Second Quarter 2013 Financial Results Supplement

August 7, 2013

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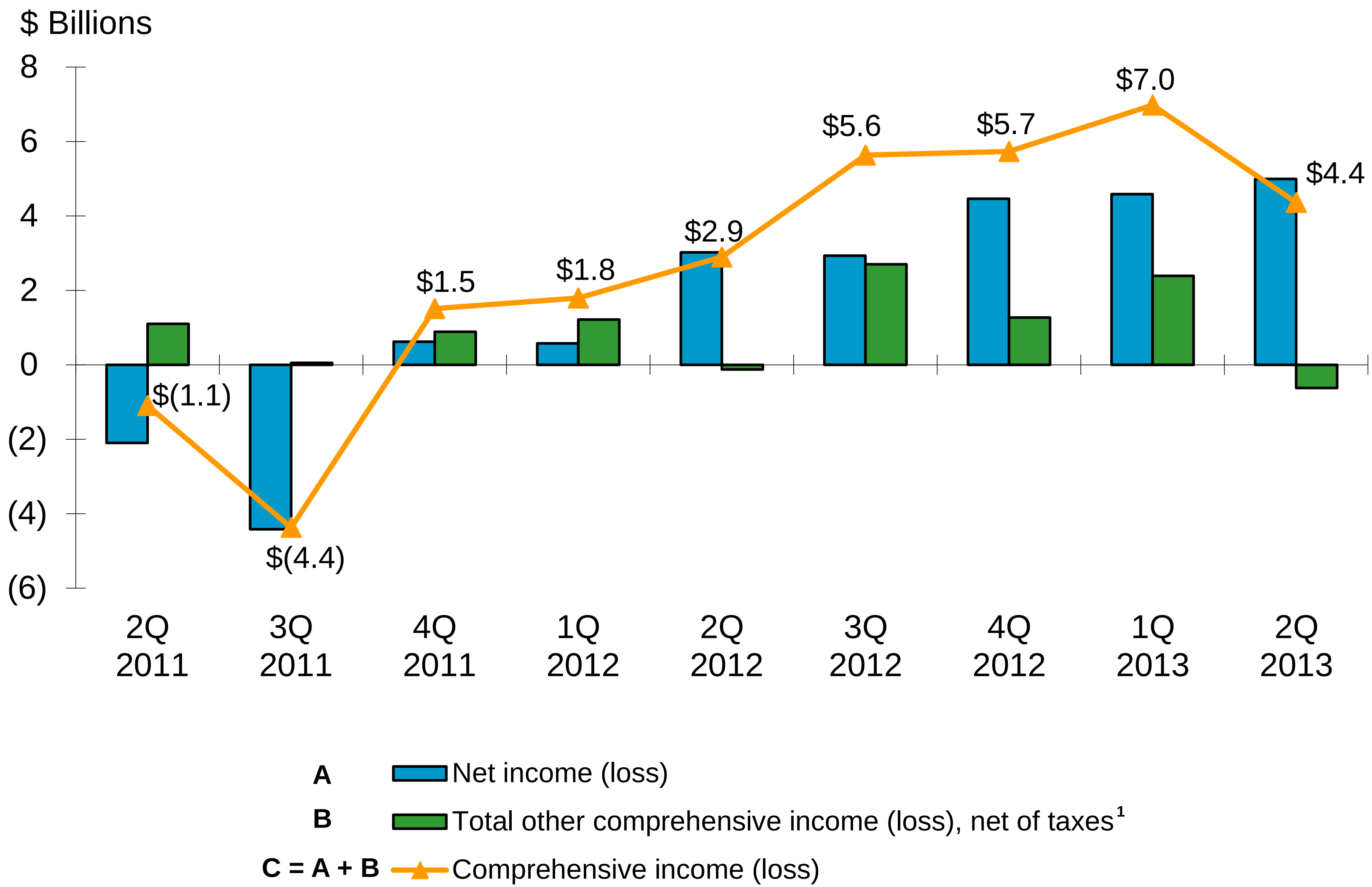
Quarterly net income and comprehensive income

($ Millions)		1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2013 vs 1Q 2013
1	Net interest income	$4,265	$4,144	($121)
2	Benefit (provision) for credit losses	503	623	120
3	**Net interest income after benefit (provision) for credit losses**	**4,768**	**4,767**	**(1)**
	Non-interest income (loss)			
4	Derivative gains (losses)	375	1,362	987
5	Net impairment of available-for-sale securities recognized in earnings	(43)	(44)	(1)
6	Other non-interest income (loss)	70	(640)	(710)
7	**Non-interest income (loss)**	**402**	**678**	**276**
	Non-interest expense			
8	Total administrative expenses	(432)	(444)	(12)
9	Real estate owned operations income (expense)	(6)	110	116
10	Other expenses	(186)	(164)	22
11	**Non-interest expense**	**(624)**	**(498)**	**126**
12	**Income before income tax benefit**	**4,546**	**4,947**	**401**
13	**Income tax benefit**	**35**	**41**	**6**
14	**Net income**	**4,581**	**4,988**	**407**
15	**Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes**	**2,390**	**(631)**	**(3,021)**
16	**Comprehensive income**	**$6,971**	**$4,357**	**($2,614)**

- **Line 4**: Derivative gains increased in 2Q13 primarily due to higher gains on the net pay-fixed swap portfolio as long-term interest rates increased more in 2Q13 as compared to 1Q13.
- **Line 6**: The shift from other non-interest income in 1Q13 to other non-interest loss in 2Q13 primarily reflects higher losses on mortgage loans recorded at fair value in 2Q13.
- **Line 15:** The shift from total other comprehensive income in 1Q13 to total other comprehensive loss in 2Q13 primarily reflects that 1Q13 results benefited from significant spread tightening on non-agency available-for-sale securities whereas spreads on commercial mortgage-backed securities widened during 2Q13.

Comprehensive income (loss)



[1] Consists of the after-tax changes in: (a) the unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities; (b) the effective portion of derivatives previously designated as cash flow hedges; and (c) defined benefit plans.

Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with Treasury

- Senior preferred stock outstanding and held by Treasury remained $72.3 billion at June 30, 2013. [1]
  - **Dividend payments do not reduce prior Treasury draws**.
  - Any future draws will increase the balance of senior preferred stock outstanding.
- Since entering conservatorship in September 2008, Freddie Mac has:
  - Received cumulative draws of $71.3 billion from Treasury. No draws have been requested for the past five quarters; last draw request was $19 million for first quarter 2012.
- Freddie Mac's net worth was $7.4 billion at June 30, 2013. As a result:
  - The company's dividend obligation to Treasury will be $4.4 billion in September 2013.
  - The company's aggregate cash dividends paid to Treasury will total approximately $41 billion including the September obligation.
- The amount of remaining Treasury funding currently available to Freddie Mac under the Purchase Agreement is $140.5 billion. Any future draws will reduce this amount.

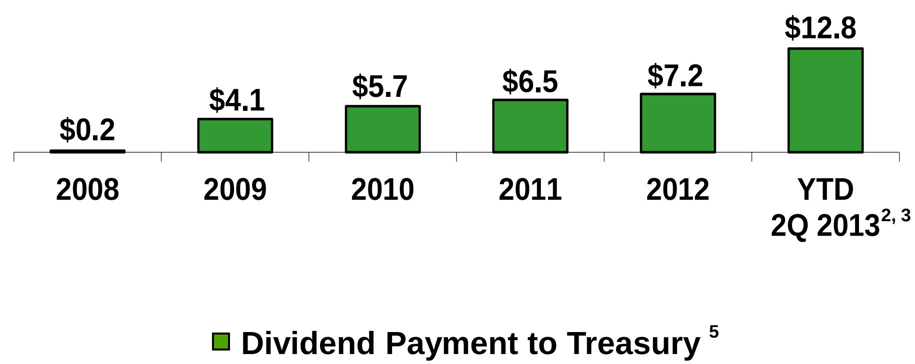
[1] Senior preferred stock outstanding of $72.3 billion at June 30, 2013 includes cumulative draws of $71.3 billion plus the initial liquidation preference of $1 billion.

Treasury draw requests and dividend payments

$ Billions

($ Billions)	Cumulative Total
Initial Liquidation Preference	$1.0
Treasury Draw Requests	$71.3
Total Senior Preferred Stock Outstanding	$72.3

($ Billions)	Cumulative Total
Dividend Payments as of 6/30/13	$36.6
3Q 2013 Dividend Obligation	$4.4
Total Dividend Payments[1]	$40.9



1 Amounts may not add due to rounding.

2 Data as of June 30, 2013.

3 Amount does not include the September 2013 dividend obligation of $4.4 billion.

4 Annual amounts represent the total draws requested based on Freddie Mac's quarterly net deficits for the periods presented. Draw requests are funded in the subsequent quarter (e.g., $19 million draw request for 1Q 2012 was funded in 2Q 2012).

5 Represents quarterly cash dividends paid by Freddie Mac to Treasury during the periods presented. Through December 31, 2012, Treasury was entitled to receive cumulative quarterly cash dividends at the annual rate of 10% per year on the liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock. However, the fixed dividend rate was replaced with a net worth sweep dividend payment beginning in the first quarter of 2013. See the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 for more information.

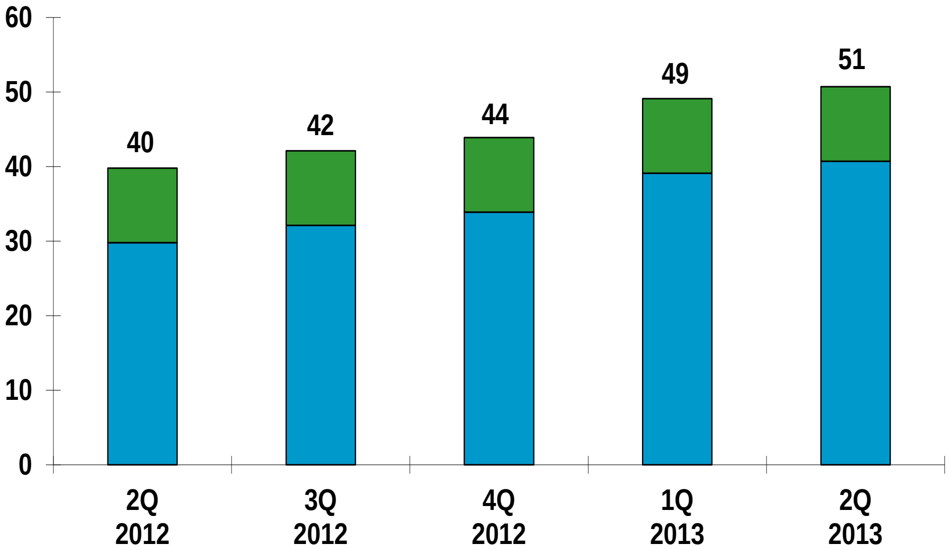
Total equity (deficit) and Senior Preferred Stock activity

	($ Millions)	2Q 2012	3Q 2012	4Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
1	Beginning balance - Total equity (deficit) / GAAP net worth	($18)	$1,086	$4,907	$8,827	$9,971
2	Capital draw funded by Treasury	19	0	0	0	0
3	Net income	3,020	2,928	4,457	4,581	4,988
4	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(128)	2,702	1,271	2,390	(631)
5	**Comprehensive income**	**2,892**	**5,630**	**5,728**	**6,971**	**4,357**
6	Dividends paid to Treasury	(1,809)	(1,809)	(1,808)	(5,827)	(6,971)
7	Other	2	0	0	0	0
8	**Ending balance - Total equity / GAAP net worth**[1]	**$1,086**	**$4,907**	**$8,827**	**$9,971**	**$7,357**
9	Requested capital draw	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10	Aggregate liquidation preference of the senior preferred stock[2]	$72,336	$72,336	$72,336	$72,336	$72,336
11	Remaining senior preferred stock funding beginning in 2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	$140,474	$140,474

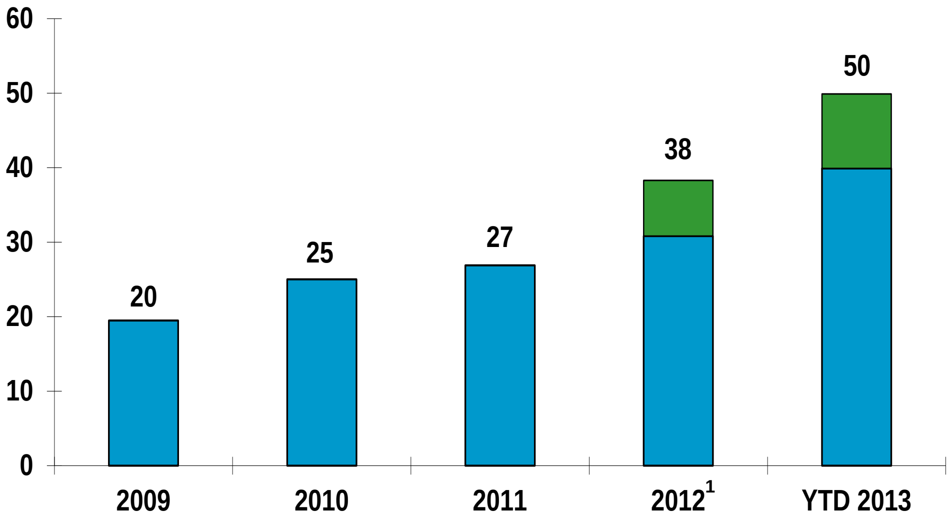
1 See the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 for a description of the company's dividend obligation to Treasury.
2 Includes the initial liquidation preference of Freddie Mac's senior preferred stock of $1.0 billion.

