those classes. Following any redemption, any remaining proceeds from the liquidation of the REMIC Pool Securities in the REMIC Pool (or, in the case of a Double-Tier Series, in the Lower-Tier REMIC Pool), net of liquidation expenses, shall be distributed pro rata to the Holders of the related Residual Class upon surrender of their certificates to the Registrar. All decisions as to the making of an optional redemption, including the timing of any optional redemption, shall be at Freddie Mac's sole discretion. Freddie Mac shall be under no obligation to any Holder to make an optional redemption, even if a redemption would be in such Holder's interest.

Section 4.08. Freddie Mac Subrogation. Freddie Mac shall be subrogated to all the rights, interests, remedies, powers and privileges of the Holders in respect of any guarantee payments made by Freddie Mac, to the extent of such payments.

Section 4.09. Residual Proceeds. With respect to each REMIC Pool, the Holders of the Residual Class shall be entitled to receive, on a pro rata basis and upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Registrar, the proceeds of the remaining REMIC Pool Securities, if any, after the principal amounts of the Regular Classes have been paid in full. Freddie Mac hereby guarantees to such Holders the payment of such proceeds, if any, upon such surrender.

Section 4.10. Termination Upon Final Payment. Except as to Sections 2.05 and 8.01, the obligations and responsibilities of Freddie Mac under this Agreement to a Holder in respect of any Multiclass PC shall terminate upon the payment to the Holder of all amounts of principal and interest due the Holder in respect of such Multiclass PC and all other amounts, if any, due the Holder hereunder.

ARTICLE V

Form of Multiclass PCs; Minimum Principal Amounts; Minimum Original Notional Principal Amounts and Transfers

Section 5.01. Form. Multiclass PCs may be issued in Book-Entry Form or certificated form, as specified in the related Terms Supplement. In the case of Multiclass PCs issued in certificated form, Freddie Mac reserves the right (i) to convert such Multiclass PCs to Book-Entry Form and (ii) upon such conversion, to require each Holder thereof, upon notice, to surrender such Holder's Multiclass PC and have such Multiclass PC reissued and evidenced only by a Multiclass PC in Book-Entry Form, pursuant to procedures prescribed and implemented by Freddie Mac (which may include the withholding of payments otherwise due the Holder, without any liability for interest thereon, until such surrender is made). Multiclass PCs in Book-Entry Form shall at all times remain on deposit with a Federal Reserve Bank in accordance with the provisions of the Book-Entry Rules. Multiclass PCs in certificated form shall be evidenced by certificates in such form as Freddie Mac shall prescribe, registered in the names of the Holders thereof.

Section 5.02. Minimum Original Principal Amounts; Minimum Original Notional Principal Amounts and Transfer of Multiclass PCs. Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, Regular Classes (other than Retail Classes) shall be issued and must be maintained and transferred in Book-Entry Form in minimum original principal amounts (or minimum original notional principal amounts) of \$1 and additional increments of \$1; provided, however, that Mortgage Securities shall be initially issued and held by Freddie Mac in non-certificated form on the books and records of Freddie Mac. At any time Freddie Mac holds any Mortgage Securities in non-certificated form, upon the written request of the Holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding principal amount of the related Upper-Tier Classes, Freddie Mac shall issue certificates in definitive form representing such Mortgage Securities. Upon receipt by Freddie Mac of a written request by the Holder of an interest in a Lower-Tier Regular Class held in non-certificated form to have such interest represented in certificated form, Freddie Mac shall issue a certificate in definitive form representing such interest. A Multiclass PC in Book-Entry Form shall not be transferred if, as a result of the transfer, the transferor or the transferee would have on deposit in its account Multiclass PCs of the same Class having an original principal

amount (or original notional principal amount) of less than \$1. Transfers of Regular Classes in Book-Entry Form shall also be subject to any applicable Federal Reserve Bank minimum wire transfer requirements. The Federal Reserve Banks shall maintain a book-entry recordkeeping system for all transactions in Multiclass PCs in Book-Entry Form. The transfer, exchange or pledge of Multiclass PCs in Book-Entry Form shall be governed by the Book-Entry Rules, such procedures, insofar as applicable, as may from time to time be established by regulations of the Treasury Department governing obligations of the United States, and such other procedures as shall be agreed upon from time to time by Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve Banks. A Federal Reserve Bank will act only upon the instructions of the Holder in recording transfers of a Multiclass PC in Book-Entry Form. A Multiclass PC in certificated form may be transferred as provided in Section 5.03. A charge may be made for any transfer or exchange of any Multiclass PC. A charge will be made for any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection with a transfer or exchange of a Multiclass PC. If a Series of Multiclass PCs includes one or more Retail Classes, each such Class shall be represented by one or more certificates registered in the name of the nominee of the Depository, unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement. Unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement, Residual Classes shall not be issued in book-entry form but shall be issued only in fully registered, certificated form in minimum original principal amounts (or minimum original notional principal amounts) of \$1,000 and additional increments of \$1 or, in the case of a Residual Class without an Original Principal Amount, in minimum percentages of the Residual Interest of 1%.

Section 5.03. Certificated Multiclass PCs.

(a) Freddie Mac shall maintain at its expense an office or agency where Multiclass PCs in certificated form may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange, the initial such office or agency being that of the Registrar, unless otherwise provided in the related Terms Supplement. Upon surrender for registration of transfer of any Multiclass PC in certificated form at any office or agency of Freddie Mac maintained for such purpose, Freddie Mac shall execute and deliver, in the name of the designated transferee or transferees, one or more new Multiclass PCs evidencing a like principal amount (or, if applicable, a like percentage of the Residual Interest). At the option of a Holder of a certificated Multiclass PC, such Holder's Multiclass PC may be exchanged for other Multiclass PCs of the same Class of authorized denominations, upon surrender at such office or agency of the Multiclass PC to be exchanged. Whenever any Multiclass PC is so surrendered for exchange, Freddie Mac shall execute and deliver the Multiclass PCs which the Holder making the exchange is entitled to receive. Every Multiclass PC presented or surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange shall be duly endorsed by, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer in form satisfactory to Freddie Mac duly executed by, the Holder thereof or its attorney-in-fact duly authorized in writing. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Residual Classes shall be sold and maintained only in certificated form, and Freddie Mac may impose, in the related Terms Supplement, on the face or reverse of any Multiclass PC or elsewhere, such limitations on and conditions to the transfer or exchange of Multiclass PCs as it deems appropriate in order to conform to applicable law or for any other reason.

(b) If (i) any mutilated certificated Multiclass PC is surrendered to Freddie Mac or (ii) Freddie Mac receives evidence to its satisfaction of the destruction, loss or theft of any certificated Multiclass PC, and there is delivered to Freddie Mac such security or indemnity as may be required by it to save it harmless, then, in the absence of notice to Freddie Mac that such Multiclass PC has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser, Freddie Mac shall execute and deliver, in exchange for or in lieu of any such mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Multiclass PC, a new certificated Multiclass PC of like tenor and representing a like principal amount (or, if applicable, a like percentage of the Residual Interest). Upon the issuance of any new certificated Multiclass PC, Freddie Mac may make a charge for such issuance and will make a charge for any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith. Any duplicate Multiclass PC so issued shall constitute complete and indefeasible evidence of ownership of that portion of the Regular Interest or Residual Interest of the related REMIC Pool represented thereby, whether or not the lost, stolen or destroyed Multiclass PC shall be found at any time.

ARTICLE VI

Events of Default and Remedies

Section 6.01. Events of Default. “Event of Default” wherever used herein means any one of the following events:

(a) Default in the payment to Holders of any Class of Multiclass PCs of interest as and when the same shall become due and payable as herein provided, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days; or

(b) Default in the payment to Holders of any Class of Multiclass PCs of principal as and when the same shall become due and payable as herein provided, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days; or

(c) Failure on the part of Freddie Mac to observe or perform any other of its covenants set forth in this Agreement, continued for a period of 60 days after the date on which written notice of such failure, requiring Freddie Mac to remedy the same, shall have been given to Freddie Mac by the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 60 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of any affected Class of Multiclass PCs; or

(d) A court having jurisdiction in the premises shall enter a decree or order for relief in respect of Freddie Mac in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or appoint a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, sequestrator (or other similar official) of Freddie Mac or for all or substantially all of its property, or order the winding up or liquidation of its affairs, and such decree or order shall remain unstayed and in effect for a period of 60 consecutive days; or

(e) Freddie Mac shall commence a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or shall consent to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, or shall consent to the appointment of or taking of possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, custodian, sequestrator (or other similar official) of Freddie Mac or for any substantial part of its property, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or Freddie Mac shall fail generally to pay its debts as they become due.