Single-family guarantee fees charged on new acquisitions

Quarterly
In Basis Points, Annualized



Annual
In Basis Points



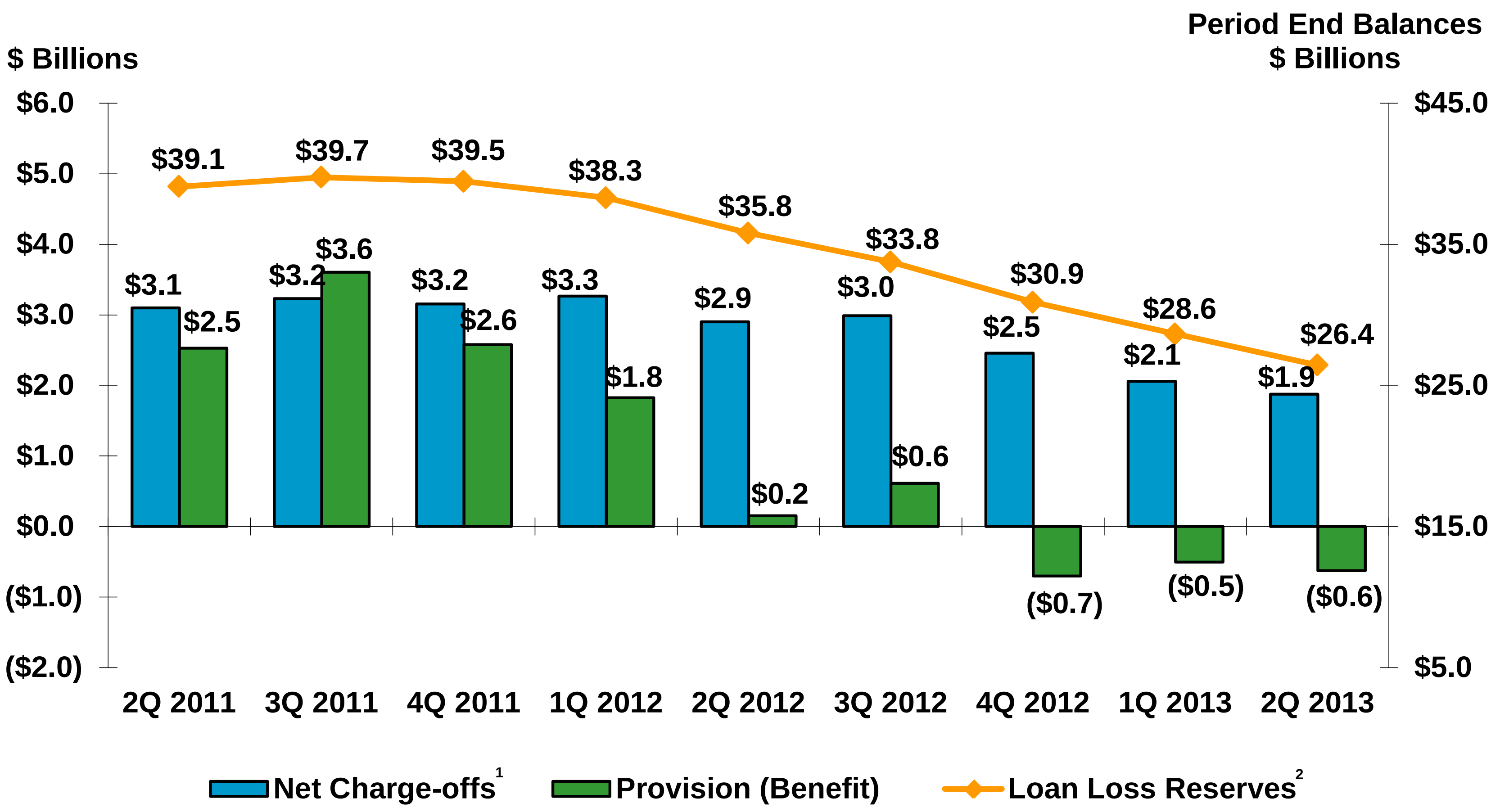
Legislated 10 Basis Point Guarantee Fee Remitted to Treasury [1]

Single-Family Guarantee Fee Charged on New Acquisitions (excluding amounts remitted to Treasury) [2]

[1] Effective April 1, 2012, guarantee fees charged on single-family loans sold to Freddie Mac were increased by 10 basis points. Under the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, Freddie Mac is required to remit the proceeds from this increase to Treasury. Given the April 1, 2012 effective date, the impact of the increase on average guarantee fees for full-year 2012 was 7.5 basis points.

[2] Represents the estimated rate of management and guarantee fees for new acquisitions during the period assuming amortization of delivery fees using the estimated life of the related loans rather than the original contractual maturity date of the related loans. Also includes the effect of pricing adjustments that are based on the relative performance of our PCs compared to comparable Fannie Mae securities.

Loan loss reserves



[1] Includes amounts related to certain loans purchased under financial guarantees and reflected within other expenses on the company's consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

[2] Consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for guarantee losses.

Deferred tax asset valuation allowance

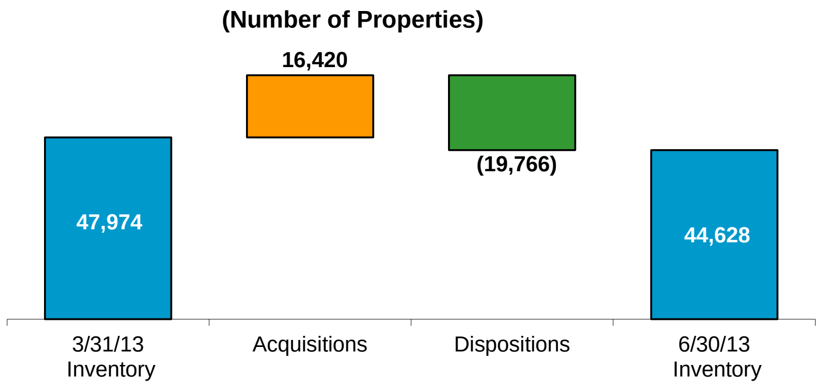
- A deferred tax asset (DTA) is recorded on the company's balance sheet and reflects future deductions against the company's taxable income. The realization of these net DTAs depends on sufficient taxable income in future periods.
- Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce net DTAs when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. As of June 30, 2013, the company maintains a valuation allowance of $28.6 billion on its net DTAs.
- The company determines whether a valuation allowance is necessary on its net DTAs considering objective and subjective evidence including, but not limited to, the following:

Objective Evidence	Subjective Evidence
▪ Its cumulative income position for the past three years	▪ Difficulty in predicting unsettled circumstances related to conservatorship
▪ The trend of the company's financial and tax results	▪ Its estimated 2012 taxable income (loss), which is expected to be breakeven
▪ Its significant tax net operating loss and low income housing tax credit carryforwards	▪ Forecasts of future book and tax income
▪ Its access to capital under the agreements associated with the conservatorship	

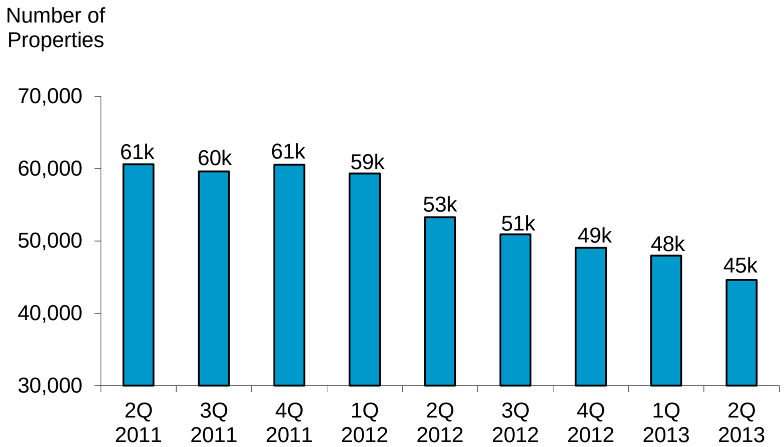
- The company's consideration of evidence requires significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions about inherently uncertain matters.
- If the housing market continues to improve, the company's positive trend in book and taxable income continues, and the company retains its positive outlook for book and taxable income, then the company may release its valuation allowance in 2013. Any release of the valuation allowance would be recognized in income and the company would expect to report a significant tax benefit and a corresponding increase in net worth in that period. The increase in net worth would result in an increased dividend obligation to Treasury.

Real estate owned[1]

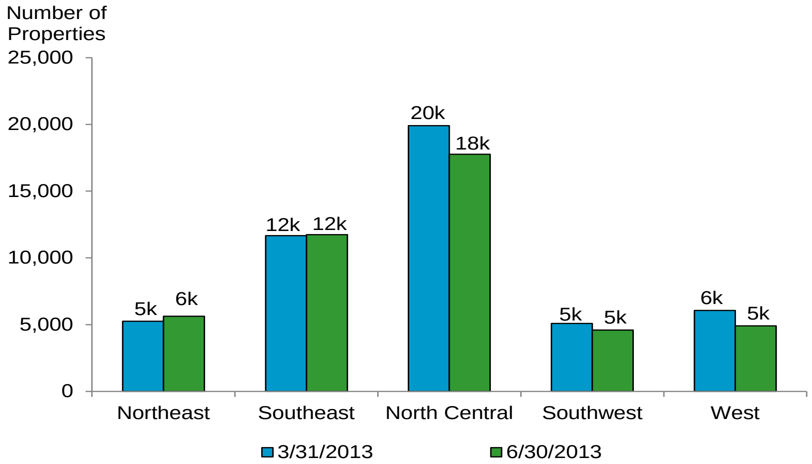
Property Inventory 2Q 2013 Activity



Historical Trend Ending Property Inventory



Geographic Distribution[2] Based on Number of Properties in Inventory



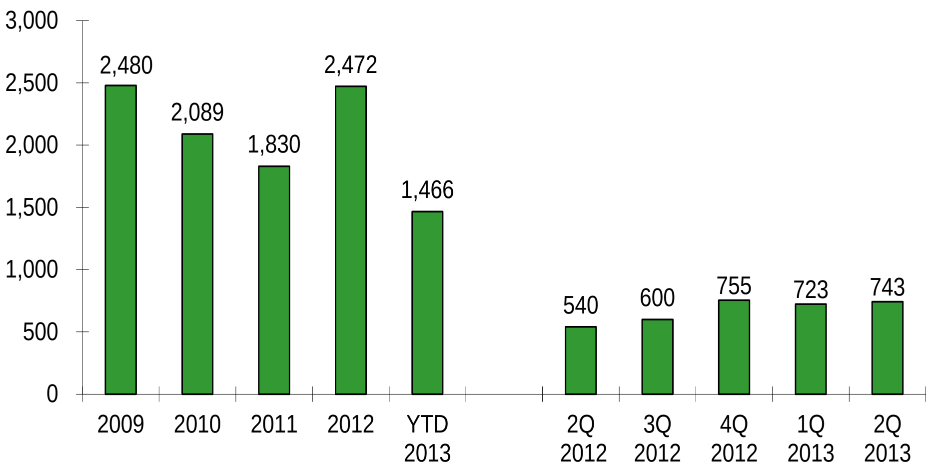
- In 2Q13 REO dispositions continued to exceed the volume of REO acquisitions. The volume of our single-family REO acquisitions in recent periods has been significantly affected by the length of the foreclosure process and a high volume of foreclosure alternatives, which result in fewer loans proceeding to foreclosure, and thus fewer properties transitioning to REO.
- The North Central region comprised 40 percent of our REO property inventory at June 30, 2013. This region generally has experienced more challenging economic conditions, and includes a number of states with longer foreclosure timelines due to the local laws and foreclosure process in the region. Seven of the nine states in the North Central region require a judicial foreclosure process. Foreclosures generally take longer to complete in states where judicial foreclosures (those conducted under the supervision of a court) are required than in states where non-judicial foreclosures are permitted.

[1] Includes single-family and multifamily REO. Multifamily ending property inventory was 6 properties as of March 31, 2013 and 5 properties as of June 30, 2013.

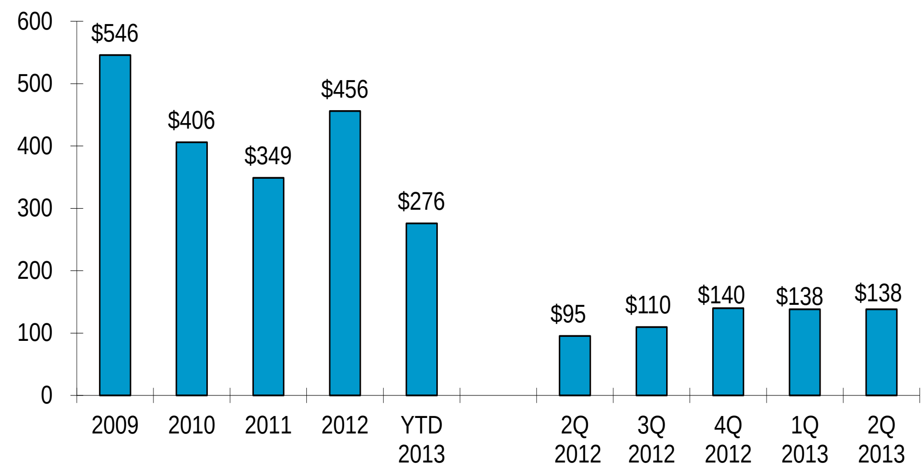
[2] Region designation: West (AK, AZ, CA, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA); Northeast (CT, DE, DC, MA, ME, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV); Southeast (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI); North Central (IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WI); and Southwest (AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX, WY).

Market liquidity provided

Number of Families Freddie Mac Helped to Own or Rent a Home[1]
In Thousands



Purchase and Issuance Volume[2, 3] (Single-Family and Multifamily)
$ Billions



	Cumulative Totals Since 2009
Number of Families Freddie Mac Helped to Own or Rent a Home[1] *(In Thousands)*	10,337
Refinance borrowers (includes HARP)	*7,167*
Purchase borrowers	*1,751*
Multifamily rental units	*1,419*
Freddie Mac Purchase and Issuance Volume[2]	$2.0 Trillion

[1] For the periods presented, a borrower may be counted more than once if the company purchased more than one loan (purchase or refinance mortgage) relating to the same borrower.

[2] Includes cash purchases of single-family and multifamily mortgage loans, issuances of Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities through the company's guarantor swap program, issuances of other guarantee commitments and purchases of non-Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities.

[3] In the first quarter of 2013, Freddie Mac made certain changes to more closely align the presentation of the company's single-family and multifamily securitization activities. As a result, the purchase and issuance volumes for all prior periods have been revised to conform with the current period presentation.