Section 6.02. Remedies. If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, then and in each and every such case, the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of any affected Class of Multiclass PCs may by written notice to Freddie Mac remove Freddie Mac and nominate a successor to Freddie Mac under this Agreement with respect to the related REMIC Pool, which nominee shall be deemed appointed as successor to Freddie Mac unless within ten days after such nomination Freddie Mac objects thereto, in which case Freddie Mac may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor or any Holder of a Multiclass PC of any affected Class who has been a bona fide Holder for at least six months may, on behalf of such Holder and all others similarly situated, petition any such court for appointment of a successor to Freddie Mac. Such court may thereupon, after such notice, if any, as it may deem proper and prescribe, appoint a successor to Freddie Mac. Upon the appointment of any successor pursuant to this Section 6.02, Freddie Mac shall submit to its successor a complete written report and accounting as to the applicable REMIC Pool and shall take all other steps necessary or desirable to transfer its interest in and administration of this Agreement with respect to such REMIC Pool to the successor. Subject to the Act, such successor may take such actions with respect to such REMIC Pool as may be reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances. Prior to any such designation of a successor, the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of any affected Class of Multiclass PCs may waive any past default or Event of Default. Appointment of a successor will not relieve Freddie Mac of its guarantee obligation as set forth in this Agreement.

Section 6.03. Limitation on Suits by Holders. Except as provided in Section 6.02, no Holder shall have any right to institute any action or proceeding at law or in equity or in bankruptcy or otherwise, upon, under or with respect to this Agreement, the Multiclass PCs or the related REMIC Pool Securities, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy whatsoever, unless such Holder previously shall have given to Freddie Mac written notice of an Event of Default and of the continuance thereof, as hereinbefore provided, and unless also the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of any affected Class of Multiclass PCs shall have made written request upon Freddie Mac to institute such action or proceeding in its own name and shall have offered to Freddie Mac such reasonable indemnity as it may request against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and Freddie Mac for 60 days after its receipt of such notice, request and offer of indemnity shall have failed to institute any such action or proceeding, and no direction inconsistent with such written request shall have been given to Freddie Mac during such 60-day period by the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of any affected Class of Multiclass PCs. It is understood and intended, and expressly covenanted by each Holder of a Multiclass PC in any affected REMIC Pool with every other Holder in such REMIC Pool and with Freddie Mac, that no one or more Holders shall have any right in any manner whatsoever by virtue of or by availing themselves of any provision of this Agreement to affect, disturb or prejudice the rights of any other Holder, or to obtain or seek to obtain preference or priority over any other Holder except as expressly provided herein or to enforce any right under this Agreement, except in the manner herein provided and for the ratable and common benefit of all Holders of Multiclass PCs in any affected Class. For the protection and enforcement of the provisions of this Section 6.03, each and every Holder and Freddie Mac shall be entitled to such relief as can be given either at law or in equity. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Agreement, the right of any Holder to receive payment of principal or interest as herein provided, on or after the due date of such payment, or to institute suit for enforcement of any such payment on or after such date, shall not be impaired or affected without the consent of such Holder.

ARTICLE VII

Rights of Holders of Multiclass PCs with Respect to PCs

Section 7.01. Defaults Under PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement. In the event that there shall be a PC Agreement Default or Giant PC Agreement Default under the PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement, as applicable, governing any PC backing a REMIC Pool (including a Lower-Tier REMIC Pool), the Holders of the Multiclass PCs issued in respect of such REMIC Pool (including, for this purpose, the related Upper-Tier REMIC Pool) shall have the right to take such actions with respect thereto as the PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement, as applicable, affords Freddie Mac or its agent as the record holder of the affected PC. For this purpose, each Holder of a Multiclass PC issued in respect of a Series shall be deemed to be the holder of a percentage of such affected PC equal to the percentage obtained by dividing the then outstanding principal amount of such Holder's Multiclass PC (which shall be zero in the case of an Interest Only Class without a principal amount) by the then aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Multiclass PCs of the same Series. Freddie Mac hereby irrevocably authorizes the Holders to exercise all such rights in respect of a PC Agreement Default or Giant PC Agreement Default to the extent set forth in this Section.

Section 7.02. Amendments of PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement. In the event that Freddie Mac desires to amend any PC Agreement or Giant PC Agreement governing any PC backing any REMIC Pool (including a Lower-Tier REMIC Pool), Freddie Mac may give any such consent thereto as may need to be given by the record holder of such PC; provided, however, that if any such amendment would adversely affect in any material respect the interest of any Holder of a Multiclass PC (including, for this purpose, a related Upper-Tier Class), Freddie Mac may consent to such amendment only with the written consent of the Holders of Multiclass PCs so affected representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of each affected Class of Multiclass PCs.

ARTICLE VIII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 8.01. Tax Matters. Freddie Mac and/or its designated agent shall furnish, at such times as required by applicable law, to each Holder such information as Freddie Mac deems necessary or desirable to enable Holders and beneficial owners of Multiclass PCs to prepare their United States federal income tax returns, if applicable. If Freddie Mac is one of the Holders of a Residual Class issued in respect of any REMIC Pool, or if permitted by applicable law, Freddie Mac will file the annual federal income tax return for such REMIC Pool and will act as the tax matters partner thereof. In any other case, the beneficial owner of the Multiclass PC having the largest principal amount or evidencing the largest percentage of the Residual Interest in the related REMIC Pool is hereby designated as the partner responsible for filing such tax return and as the tax matters partner of such REMIC Pool. Such beneficial owner, however, by the acceptance of its Multiclass PC, agrees to designate Freddie Mac as its agent and attorney-in-fact in the performance of all the duties required of, or permitted to be taken by, the partner responsible for filing such tax return and the tax matters partner for such REMIC Pool and, if requested by Freddie Mac, to execute a power of attorney to this effect. Freddie Mac also agrees to prepare such tax return and, if permitted by applicable law, to sign and file such tax return on behalf of the REMIC Pool. Freddie Mac agrees to indemnify and hold harmless such beneficial owner against any and all liabilities imposed upon such beneficial owner as tax matters partner, including without limitation, any liabilities caused by Freddie Mac's failure to perform any duty on behalf of such beneficial owner as the partner responsible for filing such returns and as tax matters partner under the Code or any liabilities associated with any action taken by Freddie Mac in its discretion with respect to such REMIC Pool in the name of and on behalf of such beneficial owner as the tax matters partner therefor.

A beneficial or record interest in the Residual Class may not be sold or transferred to a "disqualified organization" (as defined below). Any attempted or purported transfer of an interest in a Residual Class shall be absolutely null and void and shall vest no rights in the proposed transferee unless (a) such transferee provides to Freddie Mac (i) an affidavit (in a form acceptable to Freddie Mac) that such transferee is not a disqualified organization and is not purchasing such interest on behalf of a disqualified organization and (ii) if requested by Freddie Mac, an opinion of counsel (in a form acceptable to Freddie Mac) that the proposed transfer will not cause such interest to be held by a disqualified organization, or (b) Freddie Mac gives its written consent to such transfer (which consent may apply to a specific transfer or, in Freddie Mac's discretion, may apply generally to classes of transfers or transferees). Should such a transfer occur, however, Freddie Mac shall provide to the Internal Revenue Service and the person(s) liable for the tax imposed on such transfer under Section 860E(e) of the Code a computation showing the present value of the total anticipated excess inclusions with respect to the Residual Class interest for periods after such transfer for purposes of computing the amount of tax due. For these purposes, the term "disqualified organization" means (a) the United States, any state or political subdivision thereof, any foreign government, any international organization, any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, (b) any organization (other than a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Code) that is exempt from taxation under the Code (unless such organization is subject to tax on excess inclusions) and (c) any organization that is described in Section 1381(a)(2)(C) of the Code. Notwithstanding clause (a) of the preceding sentence, neither Freddie Mac nor any entity treated as other than an instrumentality of the United States or of any state or political subdivision thereof for purposes of Section 168(h)(2)(D) of the Code is treated as a disqualified organization. In addition, the transferee shall be required to designate Freddie Mac as its fiduciary to act as the tax matters person for the related REMIC Pool. Ownership of an interest in a Residual Class may not be transferred to any person that is not 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 or any political subdivision thereof, or an estate or trust that is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of the source of its income (a "U.S. person") without Freddie Mac's written consent. In addition, ownership of an interest in a Residual Class validly held by a non-U.S. person may not be transferred to any person without Freddie Mac's written consent. Any attempted or purported