Single-family refinance activity[1]

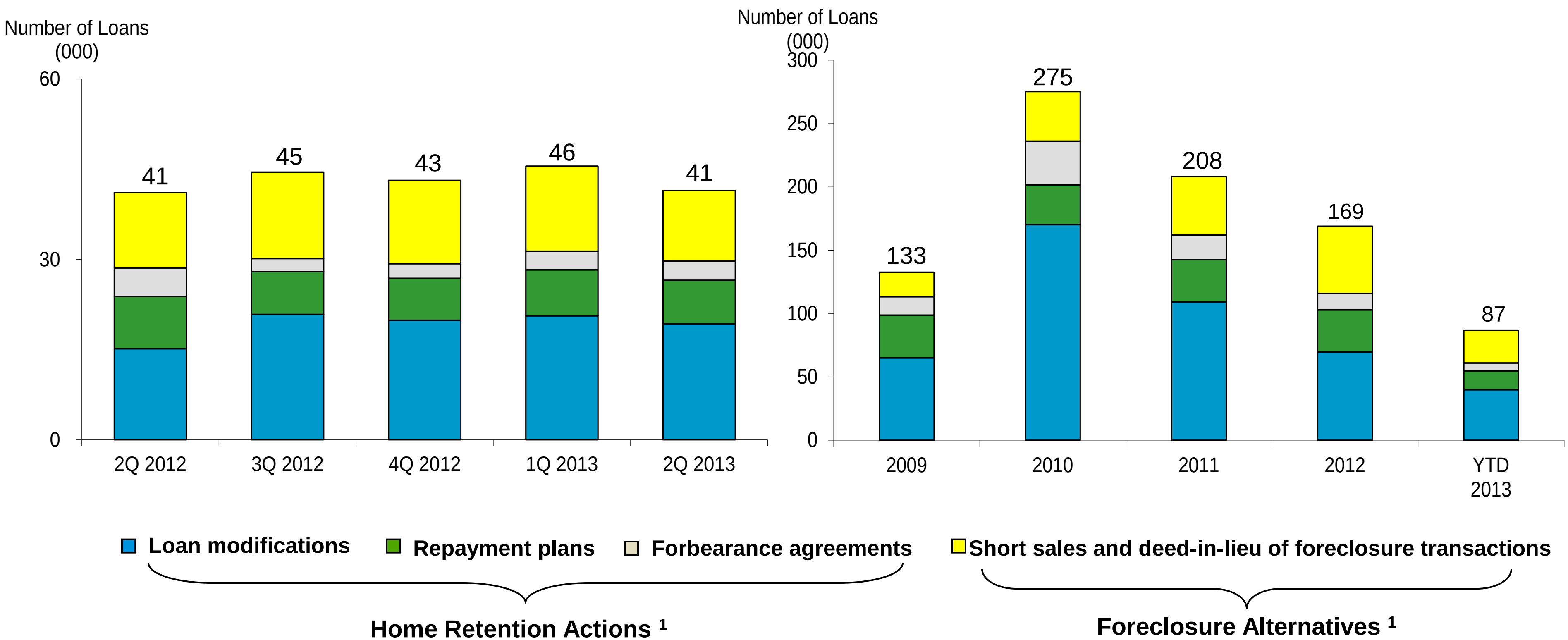
	2009	2010	2011	2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	Cumulative Total
Number of Borrowers[2] *(In Thousands)*							
Other Refinance	1,595	947	740	996	343	308	4,929
Relief Refinance - LTV ≤ 80%	83	324	268	253	84	89	1,101
Relief Refinance - LTV > 80% to 100% (HARP) [3]	72	166	126	191	52	54	661
Relief Refinance - LTV > 100% to 125% (HARP) [3]	14	43	59	144	37	36	333
Relief Refinance - LTV > 125% (HARP) [3]	0	0	0	99	24	20	143
Total Number of Borrowers	**1,764**	**1,480**	**1,193**	**1,683**	**540**	**507**	**7,167**
$ Volume *(In Billions)*							
Other Refinance	$345	$200	$168	$228	$78	$68	$1,087
Relief Refinance - LTV ≤ 80%	$15	$58	$42	$36	$11	$12	$174
Relief Refinance - LTV > 80% to 100% (HARP) [3]	$17	$38	$27	$37	$10	$10	$139
Relief Refinance - LTV > 100% to 125% (HARP) [3]	$3	$10	$13	$30	$7	$7	$70
Relief Refinance - LTV > 125% (HARP) [3]	$0	$0	$0	$20	$5	$3	$28
Total $ Volume	**$380**	**$306**	**$250**	**$351**	**$111**	**$100**	**$1,498**

1 Consists of all single-family refinance mortgage loans that the company either purchased or guaranteed during the period, including those associated with other guarantee commitments and Other Guarantee Transactions.

2 Some loans have multiple borrowers, but the company has counted them as one borrower for this purpose. For the periods presented, a borrower may be counted more than once if the company purchased more than one refinance loan relating to the same borrower.

3 The relief refinance mortgage initiative is Freddie Mac's implementation of the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP). Under the program, the company allows eligible borrowers who have mortgages with high current LTV ratios to refinance their mortgages without obtaining new mortgage insurance in excess of what was already in place. HARP is targeted at borrowers with current LTV ratios above 80%; however, Freddie Mac's program also allows borrowers with LTV ratios at or below 80% to participate.

Single-family loan workouts

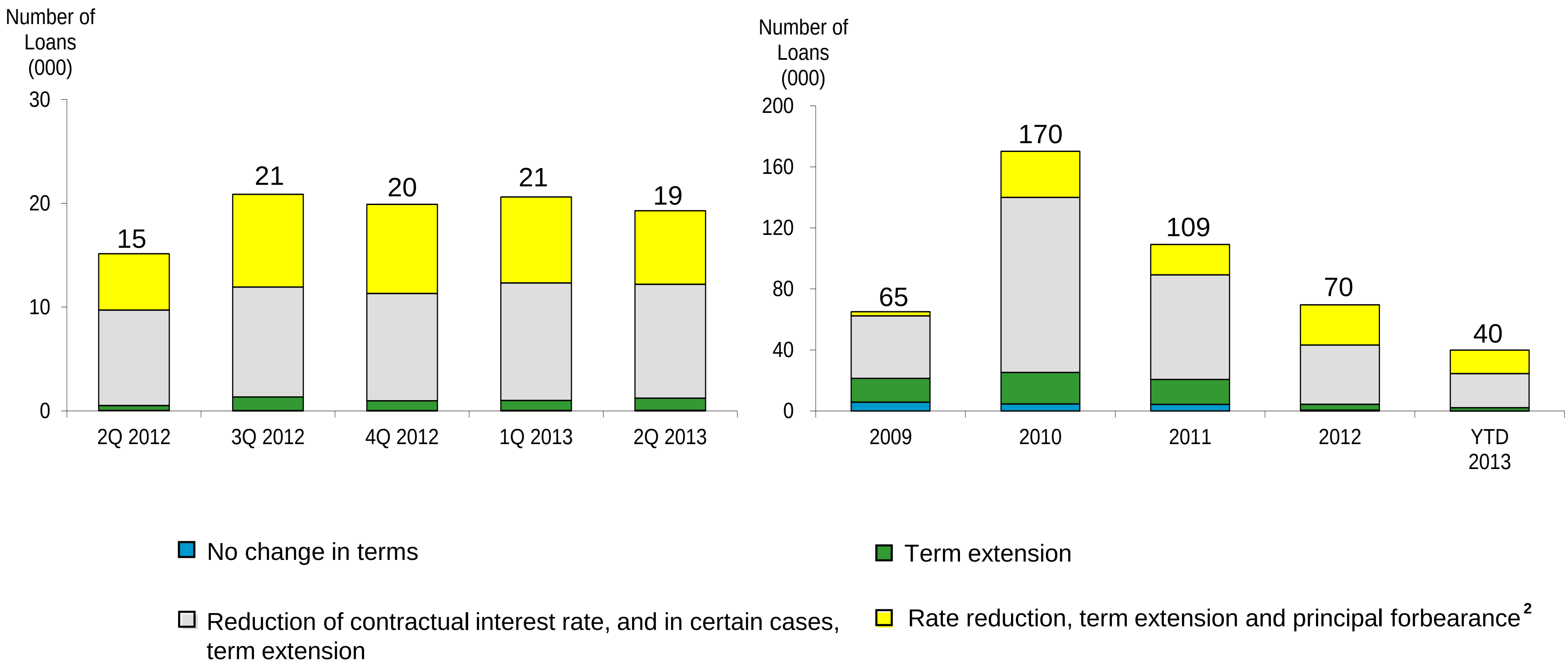


	Cumulative Totals Since 2009
Number of Families Avoiding Foreclosure[1] *(In Thousands)*	872
Families Retaining Homes	8 out of every 10

[1] These categories are not mutually exclusive and a borrower in one category may also be included within another category in the same period. For the periods presented, borrowers helped through home retention actions in each period may subsequently lose their home through foreclosure or a short sale or deed-in-lieu transaction.

Single-family loan modifications

Single-family Loan Modifications (HAMP and non-HAMP) [1]



[1] Includes completed loan modifications under HAMP and under the company's other modification programs. Excludes those loan modification activities for which the borrower has started the required process, but the modification has not been made permanent or effective, such as loans in a modification trial period.

[2] Principal forbearance is a change to a loan's terms to designate a portion of the principal as non-interest bearing and non-amortizing.

Performance of single-family modified loans

Quarterly Percentages of Modified Single-Family Loans (HAMP and non-HAMP) [1]

% Current and Performing								
	Quarter of Loan Modification Completion[2]							
Time Since Modification	**2Q 2011**	**3Q 2011**	**4Q 2011**	**1Q 2012**	**2Q 2012**	**3Q 2012**	**4Q 2012**	**1Q 2013**
3 to 5 months	83%	81%	86%	85%	87%	84%	85%	86%
6 to 8 months	77%	79%	80%	80%	83%	82%	81%	N/A
9 to 11 months	76%	75%	75%	77%	81%	78%	N/A	N/A
12 to 14 months	73%	71%	73%	76%	78%	N/A	N/A	N/A
15 to 17 months	69%	69%	73%	74%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 to 20 months	68%	69%	71%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 to 23 months	68%	67%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24 to 26 months	66%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

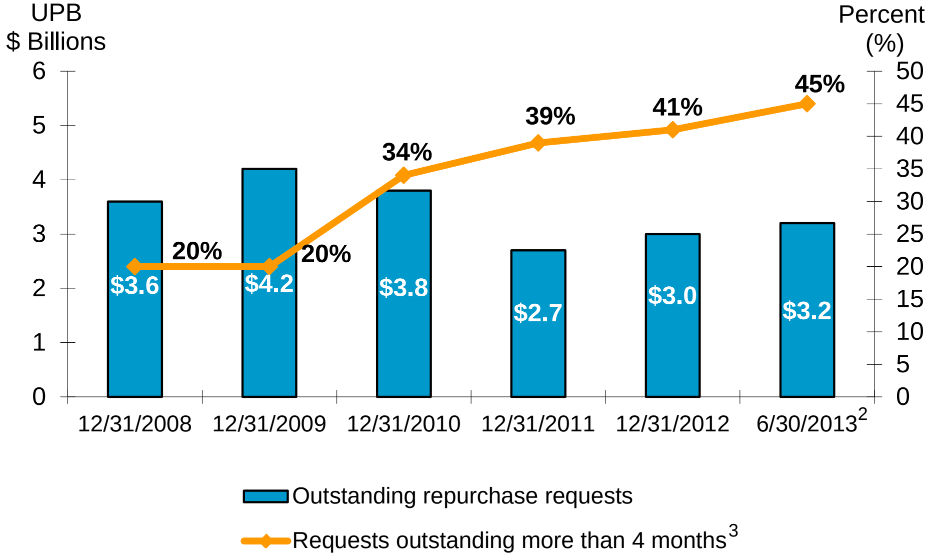
1 Represents the percentage of loans that are current and performing (no payment is 30 days or more past due) or have been paid in full. Excludes loans in modification trial periods.

2 Loan modifications are recognized as completed in the quarterly period in which the servicer has reported the modification as effective and the agreement has been accepted by the company. For loans that have been remodified (e.g., where a borrower has received a new modification after defaulting on the prior modification) the rates reflect the status of each modification separately. For example, in the case of a remodified loan where the borrower is performing, the previous modification would be presented as being in default in the applicable period.

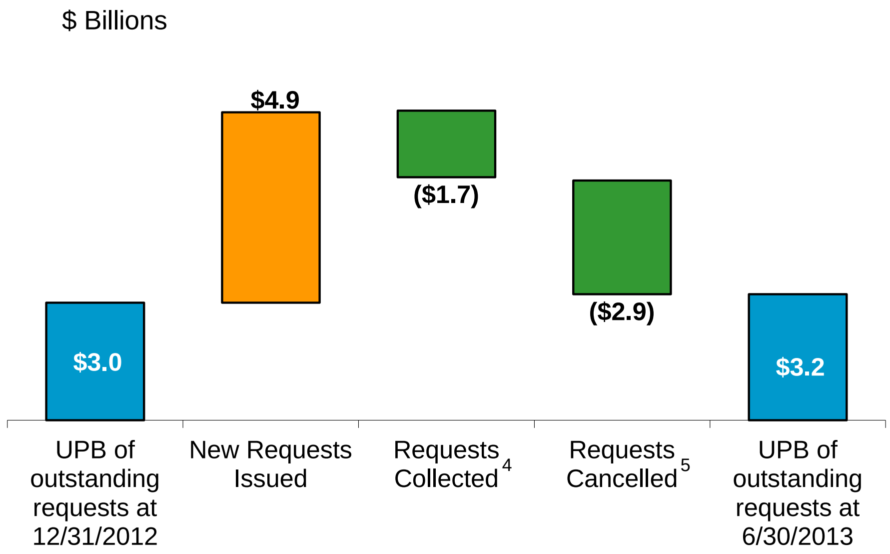
Repurchase requests

- The UPB of outstanding repurchase requests issued to our single-family seller/servicers based on breaches of representations and warranties increased from $3.0 billion as of December 31, 2012 to $3.2 billion as of June 30, 2013.[1]

Trend in Repurchase Requests Outstanding



YTD June 2013 Repurchase Request Activity



[1] The amount the company expects to collect on outstanding requests is significantly less than the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the loans subject to repurchase requests primarily because many of these requests are likely to be satisfied by reimbursement of the company's realized credit losses by seller/servicers, or rescinded in the course of the contractual appeals process. Based on historical loss experience and the fact that many of these loans are covered by credit enhancements (e.g., mortgage insurance), Freddie Mac expects the actual credit losses experienced by the company should it fail to collect on these repurchase requests to also be less than the UPB of the loans.

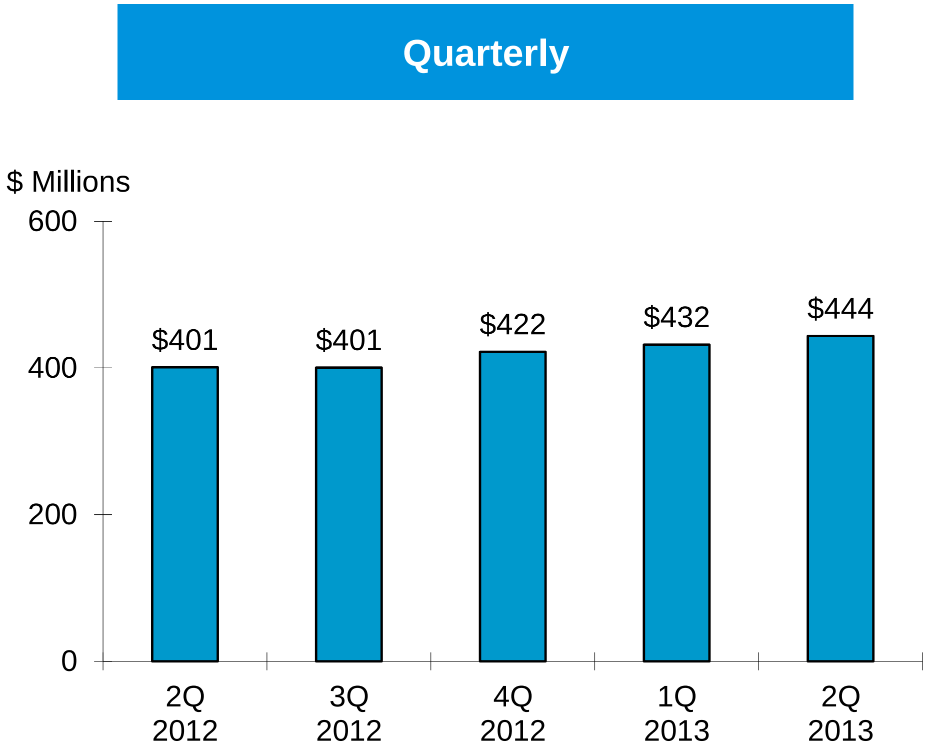
[2] Approximately $1.2 billion of the total amount of repurchase requests outstanding at June 30, 2013 were issued due to mortgage insurance rescission or mortgage insurance claim denial.

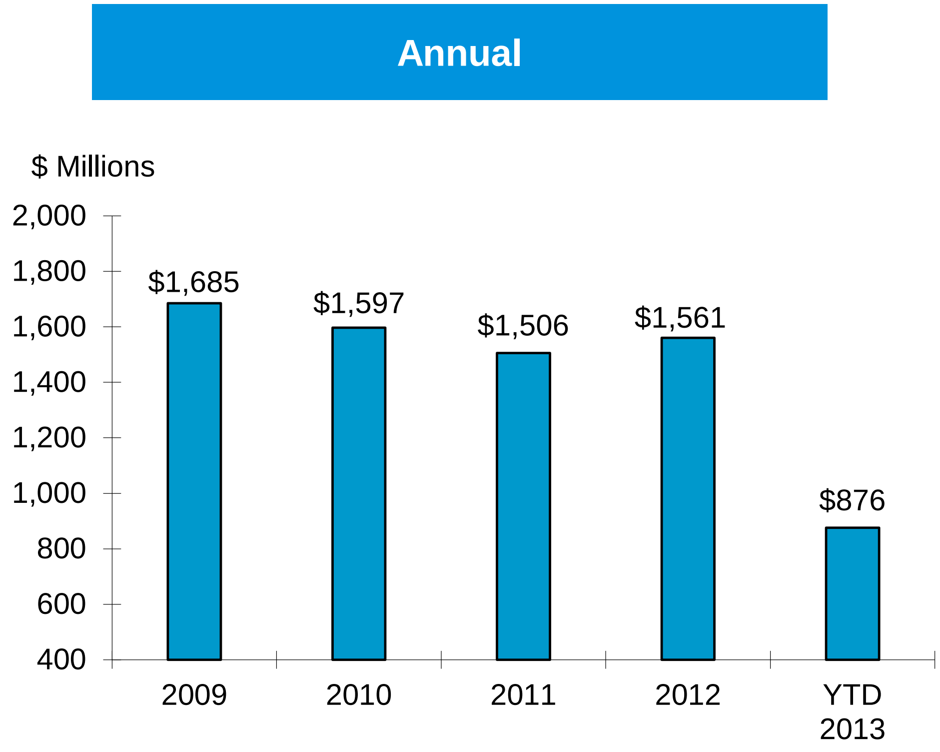
[3] Repurchase requests outstanding more than four months include repurchase requests for which appeals were pending.

[4] Requests collected are based on the UPB of the loans associated with the repurchase request, which in many cases is more than the amount of payments received for reimbursement of losses for requests associated with foreclosed mortgage loans, negotiated settlements and other alternative remedies.

[5] During the first half of 2013, repurchase requests related to $2.9 billion of UPB of loans were cancelled, primarily as a result of the servicer providing missing documentation or a successful appeal of the request. In addition, requests cancelled includes $80 million of other items that affect the UPB of the loan while the repurchase request is outstanding, such as a change in UPB due to payments made on the loan, as well as requests deemed uncollectible due to the insolvency or other failure of the counterparty.

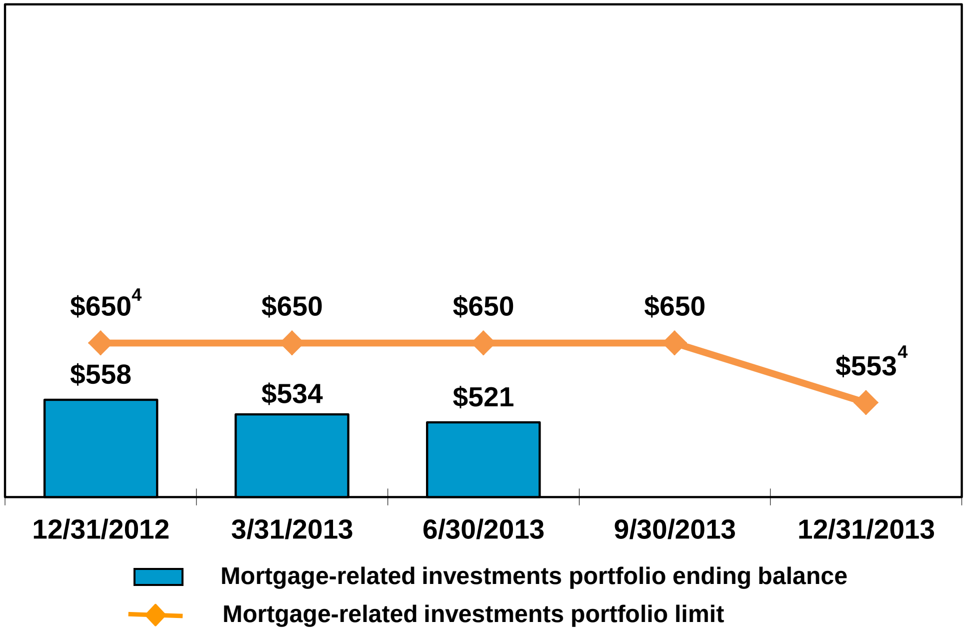
Administrative expenses



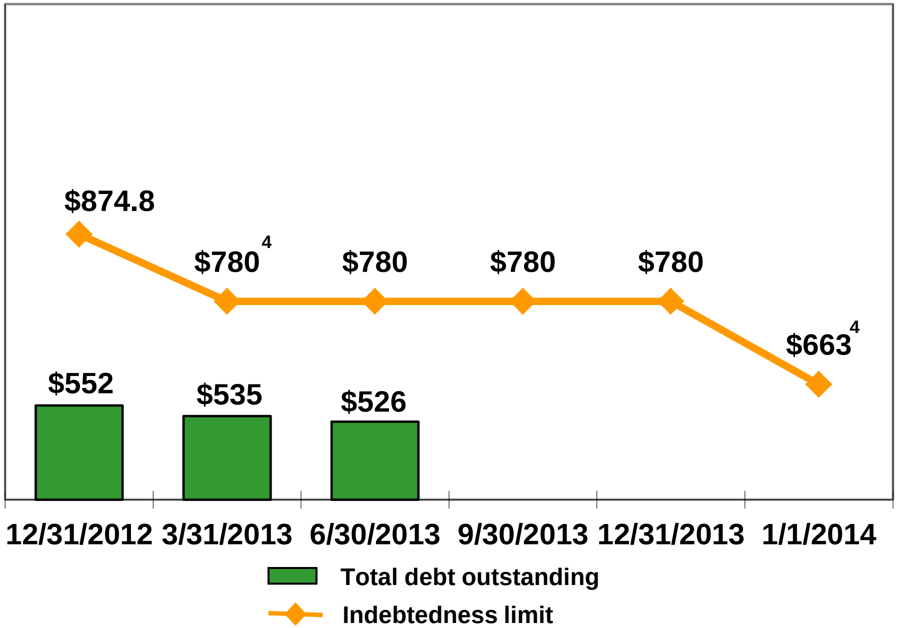


Purchase Agreement portfolio limits

Mortgage Assets [1, 2]
($ Billions)



Indebtedness [1, 3]
($ Billions)



[1] The company's Purchase Agreement with Treasury limits the amount of mortgage assets the company can own and indebtedness it can incur. Under the Purchase Agreement, mortgage assets and indebtedness are calculated without giving effect to the January 1, 2010 change in the accounting guidance related to the transfer of financial assets and consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs). See the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 for more information.

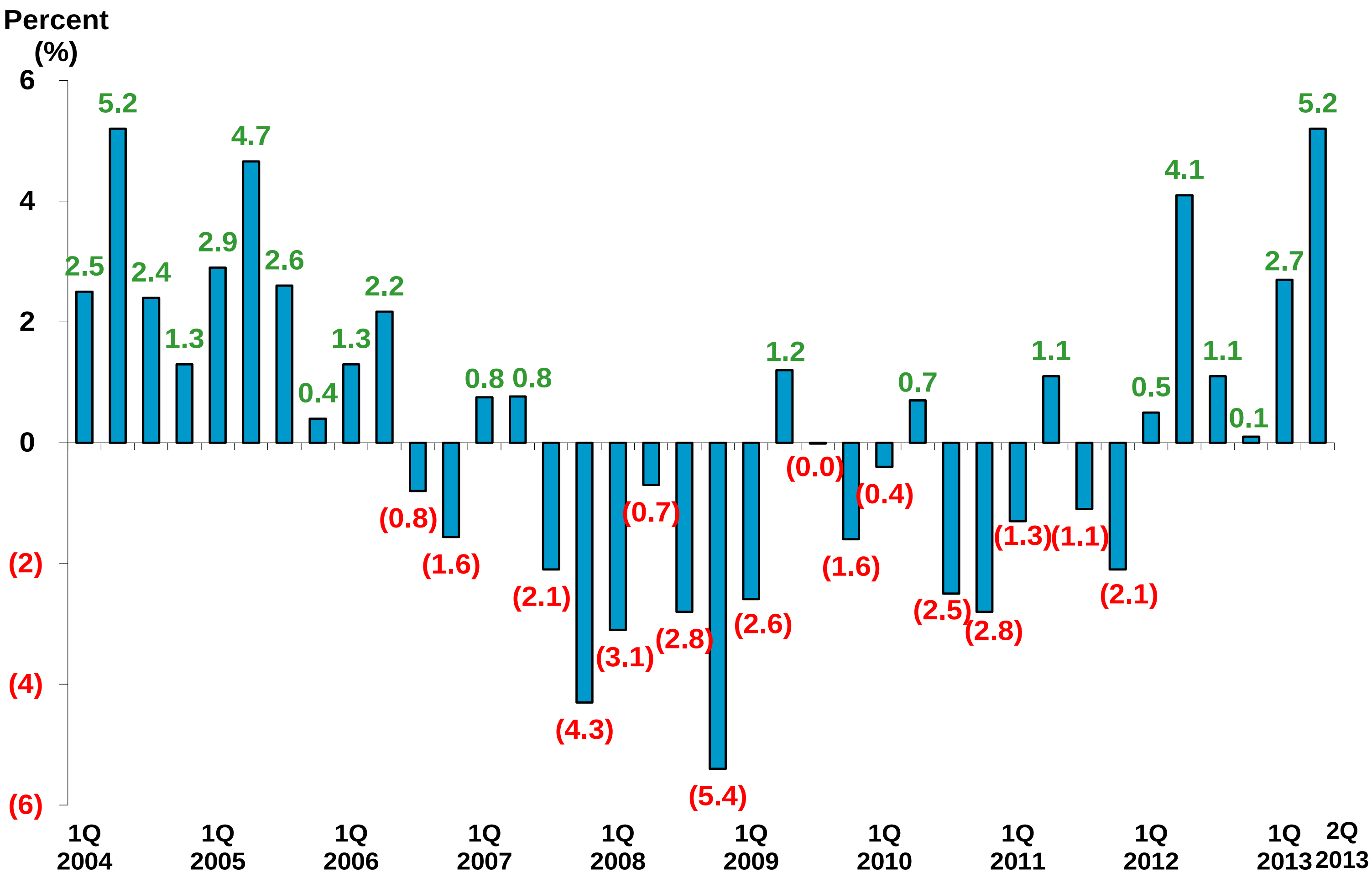
[2] Represents the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the company's mortgage-related investments portfolio. The company discloses its mortgage assets on this basis monthly in its Monthly Volume Summary reports, which are available on its Web site and in Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

[3] Represents the par value of the company's unsecured short-term and long-term debt securities issued to third parties to fund its business activities. The company discloses its indebtedness on this basis monthly in its Monthly Volume Summary reports, which are available on its Web site and in Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

[4] Limit under the Purchase Agreement, as amended on August 17, 2012.

Credit Supplement

National home prices have experienced a cumulative decline of 16% since June 2006[1]

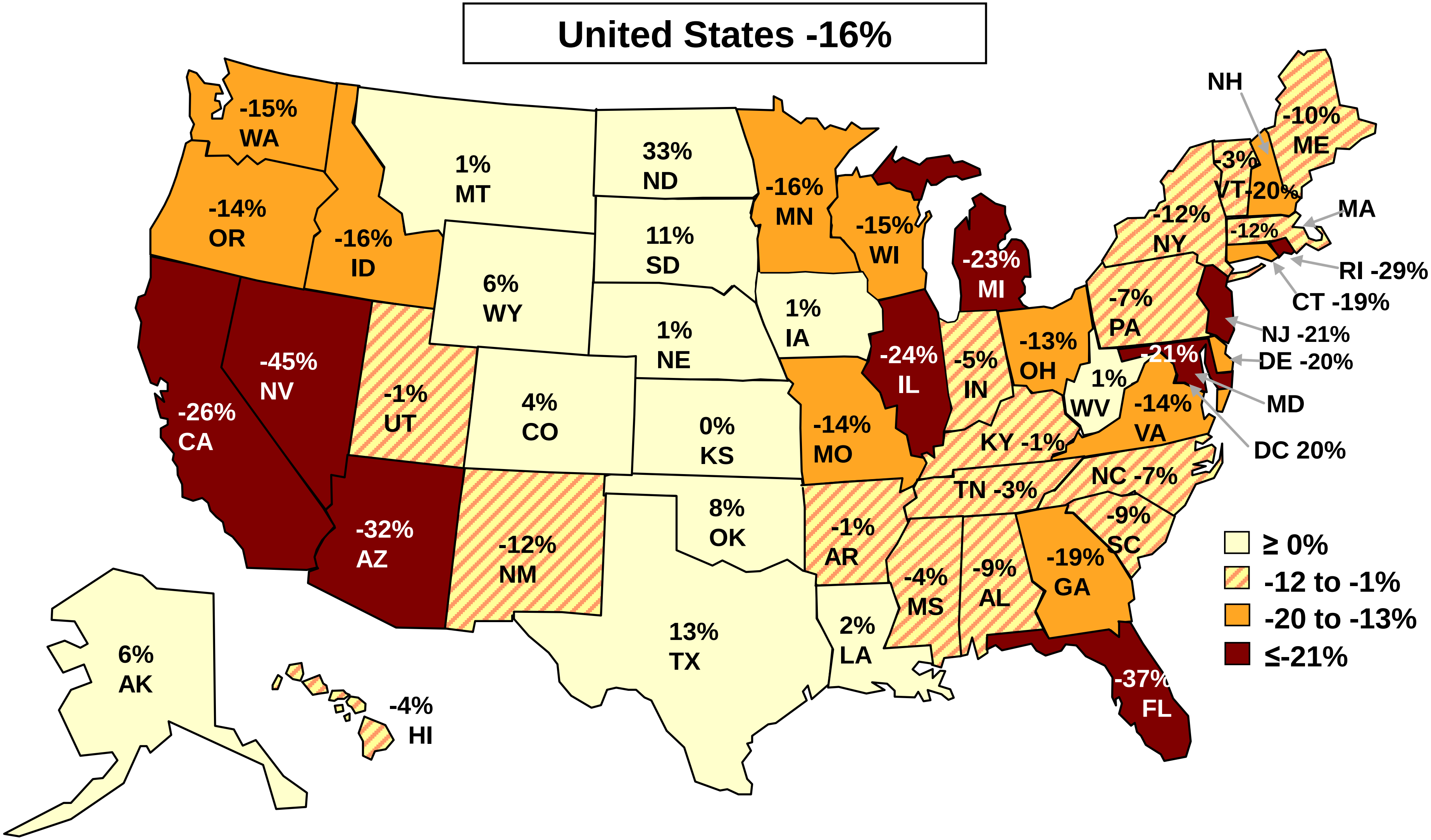


[1] National home prices use the Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S., which is a value-weighted average of the state indexes where the value weights are based on Freddie Mac's single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Other indices of home prices may have different results, as they are determined using different pools of mortgage loans and calculated under different conventions than Freddie Mac's. The Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S. is a non-seasonally adjusted monthly series; quarterly growth rates are calculated as a 3-month change based on the final month of each quarter. Seasonal factors typically result in stronger house-price appreciation during the second and third quarters. Historical quarterly growth rates change as new data becomes available. Values for the most recent periods typically see the largest changes. Cumulative decline calculated as the percent change from June 2006 to June 2013.

Source: Freddie Mac.

Home Price Performance By State

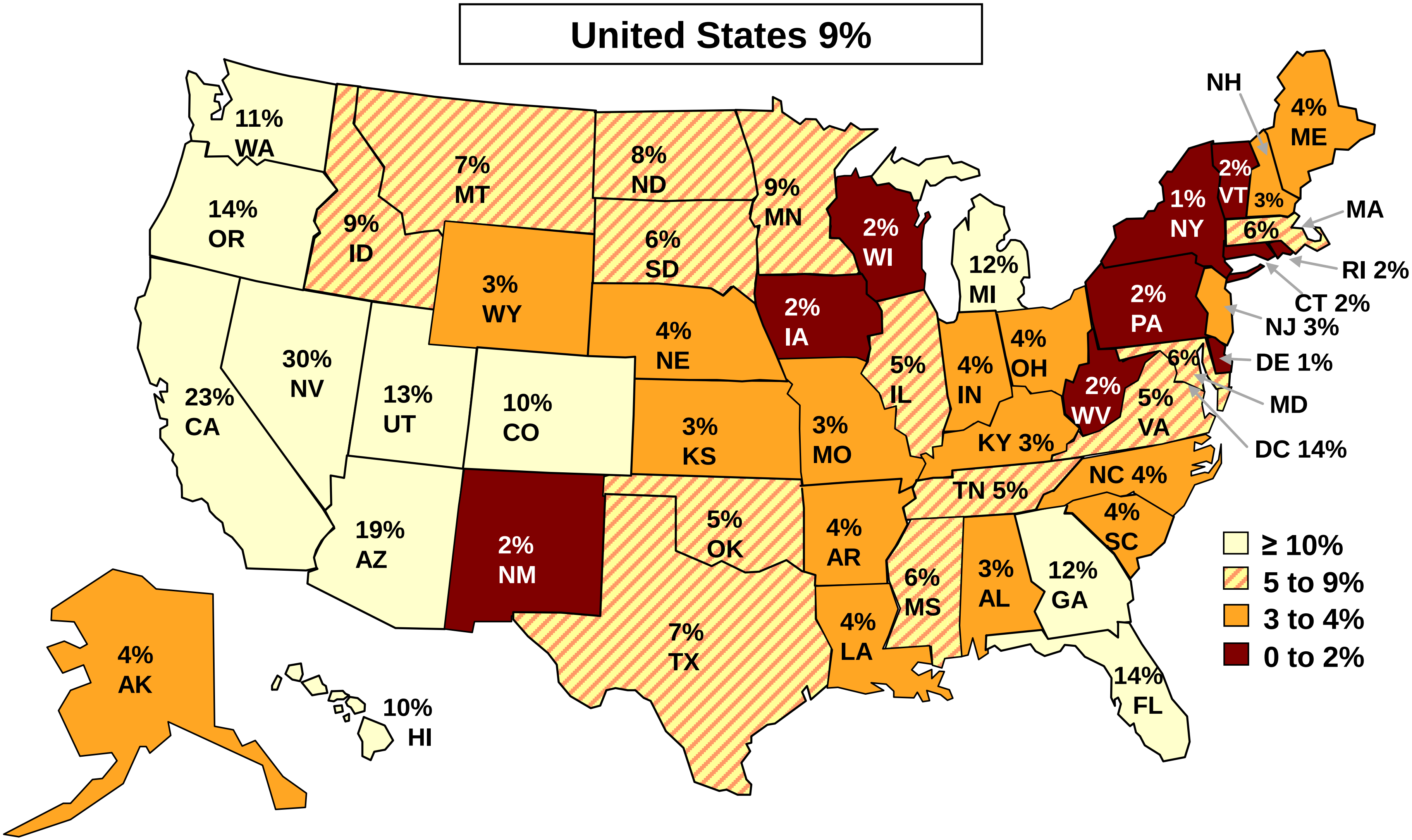
June 2006 to June 2013[1]



[1] The Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S. is a value-weighted average of the state indexes where the value weights are based on Freddie Mac's single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Other indices of home prices may have different results, as they are determined using different pools of mortgage loans and calculated under different conventions. The Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S. is a non-seasonally adjusted monthly series.

Source: Freddie Mac

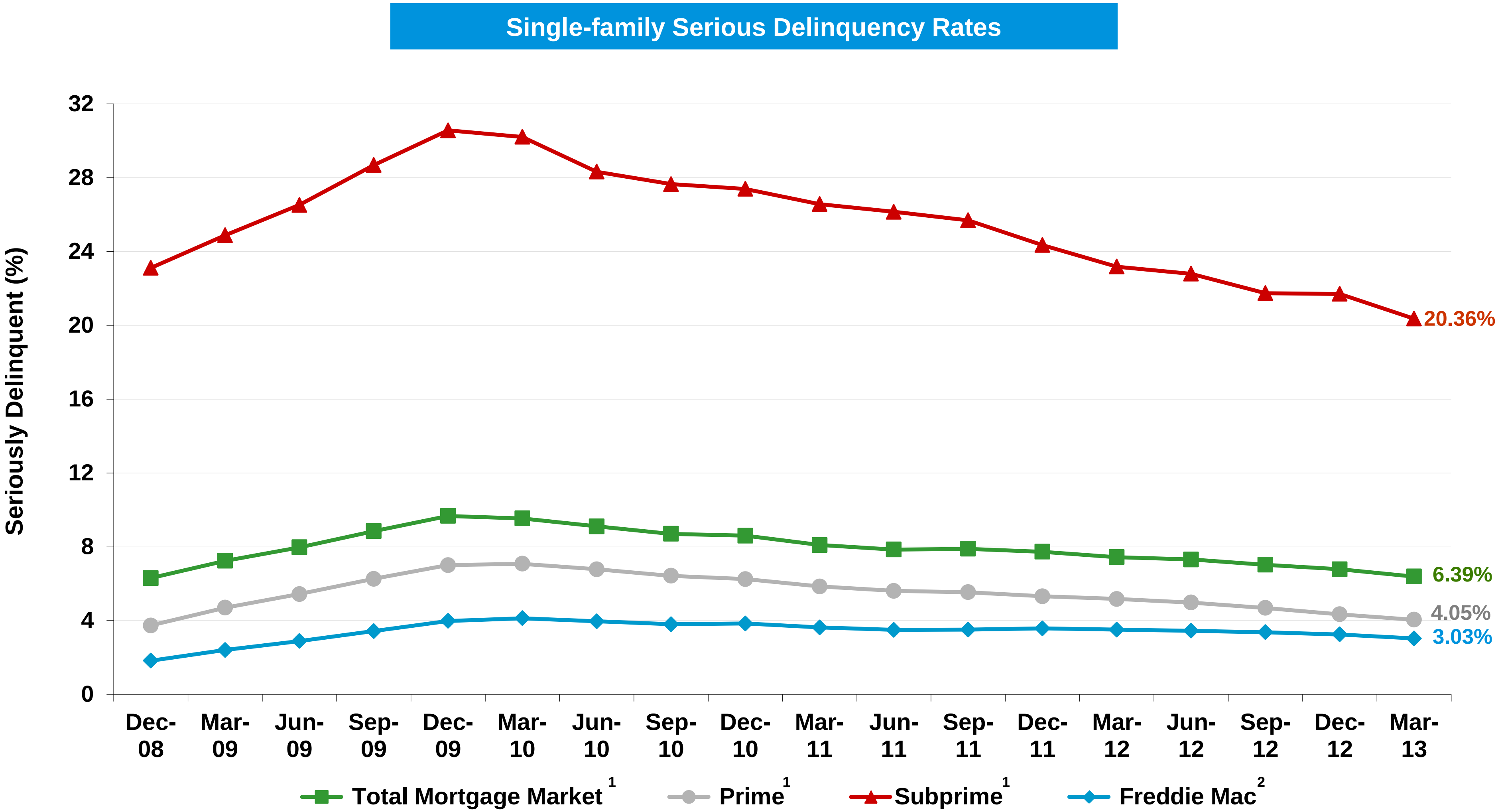
Home Price Performance By State
June 2012 to June 2013[1]



[1] The Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S. is a value-weighted average of the state indexes where the value weights are based on Freddie Mac's single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Other indices of home prices may have different results, as they are determined using different pools of mortgage loans and calculated under different conventions. The Freddie Mac House Price Index for the U.S. is a non-seasonally adjusted monthly series.

Source: Freddie Mac

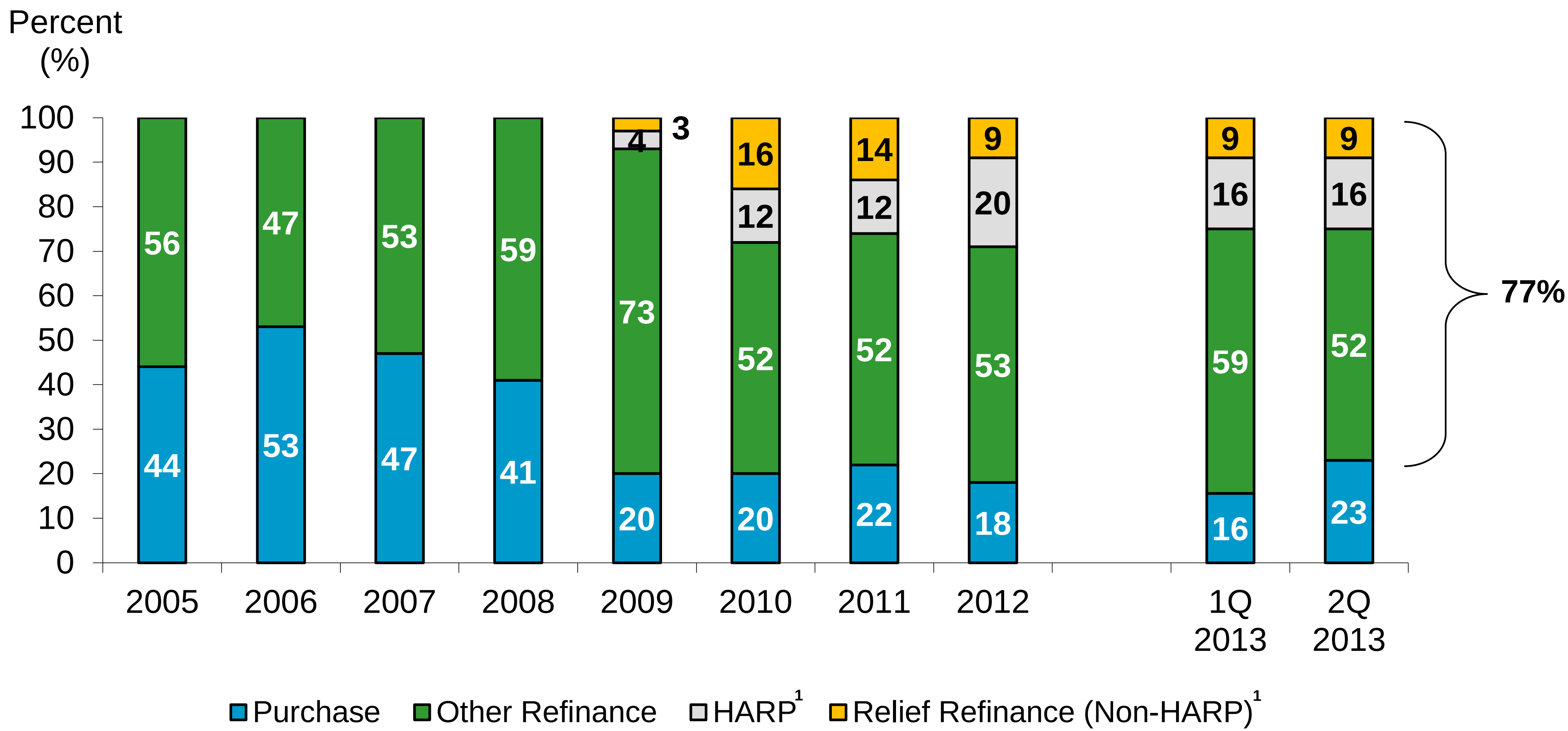
Mortgage market and Freddie Mac serious delinquency rates



[1] Source: National Delinquency Survey from the Mortgage Bankers Association. Categories represent first lien single-family loans. Data is not yet available for the second quarter of 2013.

[2] See "MD&A – RISK MANAGEMENT – Credit Risk – *Mortgage Credit Risk – Single-Family Mortgage Credit Risk – Credit Performance* – Delinquencies" in Freddie Mac's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, for information about the company's reported delinquency rates. The single-family serious delinquency rate at June 30, 2013 was 2.79%.

Loan purpose of single-family credit guarantee portfolio purchases



[1] The relief refinance mortgage initiative is Freddie Mac's implementation of the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP). Under the program, the company allows eligible borrowers who have mortgages with high current LTV ratios to refinance their mortgages without obtaining new mortgage insurance in excess of what was already in place. HARP is targeted at borrowers with current LTV ratios above 80%; however, Freddie Mac's relief refinance initiative also allows borrowers with LTV ratios at or below 80% to participate.

Credit quality of single-family credit guarantee portfolio purchases

	2009	2010	2011	2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Weighted Average Original LTV Ratio[1]						
Relief refinance (includes HARP)	80%	77%	77%	97%	93%	91%
All other	66%	67%	67%	68%	68%	70%
Total purchases	67%	70%	70%	76%	74%	75%
Weighted Average Credit Score[2]						
Relief refinance (includes HARP)	738	747	744	740	731	729
All other	757	758	759	762	760	757
Total purchases	756	755	755	756	753	750

	2009	2010	2011	2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Purchase of Relief Refinance Mortgages > 80% LTV (HARP loans)[3]						
$ Billions	$19.6	$47.9	$39.7	$86.9	$21.5	$20.3
% of single-family credit guarantee portfolio purchases	4%	12%	12%	20%	16%	16%

1 Original LTV ratios are calculated as the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the mortgage Freddie Mac guarantees including the credit-enhanced portion, divided by the lesser of the appraised value of the property at the time of mortgage origination or the mortgage borrower's purchase price. Second liens not owned or guaranteed by Freddie Mac are excluded from the LTV ratio calculation. The existence of a second lien mortgage reduces the borrower's equity in the home and, therefore, can increase the risk of default.

2 Credit score data is based on FICO scores at the time of origination and may not be indicative of the borrowers' creditworthiness at June 30, 2013. FICO scores can range between approximately 300 to 850 points.

3 HARP is the portion of the company's relief refinance initiative targeted at borrowers with current LTV ratios above 80%. In April 2013, HARP was extended by two years to December 31, 2015.

Single-family 2Q 2013 credit losses and REO by region and state

		Total Portfolio UPB[1]		Seriously Delinquent Loans			REO Acquisitions & Balance[4]			Credit Losses[5]	
		($ Billions)	% of Total	UPB[2] ($ Millions)	% of Total	Serious Delinquency Rate[3] (%)	2Q 2013 Acquisitions ($ Millions)	REO Inventory ($ Millions)	% of Total Inventory	($ Millions)	% of Total
	Region[6]										
1	**West**	$459	28%	$11,314	22%	2.17%	$367	$1,044	15%	$480	27%
2	**Northeast**	427	26	17,620	34	3.55%	362	1,000	15	242	14
3	**North Central**	292	18	6,881	13	2.12%	628	2,400	35	376	21
4	**Southeast**	275	17	13,553	26	4.19%	827	1,778	26	607	35
5	**Southwest**	193	11	2,779	5	1.47%	213	605	9	58	3
6	**Total**	$1,646	100%	$52,147	100%	2.79%	$2,397	$6,827	100%	$1,763	100%
	State[7]										
7	**California**	$269	16%	$5,260	10%	1.71%	$133	$461	7%	246	14%
8	**Florida**	93	6	9,501	18	8.18%	537	1,043	15	496	28
9	**Illinois**	83	5	3,372	6	3.43%	232	891	13	190	11
10	**Washington**	55	3	1,824	4	2.93%	77	194	3	65	4
11	**Ohio**	46	3	1,031	2	2.33%	106	296	4	63	3
12	**Michigan**	46	3	720	1	1.54%	106	557	8	55	3
13	**Nevada**	16	1	1,350	3	6.41%	27	56	1	85	5
14	**All other**	1,038	63	29,089	56	2.45%	1,179	3,329	49	563	32
15	**Total**	$1,646	100%	$52,147	100%	2.79%	$2,397	$6,827	100%	$1,763	100%

1 Based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the single-family credit guarantee portfolio at June 30, 2013.

2 UPB amounts exclude $487 million of Other Guarantee Transactions since these securities are backed by non-Freddie Mac issued securities for which loan characteristic data was not available.

3 Based on the number of loans that are three monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure.

4 Based on the UPB of loans at the time of REO acquisition.

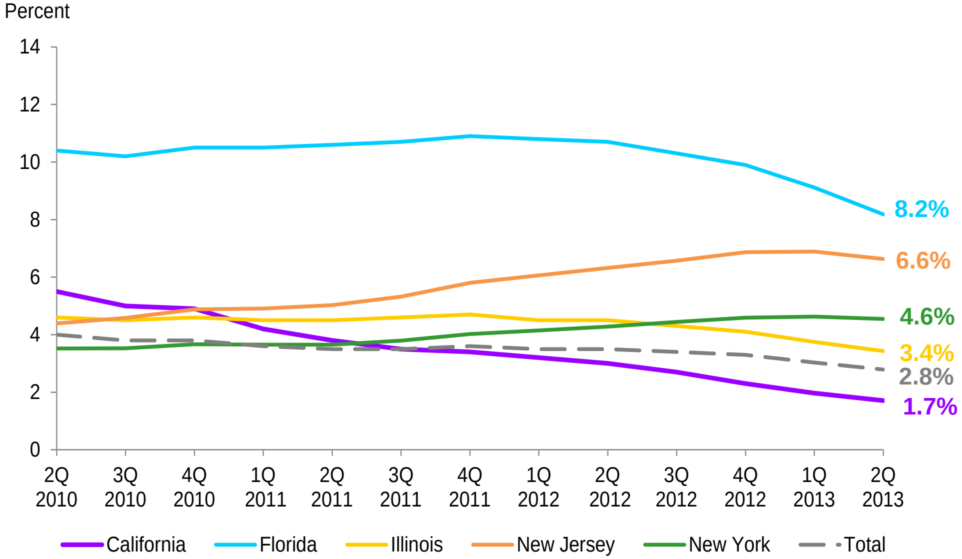
5 Consist of the aggregate amount of charge-offs, net of recoveries, and REO operations expense for 2Q 2013.

6 Region designation: West (AK, AZ, CA, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA); Northeast (CT, DE, DC, MA, ME, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV); Southeast (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI); North Central (IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WI); and Southwest (AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX, WY).

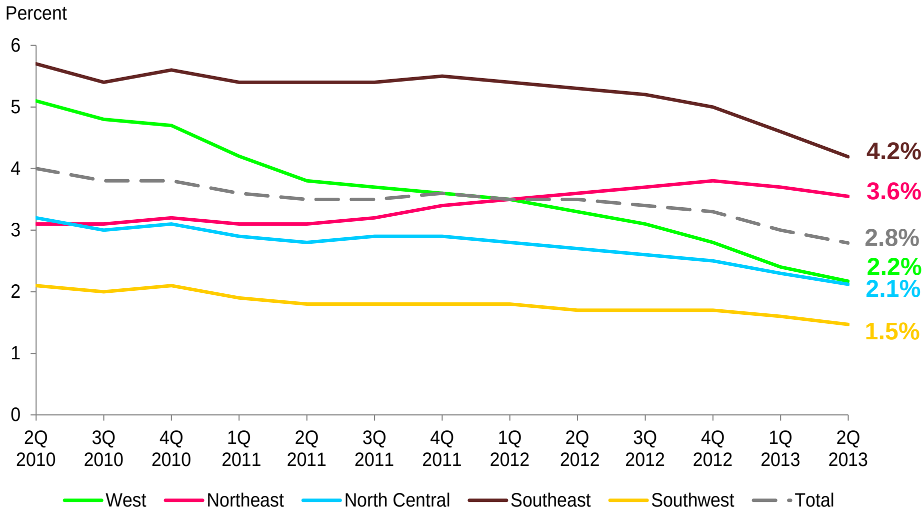
7 States presented are those with the highest credit losses during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Single-family serious delinquency rates by state and region

Single-family Serious Delinquency Rates By State[1,2]



Single-family Serious Delinquency Rates By Region[1,3]



[1] Based on the number of loans that are three monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure. See "MD&A – RISK MANAGEMENT – Credit Risk – *Mortgage Credit Risk – Single-Family Mortgage Credit Risk – Credit Performance* – Delinquencies" in Freddie Mac's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, for information about the company's reported delinquency rates.

[2] States presented are those with the highest number of seriously delinquent loans as of June 30, 2013.

[3] Region designation: West (AK, AZ, CA, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA); Northeast (CT, DE, DC, MA, ME, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV); Southeast (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI); North Central (IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WI); and Southwest (AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX, WY).

Aging of single-family seriously delinquent loans by judicial and non-judicial states

	As of 6/30/2012[2]		As of 3/31/2013[2]		As of 6/30/2013	
	# of Seriously Delinquent Loans	Percent	# of Seriously Delinquent Loans	Percent	# of Seriously Delinquent Loans	Percent
Judicial Review States[1]						
Less than or equal to 1 year	87,839	23%	73,887	23%	64,772	22%
More than 1 year and less than or equal to 2 years	58,738	15%	45,464	14%	39,054	13%
More than 2 years	74,336	20%	76,125	24%	71,789	24%
Non-Judicial States[1]						
Less than or equal to 1 year	101,453	26%	78,209	24%	72,185	24%
More than 1 year and less than or equal to 2 years	36,762	10%	26,764	8%	25,360	9%
More than 2 years	23,929	6%	23,062	7%	24,133	8%
Combined[1]						
Less than or equal to 1 year	189,292	49%	152,096	47%	136,957	46%
More than 1 year and less than or equal to 2 years	95,500	25%	72,228	22%	64,414	22%
More than 2 years	98,265	26%	99,187	31%	95,922	32%
Total	**383,057**	**100%**	**323,511**	**100%**	**297,293**	**100%**

1 Excludes loans underlying single-family Other Guarantee Transactions since the geographic information is not available to us for these loans. As of June 30, 2013, the states and territories classified as having a judicial foreclosure process consist of: CT, DE, FL, HI, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, PR, SC, SD, VI, VT and WI. All other states are classified as having a non-judicial foreclosure process. Judicial foreclosures are those conducted under the supervision of a court.

2 Prior periods revised to reflect changes made in second quarter 2013 to states and territories classified as having a judicial foreclosure process.

Single-family credit guarantee portfolio characteristics[1]

	Attribute	Total Portfolio as of June 30, 2013	Alt-A[2]	Interest-only[3]	Option ARM	FICO < 620[4]	FICO 620 - 659[4]	Original LTV > 90%	FICO < 620 & Original LTV > 90%[4]
1	**UPB $ Billions**	**$1,646**	$64	$41	$7	$49	$99	$244	$13
2	**Percent of Total Portfolio**	**100%**	4%	2%	0%	3%	6%	15%	1%
3	**Average UPB per loan**	**$152,797**	$152,877	$228,749	$202,641	$126,137	$132,619	$168,148	$134,734
4	**Fixed Rate (% of total portfolio)**	**93%**	63%	20%	0%	94%	93%	98%	98%
5	**Owner Occupied**	**90%**	82%	81%	76%	95%	94%	91%	96%
6	**Original Loan-to-Value (OLTV)**	**74%**	73%	74%	71%	81%	79%	106%	106%
7	**OLTV > 90%**	**15%**	4%	3%	2%	26%	22%	100%	100%
8	**Current Loan-to-Value (CLTV)**	**73%**	92%	100%	94%	86%	84%	103%	107%
9	**CLTV > 90%**	**21%**	52%	62%	51%	42%	38%	72%	73%
10	**CLTV > 100%**	**13%**	39%	47%	38%	30%	26%	45%	55%
11	**CLTV > 110%**	**8%**	29%	33%	28%	20%	18%	29%	38%
12	**Average FICO Score[4]**	**739**	712	718	711	585	642	724	583
13	**FICO < 620[4]**	**3%**	5%	3%	4%	100%	0%	5%	100%
	Book Year[5]								
14	**2013**	**12%**	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	15%	10%
15	**2012**	**24%**	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	35%	22%
16	**2011**	**12%**	0%	0%	0%	5%	6%	12%	7%
17	**2010**	**12%**	0%	1%	0%	5%	6%	11%	7%
18	**2009**	**10%**	0%	1%	0%	4%	5%	5%	4%
19	**2008**	**4%**	7%	9%	0%	6%	7%	3%	3%
20	**2007**	**6%**	30%	36%	2%	20%	16%	6%	18%
21	**2006**	**4%**	27%	28%	10%	11%	11%	3%	6%
22	**2005**	**5%**	20%	21%	59%	10%	11%	2%	5%
23	**2004 and prior**	**11%**	16%	4%	29%	23%	22%	8%	18%
24	**% of Loans with Credit Enhancement**	**13%**	13%	10%	16%	24%	21%	49%	59%
25	**% Seriously Delinquent[6]**	**2.79%**	10.69%	14.56%	14.28%	10.96%	8.02%	3.78%	10.64%

1 Portfolio characteristics are based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Approximately $1 billion in UPB for Other Guarantee Transactions is included in total UPB and percentage seriously delinquent but not included in the calculation of other statistics since these securities are backed by non-Freddie Mac issued securities for which loan characteristic data was not available.