transfer in violation of either of the two preceding sentences shall be absolutely null and void and shall vest no rights in the proposed transferee. The affidavit referred to in the second sentence of this paragraph shall include a statement that the transferee is a U.S. person, unless Freddie Mac consents in writing to such transfer to a person that is not a U.S. person. On behalf of each REMIC Pool, Freddie Mac shall make available information necessary for the application of Section 860E(e) of the Code or any similar Code provision that may be in effect in the future.

Section 8.02. Limitations on Liability of Freddie Mac and Others. Neither Freddie Mac nor any of its directors, officers, employees or agents shall be under any liability to Holders for any action taken by them or for their refraining from the taking of any such action in good faith pursuant to this Agreement, or for errors in judgment; provided, however, that this provision shall not protect Freddie Mac or any such person against any liability which would otherwise be imposed by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of duties or by reason of reckless disregard of obligations and duties hereunder. Freddie Mac and any director, officer, employee or agent of Freddie Mac may rely in good faith on any document or other communication of any kind properly submitted by any person (in writing or electronically) with respect to any matter arising hereunder. Freddie Mac shall not be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any legal action which is not incidental to its duties to administer the REMIC Pools in accordance with this Agreement and which in its opinion may involve it in any expense or liability; provided, however, that Freddie Mac may in its discretion undertake any such action which it may deem necessary or desirable with respect to this Agreement, the Multiclass PCs, the REMIC Pool Securities and other assets in any REMIC Pool or the rights and duties of the parties hereto and the interests of the Holders hereunder. In such event, the legal expenses and costs of such action and any liability resulting therefrom shall be expenses of Freddie Mac.

Section 8.03. Limitation of Rights of Holders. The death or incapacity of any person having an interest, beneficial or otherwise, in a Multiclass PC shall not operate to terminate this Agreement or any REMIC Pool, nor entitle the legal representatives or heirs of such person or any Holder for such person to claim an accounting, take any action or bring any proceeding in any court for a partition or winding up of any REMIC Pool, nor otherwise affect the rights, obligations and liabilities of the parties hereto or any of them.

Section 8.04. Control by Holders. Except as otherwise provided in Articles VI and VII, no Holder shall have any right to vote or in any manner otherwise control the administration, operation and management of any REMIC Pool or the PCs backing such REMIC Pool, or the obligations of the parties hereto, nor shall anything herein set forth, or contained in the terms of the Multiclass PCs, be construed so as to constitute the Holders from time to time as partners or members of an association; nor shall a Holder be under any liability to any third person by reason of any action taken by the parties to this Agreement pursuant to any provision hereof.

Section 8.05. Amendment.

(a) This Agreement (including any related Terms Supplement) may be amended from time to time by Freddie Mac, without the consent of any Holder or Holders, (i) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision herein which may be inconsistent with any other provision herein, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Agreement, which shall not be inconsistent with the other provisions of this Agreement, provided that any such amendment shall not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of any Holder; or (ii) to permit Freddie Mac to take any necessary or helpful action to maintain the qualification of any REMIC Pool as a REMIC under the Code or to avoid the imposition of any state or federal tax on the REMIC Pool.

(b) Except as provided in Section 8.05(c) of this Agreement, with respect to any REMIC Pool formed pursuant to the terms hereof, any provision of this Agreement may be amended by Freddie Mac with the written consent of the Holders of Multiclass PCs representing not less than 50 percent of the then outstanding principal amount of each Class of Multiclass PCs affected by such amendment.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision herein, without the consent of a Holder this Agreement may not be amended to impair or affect the right of such Holder to receive payment of principal and interest (including any payment under any guarantee in respect thereof) as herein provided, on or after the respective due date of such payment, or to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after such date.