2 For a description of Alt-A, see the "Glossary" in the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013.

3 Beginning September 1, 2010, the company fully discontinued purchases of interest-only loans.

4 Represents the FICO score of the borrower at loan origination. The company estimates that less than 1% of loans within the portfolio are missing origination FICO scores and as such are excluded.

5 Indicates year of loan origination. Calculated based on the loans remaining in the portfolio as of June 30, 2013, rather than all loans originally guaranteed by the company and originated in the respective year. Each Book Year category represents the percentage of loans referenced in line 1 of the same vertical column.

6 Based on the number of loans that are three monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure.

Note: Individual categories are not mutually exclusive, and therefore are not additive across columns.

Single-family credit profile by book year and product feature[1]

	Attribute	Total Portfolio as of June 30, 2013	Book Year [2]									
			2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004 and prior
1	UPB $ Billions	$1,646	$202	$398	$193	$197	$161	$61	$97	$74	$83	$180
2	Original Loan-to-Value (OLTV)	74%	75%	78%	72%	72%	71%	74%	77%	75%	73%	72%
3	OLTV > 90%	15%	18%	22%	15%	14%	8%	10%	16%	9%	7%	10%
4	Current Loan-to-Value (CLTV)	73%	76%	73%	65%	67%	67%	84%	101%	98%	83%	53%
5	CLTV > 100%	13%	11%	11%	4%	4%	4%	22%	47%	43%	24%	4%
6	CLTV > 110%	8%	7%	8%	2%	2%	1%	12%	34%	31%	16%	2%
7	Average FICO Score[3]	739	751	754	751	750	748	716	697	703	710	712
8	FICO < 620[3]	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	10%	8%	6%	6%
9	Adjustable-rate	7%	3%	4%	7%	4%	1%	7%	11%	18%	21%	11%
10	Interest-only[4]	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	15%	16%	10%	1%
11	Investor	5%	8%	6%	5%	4%	3%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%
12	Condo	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	11%	11%	12%	12%	8%
	Geography[5]											
13	California	16%	20%	20%	16%	15%	12%	15%	16%	15%	15%	12%
14	Florida	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	8%	10%	12%	11%	8%
15	Illinois	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
16	Washington	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
17	Ohio	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
18	Michigan	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	5%
19	Nevada	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
20	All other	63%	61%	61%	66%	66%	70%	64%	60%	59%	59%	63%
21	% of Loans with Credit Enhancement	13%	15%	13%	10%	8%	8%	25%	26%	15%	12%	12%
22	% Seriously Delinquent[6]	2.79%	0.00%	0.11%	0.35%	0.60%	1.00%	7.13%	12.00%	10.95%	7.07%	3.26%

1 Portfolio characteristics are based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Approximately $1 billion in UPB for Other Guarantee Transactions is included in total UPB and percentage seriously delinquent but not included in the calculation of other statistics since these securities are backed by non-Freddie Mac issued securities for which loan characteristic data was not available.

2 Indicates year of loan origination. Calculated based on the loans remaining in the portfolio as of June 30, 2013, rather than all loans originally guaranteed by the company and originated in the respective year.

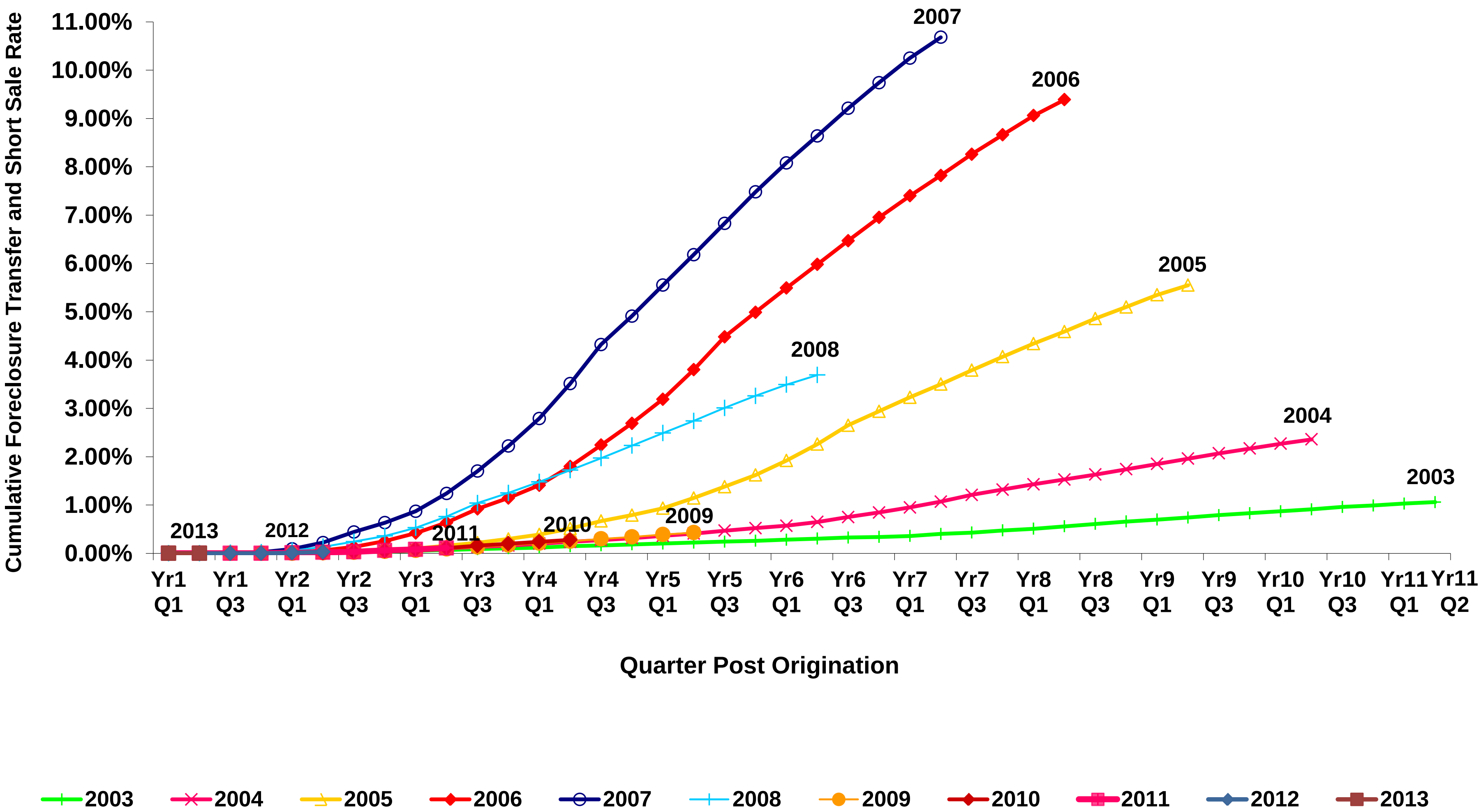
3 Represents the average of the borrowers' FICO scores at origination. The company estimates that less than 1% of loans within the portfolio are missing FICO scores and as such are excluded.

4 Beginning September 1, 2010, the company fully discontinued purchases of interest-only loans.

5 States presented are those with the highest percentage of credit losses during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

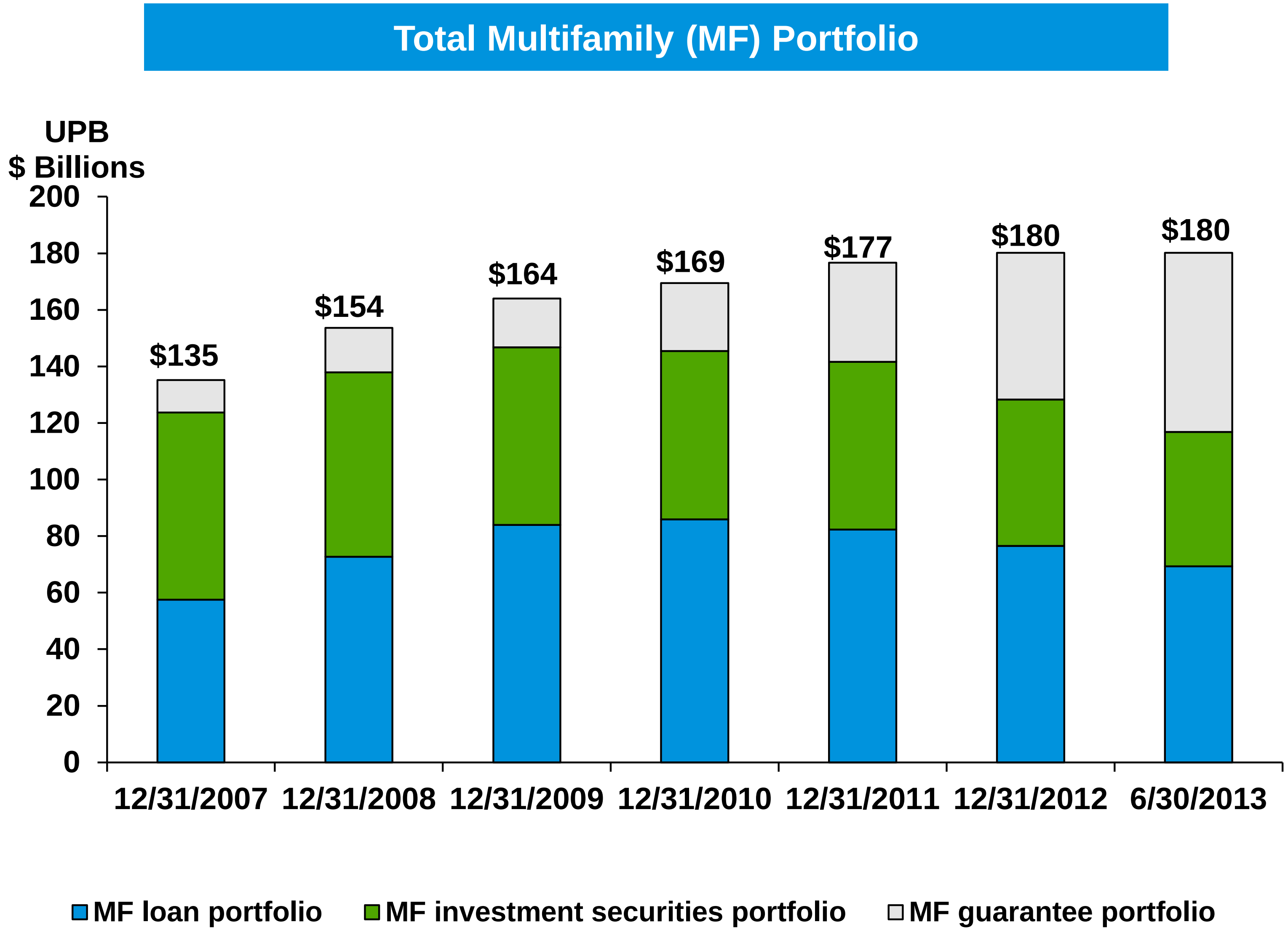
6 Based on the number of loans that are three monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure.

Single-family cumulative foreclosure transfer and short sale rates[1] by book year



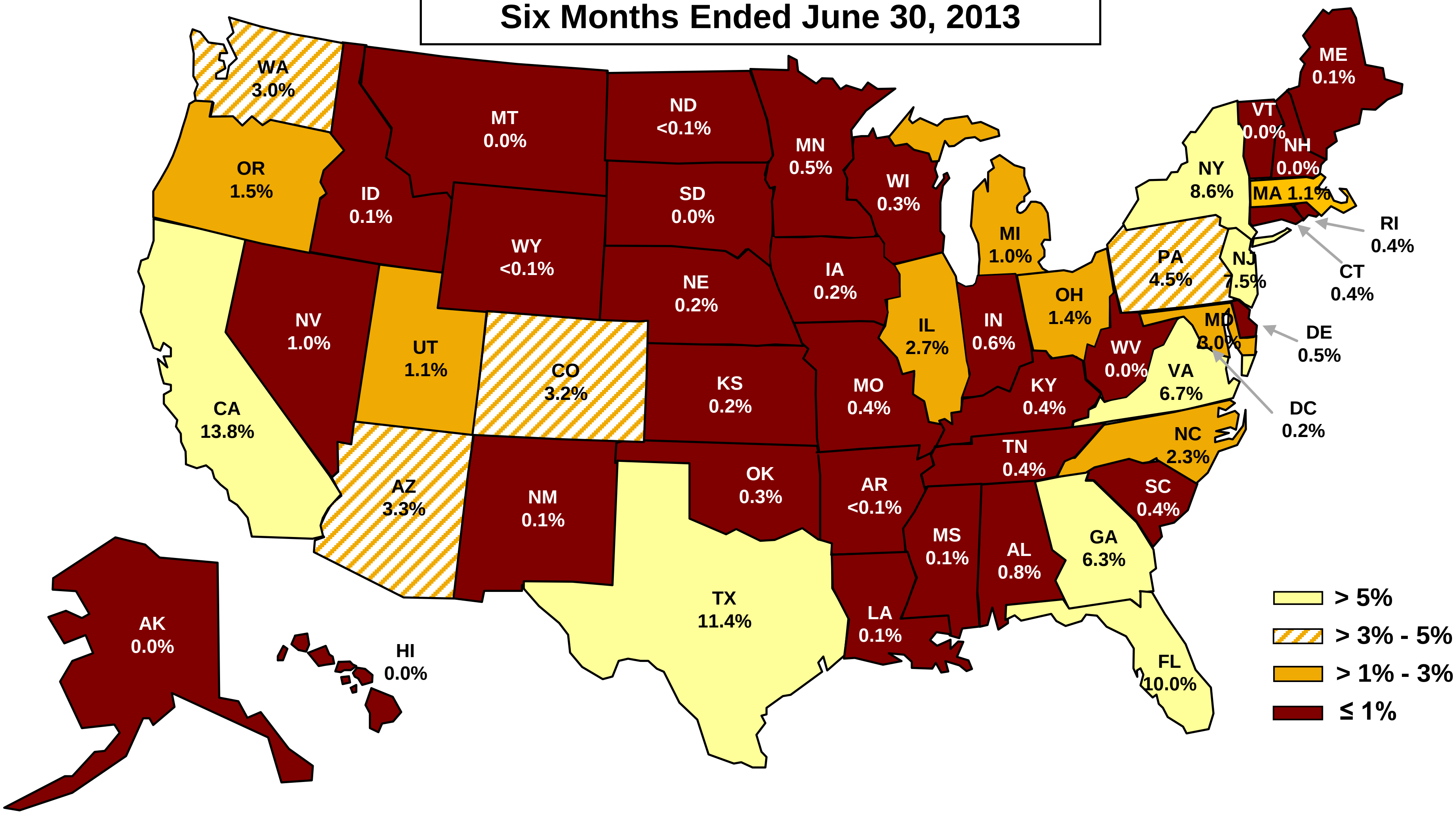
[1] Rates are calculated for each year of origination as the number of loans that have proceeded to foreclosure transfer or short sale and resulted in a credit loss, excluding any subsequent recoveries, divided by the number of loans originated in that year that were acquired in the company's single-family credit guarantee portfolio. Includes Other Guarantee Transactions where loan characteristic data is available.

Multifamily portfolio composition



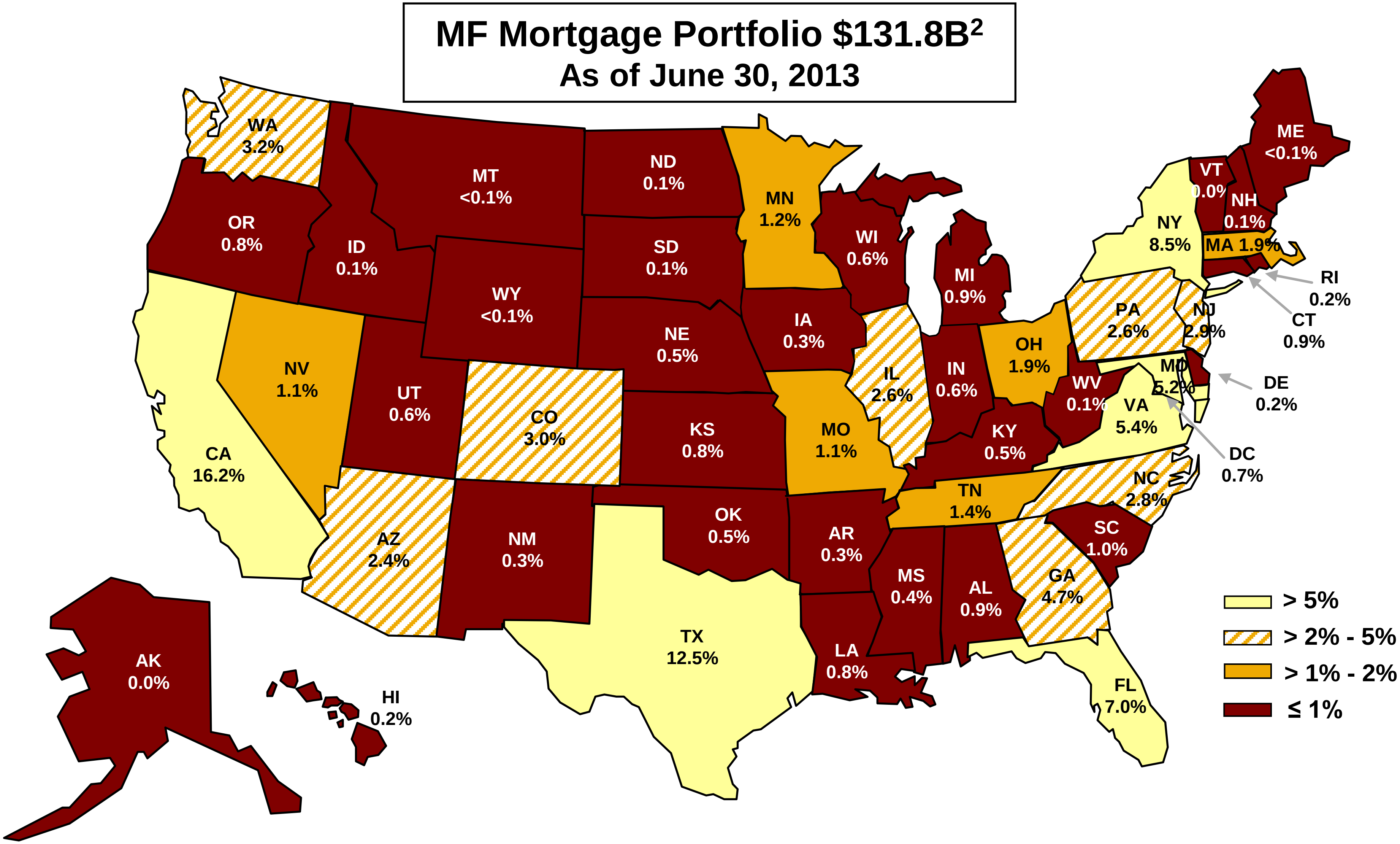
Multifamily new business volume by state[1] (%)

MF New Business Volume $13.5B
Six Months Ended June 30, 2013



[1] Based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the multifamily loan purchases and issuance of other guarantee commitments. Percentages shown above are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent although classifications are based on unrounded figures.

Multifamily mortgage portfolio UPB concentration by state[1]



1 Based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of unsecuritized mortgage loans, other guarantee commitments, and collateral underlying both Freddie Mac guaranteed mortgage-related securities and related unguaranteed K Certificates. Percentages shown above are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent although classifications are based on unrounded figures.

2 Consists of the UPB of unsecuritized multifamily loans, other guarantee commitments, and guaranteed Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities. Excludes the UPB associated with unguaranteed K Certificates.

Multifamily mortgage portfolio by attribute[1]

		June 30, 2012		March 31, 2013		June 30, 2013	
		UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)	UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)	UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)
	Year of Acquisition or Guarantee[3]						
1	**2004 and prior**	$11.1	0.22%	$8.3	0.19%	$7.6	0.06%
2	**2005**	6.9	0.64	6.3	0.14	6.0	-
3	**2006**	10.3	0.47	9.5	-	9.2	-
4	**2007**	19.4	0.73	16.5	0.89	16.1	0.53
5	**2008**	18.7	0.38	16.0	0.22	15.0	0.11
6	**2009**	13.1	-	12.1	-	11.8	-
7	**2010**	12.4	-	11.8	-	11.5	0.08
8	**2011**	17.5	-	16.9	-	16.6	-
9	**2012**	12.0	-	25.6	-	24.5	-
10	**2013**	N/A	N/A	6.0	-	13.5	-
	Total	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%
	Maturity Dates						
11	**2013**	$5.7	0.49%	$1.9	1.07%	$1.1	1.02%
12	**2014**	7.3	0.66	5.2	-	4.3	-
13	**2015**	10.7	0.27	9.2	0.15	8.7	-
14	**2016**	14.0	0.16	12.6	0.05	12.4	-
15	**2017**	10.4	0.38	10.6	0.19	10.5	0.45
16	**Beyond 2017**	73.3	0.22	89.5	0.17	94.8	0.06
	Total	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%
	Geography[4]						
17	**California**	$21.0	0.14%	$21.2	0.10%	$21.5	0.04%
18	**Texas**	14.7	0.50	16.0	0.13	16.2	0.13
19	**New York**	10.1	0.10	10.8	0.09	11.3	0.09
20	**Florida**	7.8	-	9.0	0.04	9.2	-
21	**Virginia**	6.4	-	7.0	-	7.1	0.35
22	**Maryland**	5.8	-	6.6	-	6.8	-
23	**All other states**	55.6	0.39	58.4	0.26	59.7	0.09
	Total	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%

1 Based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the multifamily mortgage portfolio.

2 Based on the UPB of mortgages two monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure.

3 Based on either: (a) the year of acquisition, for loans recorded on the company's consolidated balance sheets; or (b) the year that the company issued its guarantee, for the remaining loans in its multifamily mortgage portfolio.

4 Presents the six states with the highest UPB at June 30, 2013.

Multifamily mortgage portfolio by attribute, continued[1]

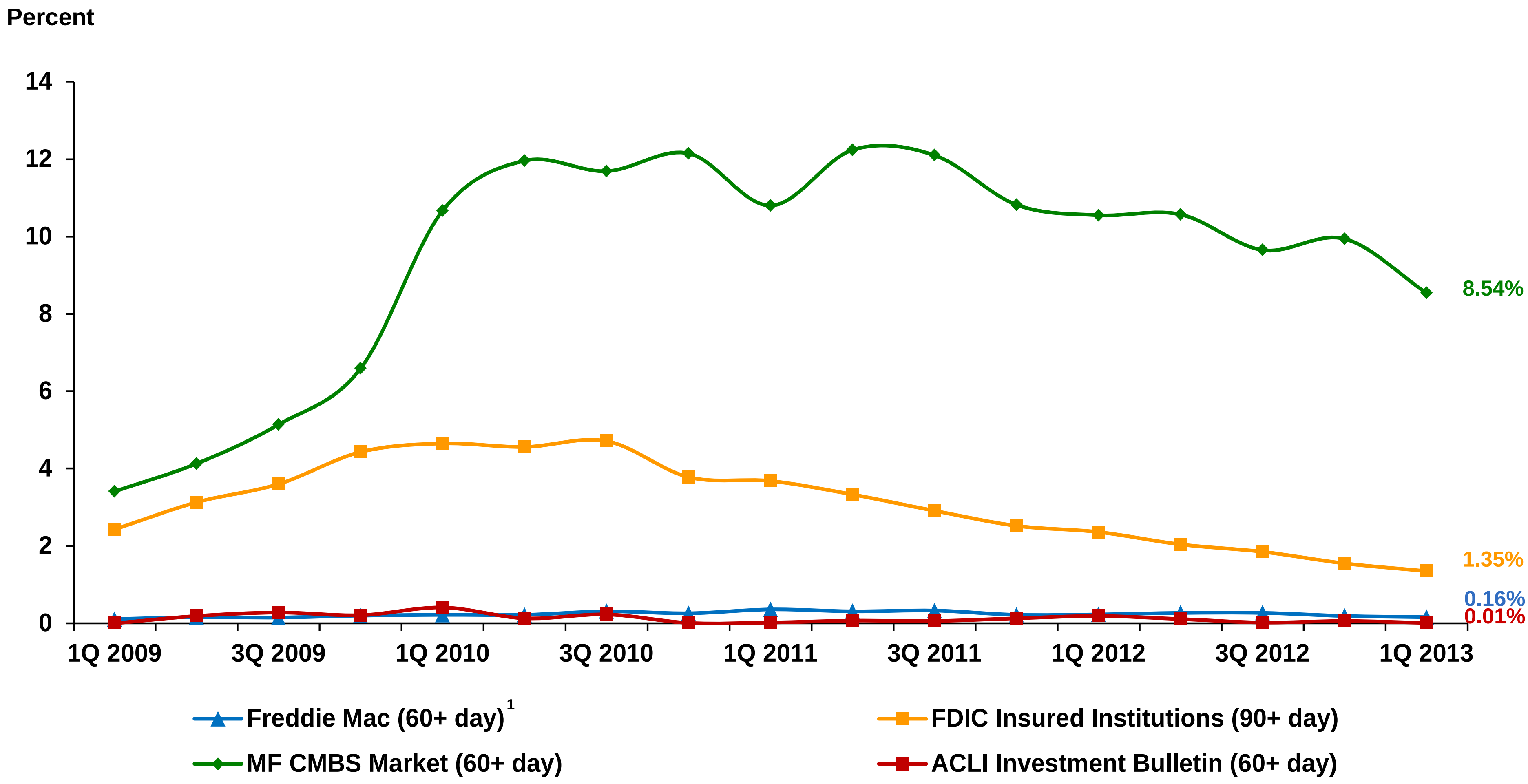
		June 30, 2012		March 31, 2013		June 30, 2013	
		UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)	UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)	UPB ($ Billions)	Delinquency Rate[2] (%)
	Current Loan Size						
1	**> $25M**	$44.4	0.12%	$49.1	- %	$49.9	0.05%
2	**> $5M & <= $25M**	67.8	0.38	71.0	0.26	73.0	0.09
3	**> $3M & <= $5M**	5.8	0.15	5.7	0.17	5.8	0.22
4	**> $750K & <= $3M**	3.2	0.25	3.0	0.56	2.9	0.46
5	**<= $750K**	0.2	0.67	0.2	0.37	0.2	0.38
6	**Total**	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%
	Legal Structure						
7	**Unsecuritized Loans**	$79.6	0.18%	$73.7	0.06%	$69.4	0.04%
8	**Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities**	32.3	0.45	46.0	0.35	53.1	0.17
9	**Other guarantee commitments**	9.5	0.40	9.3	-	9.3	-
10	**Total**	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%
	Credit Enhancement						
11	**Credit Enhanced**	$39.5	0.44%	$52.2	0.34%	$59.3	0.15%
12	**Non-Credit Enhanced**	81.9	0.19	76.8	0.04	72.5	0.04
13	**Total**	$121.4	0.27%	$129.0	0.16%	$131.8	0.09%
	Other						
14	**Original LTV > 80%**	$6.1	2.64%	$5.6	2.34%	$5.5	0.51%
15	**Original DSCR below 1.10[3]**	$2.7	2.35%	$2.2	3.76%	$2.1	0.91%

1 Based on the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of the multifamily mortgage portfolio.

2 Based on the UPB of mortgages two monthly payments or more past due or in the process of foreclosure.

3 DSCR – Debt Service Coverage Ratio – is an indicator of future credit performance for multifamily loans. DSCR estimates a multifamily borrower's ability to service its mortgage obligation using the secured property's cash flow, after deducting non-mortgage expenses from income. The higher the DSCR, the more likely a multifamily borrower will be able to continue servicing its mortgage obligation.

Multifamily market and Freddie Mac delinquency rates



[1] See "MD&A – RISK MANAGEMENT – Credit Risk – *Mortgage Credit Risk – Multifamily Mortgage Credit Risk* " in Freddie Mac's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, for information about the company's reported multifamily delinquency rate. The multifamily delinquency rate at June 30, 2013 was 0.09%.

Source: Freddie Mac, FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, TREPP (CMBS multifamily 60+ delinquency rate, excluding REOs), American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI). Non-Freddie Mac data is not yet available for the second quarter of 2013.

Safe Harbor Statements

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