(d) Solely for purposes of this Section, if the principal amount of a Residual Class has been reduced to zero prior to the principal amounts of all the other Classes of Multiclass PCs of the related Series having been reduced to zero, each Multiclass PC of such Residual Class shall be deemed to have an aggregate outstanding principal amount of \$1,000.00.

Section 8.06. Persons Deemed Owners. Freddie Mac, the Registrar and the Federal Reserve Banks, or any agent of Freddie Mac, the Registrar or the Federal Reserve Banks, may deem and treat the Holder as the absolute owner of a Multiclass PC for the purpose of receiving payment of principal or interest and for all other purposes, and neither Freddie Mac, the Registrar or the Federal Reserve Banks, nor any agent of Freddie Mac, the Registrar or the Federal Reserve Banks, shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. All such payments so made to any such Holder or upon such Holder's order shall be valid, and, to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, effectual to satisfy and discharge the duty for monies payable by Freddie Mac upon the Holder's Multiclass PC. A Holder is not necessarily the beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC. The rights of a beneficial owner of a Multiclass PC with respect to Freddie Mac, the Registrar and the Federal Reserve Banks may be exercised only through the Holder. Freddie Mac, the Registrar and the Federal Reserve Banks will have no direct obligation to a beneficial owner that is not also the Holder of a Multiclass PC.

Section 8.07. Governing Law. This Agreement and the Holders' and Freddie Mac's rights and obligations with respect to Multiclass PCs shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the United States. Insofar as there may be no applicable precedent, and insofar as to do so would not frustrate the purposes of the Act or any provision of this Agreement or the transactions governed thereby, the local laws of the State of New York shall be deemed reflective of the laws of the United States.

Section 8.08. Payments Due on Non-Business Days. If the date fixed for any payment on any Multiclass PC shall be a day which is not a Business Day, then such payment need not be made on such date, but may be made on the next succeeding day which is a Business Day, with the same force and effect as though made on the date fixed for such payment, and no interest shall accrue for the period after such date.

Section 8.09. Successors. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of any successor to Freddie Mac, including any successor by operation of law.

Section 8.10. Headings. The Article and Section headings are for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of this Agreement.

Section 8.11. Notice and Demand. Any notice, demand or other communication which by any provision of this Agreement is required or permitted to be given or served to or upon any Holder may be given or served in writing by deposit thereof, postage prepaid, in the United States mail addressed to such Holder as such Holder's name and address may appear in the records of Freddie Mac, the Registrar or a Federal Reserve Bank or, in the case of a Holder of a Multiclass PC in Book-Entry Form, by transmission to such Holder through the communication system linking the Federal Reserve Banks. Such notice, demand or other communication to or upon a Holder shall be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made, for all purposes, upon mailing or transmission.

Any notice, demand or other communication which by any provision of this Agreement is required or permitted to be given or served to or upon Freddie Mac shall be given in writing addressed (until another address is published by Freddie Mac) as follows: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 8200 Jones Branch Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102, Attention: Senior Vice President-General Counsel and Secretary. Such notice, demand or other communication to or upon Freddie Mac shall be deemed to have been sufficiently given or made only upon actual receipt of the writing by Freddie Mac.

RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE OF A MULTICLASS PC BY OR ON BEHALF OF A HOLDER, WITHOUT ANY SIGNATURE OR FURTHER MANIFESTATION OF ASSENT, SHALL CONSTITUTE THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE BY THE HOLDER AND ALL OTHERS HAVING A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN SUCH MULTICLASS PC OF ALL THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT (INCLUDING THE RELATED TERMS SUPPLEMENT), AND THE AGREEMENT OF FREDDIE MAC, SUCH HOLDER AND SUCH OTHERS THAT THOSE TERMS AND PROVISIONS SHALL BE BINDING, OPERATIVE AND EFFECTIVE AS AMONG FREDDIE MAC AND SUCH HOLDER AND SUCH OTHERS.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION