



Fannie Mae[®]

Financial Supplement Q2 2022

July 29, 2022

- Some of the terms and other information in this presentation are defined and discussed more fully in Fannie Mae's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022 ("Q2 2022 Form 10-Q") and Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 ("2021 Form 10-K"). This presentation should be reviewed together with the Q2 2022 Form 10-Q and the 2021 Form 10-K, which are available at www.fanniemae.com in the "About Us—Investor Relations—SEC Filings" section. Information on or available through the company's website is not part of this supplement.
- Some of the information in this presentation is based upon information from third-party sources such as sellers and servicers of mortgage loans. Although Fannie Mae generally considers this information reliable, Fannie Mae does not independently verify all reported information.
- Due to rounding, amounts reported in this presentation may not sum to totals indicated (i.e., 100%), or amounts shown as 100% may not reflect the entire population.
- Unless otherwise indicated "Q2 YTD 2022" data is as of June 30, 2022 or for the first half of 2022. Data for prior years is as of December 31 or for the full year indicated.
- Note references are to endnotes, appearing on pages 23 to 26.
- Terms used in presentation
 - CAS:** Connecticut Avenue Securities®
 - CIRT™:** Credit Insurance Risk Transfer™
 - CRT:** Credit risk transfer
 - DSCR:** Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio
 - DTI ratio:** Debt-to-income ("DTI") ratio refers to the ratio of a borrower's outstanding debt obligations (including both mortgage debt and certain other long-term and significant short-term debts) to that borrower's reported or calculated monthly income, to the extent the income is used to qualify for the mortgage
 - DUS®:** Fannie Mae's Delegated Underwriting and Servicing program
 - FHFA:** The Federal Housing Finance Agency
 - HARP®:** Home Affordable Refinance Program®, registered trademarks of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, which allowed eligible Fannie Mae borrowers with high LTV ratio loans to refinance into more sustainable loans
 - LTV ratio:** Loan-to-value ratio
 - MSA:** Metropolitan statistical area
 - MTMLTV ratio:** Mark-to-market loan-to-value ratio, which refers to the current unpaid principal balance of a loan at period end, divided by the estimated current home price at period end
 - OLTV ratio:** Origination loan-to-value ratio, which refers to the unpaid principal balance of a loan at the time of origination of the loan, divided by the home price or property value at origination of the loan
 - Refi Plus™:** Refi Plus initiative, which offered refinancing flexibility to eligible Fannie Mae borrowers
 - REO:** Real estate owned by Fannie Mae because it has foreclosed on the property or obtained the property through a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure
 - TCCA fees:** Refers to revenues generated by the 10 basis point guaranty fee increase the company implemented on single-family residential mortgages pursuant to the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 ("TCCA") and as extended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the incremental revenue from which is remitted to Treasury and not retained by the company.
 - UPB:** Unpaid principal balance



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Multifamily Business

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Overview

Corporate Financial Highlights

Summary of Q2 2022 Financial Results

| (Dollars in millions) | Q2 2022 | Q1 2022 | Variance | Q2 YTD 2022 | Q2 YTD 2021 | Variance |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Net interest income | \$7,808 | \$7,399 | \$409 | \$15,207 | \$15,028 | \$179 |
| Fee and other income | 81 | 83 | (2) | 164 | 190 | (26) |
| Net revenues | 7,889 | 7,482 | 407 | 15,371 | 15,218 | 153 |
| Investment gains (losses), net | (49) | (102) | 53 | (151) | 691 | (842) |
| Fair value gains, net | 529 | 480 | 49 | 1,009 | 338 | 671 |
| Administrative expenses | (795) | (808) | 13 | (1,603) | (1,494) | (109) |
| Credit-related income (expense) | (251) | (201) | (50) | (452) | 3,317 | (3,769) |
| TCCA fees | (841) | (824) | (17) | (1,665) | (1,489) | (176) |
| Credit enhancement expense | (332) | (278) | (54) | (610) | (558) | (52) |
| Change in expected credit enhancement recoveries | (47) | 60 | (107) | 13 | (75) | 88 |
| Other expenses, net ⁽¹⁾ | (228) | (236) | 8 | (464) | (599) | 135 |
| Income before federal income taxes | 5,875 | 5,573 | 302 | 11,448 | 15,349 | (3,901) |
| Provision for federal income taxes | (1,222) | (1,165) | (57) | (2,387) | (3,204) | 817 |
| Net income | \$4,653 | \$4,408 | \$245 | \$9,061 | \$12,145 | \$(3,084) |
| Total comprehensive income | \$4,649 | \$4,401 | \$248 | \$9,050 | \$12,086 | \$(3,036) |
| Net worth | \$56,407 | \$51,758 | \$4,649 | \$56,407 | \$37,345 | \$19,062 |
| Net worth ratio⁽²⁾ | 1.3 % | 1.2 % | | 1.3 % | 0.9 % | |

Q2 2022 Key Highlights

\$4.7 billion net income in Q2 2022, with net worth reaching \$56.4 billion as of June 30, 2022

Net income increased \$245 million in the second quarter of 2022 compared with the first quarter of 2022 driven primarily by an increase in net interest income.

Net Interest income

- Higher income earned on investments as a result of increases in interest rates during the quarter contributed to an increase in net interest income from the company's retained mortgage portfolio and other investments portfolio.
- Net interest income from the company's guaranty book of business decreased slightly due to a decline in net amortization income driven by reduced refinancing activity, partially offset by higher base guaranty fee income.

Credit-related expense

Credit-related expense for the second quarter was driven in part by an increase in interest rates that was partially offset by home price growth.

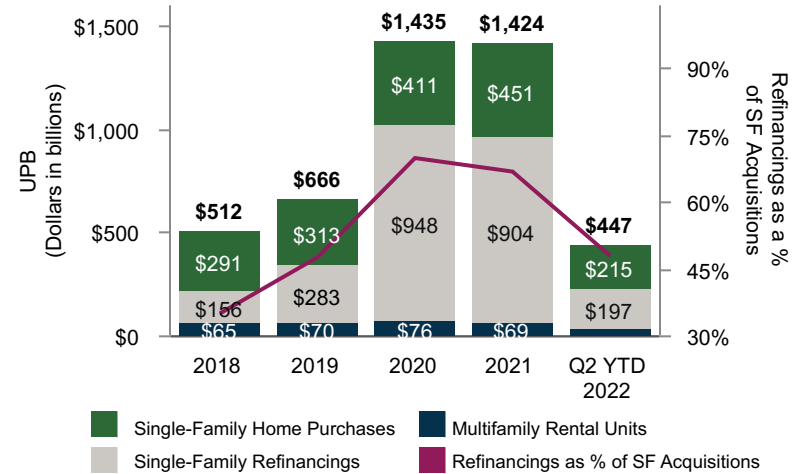
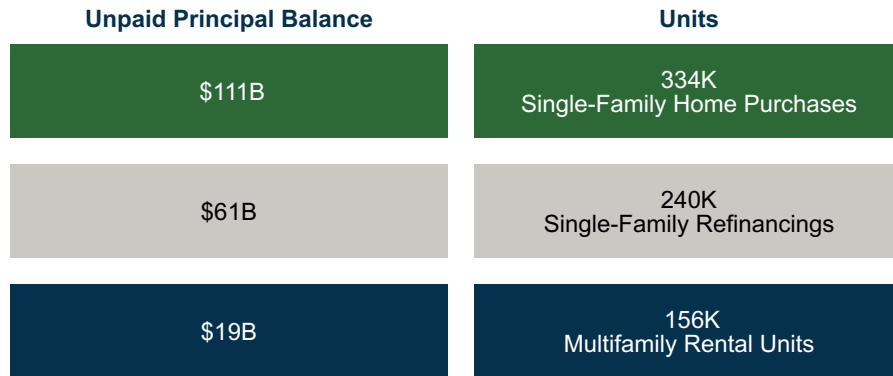
- Benefit from home price growth.* While home price growth was strong in the second quarter of 2022, the positive impact on the company's allowance was reduced by some recent market indicators that suggest home price growth may be moderating at a faster pace than the company anticipates.
- Provision from interest rate increases.* The rise in actual and projected interest rates in the second quarter of 2022 more than offset the benefit from home price growth. Increases in interest rates reduce the expected volume of loan prepayments and extend the expected life of previously modified loans accounted for as troubled debt restructurings, or TDRs, as it is less likely these loans will refinance.



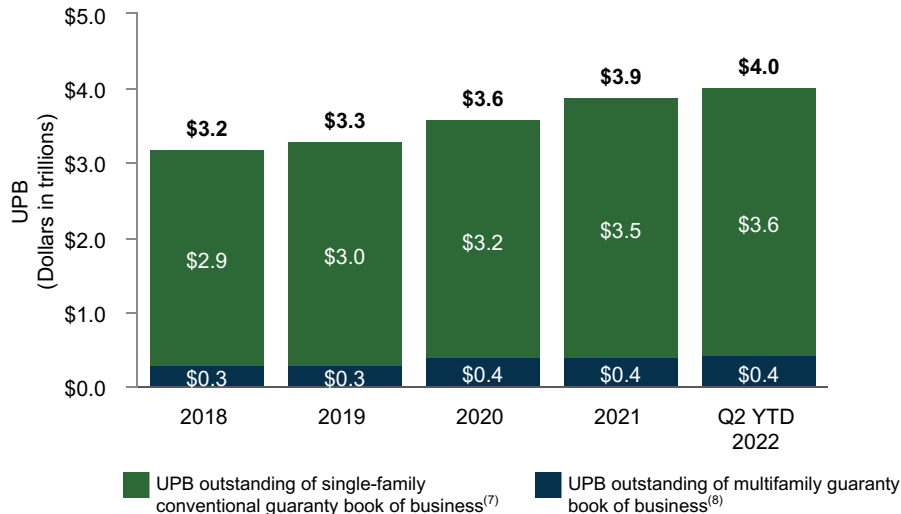
Guaranty Book of Business Highlights

Market Liquidity Provided

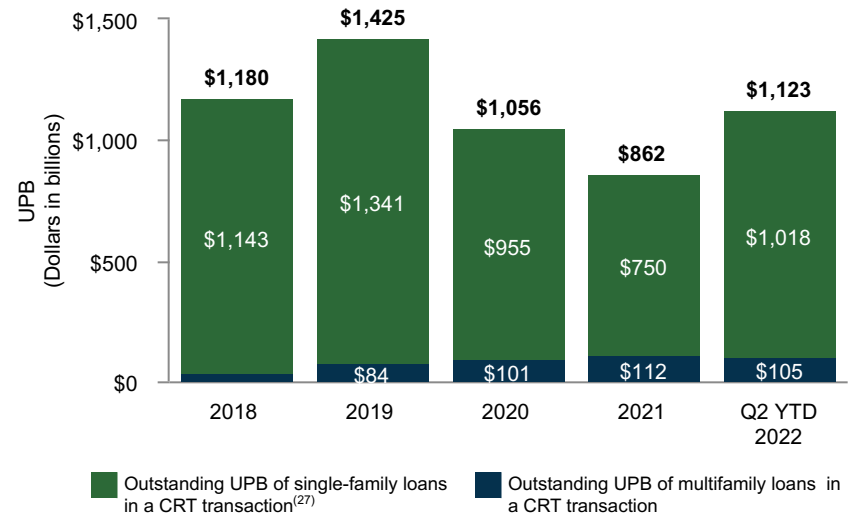
Total liquidity provided in the second quarter of 2022 was \$191B



Outstanding Guaranty Book of Business at Period End

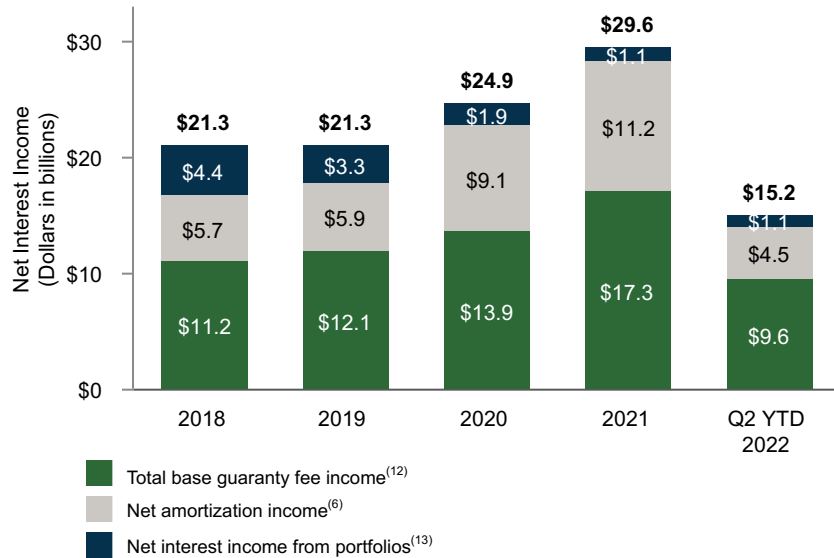


Guaranty Book in a CRT

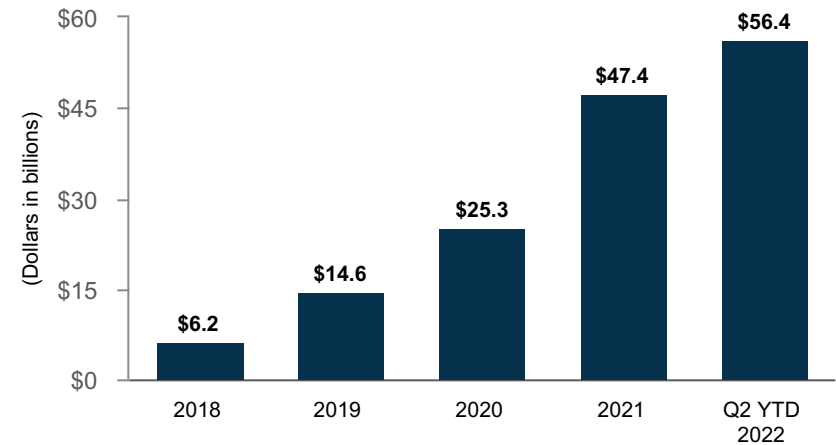


Interest Income and Liquidity Management

Components of Net Interest Income

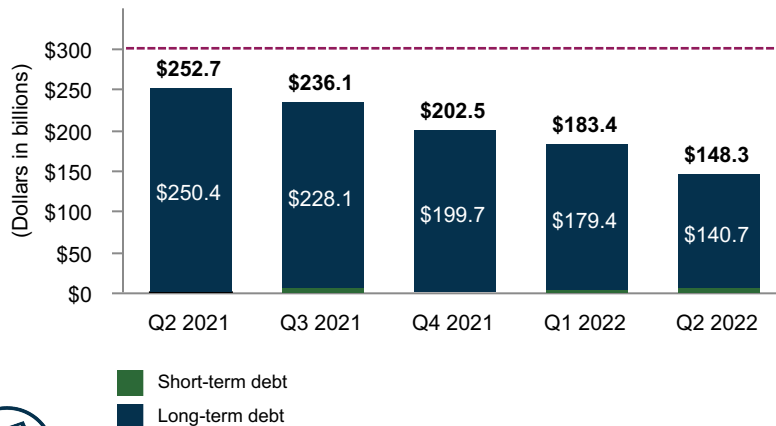


Net Worth of Fannie Mae

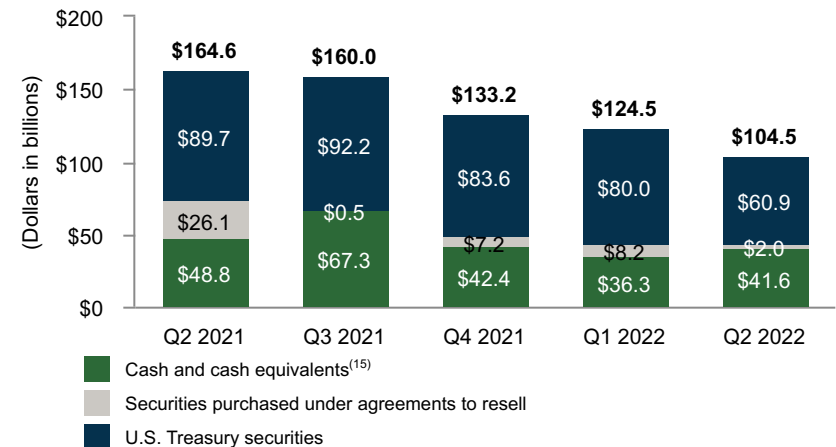


Aggregate Indebtedness of Fannie Mae⁽¹⁴⁾

Treasury Debt Limit \$300

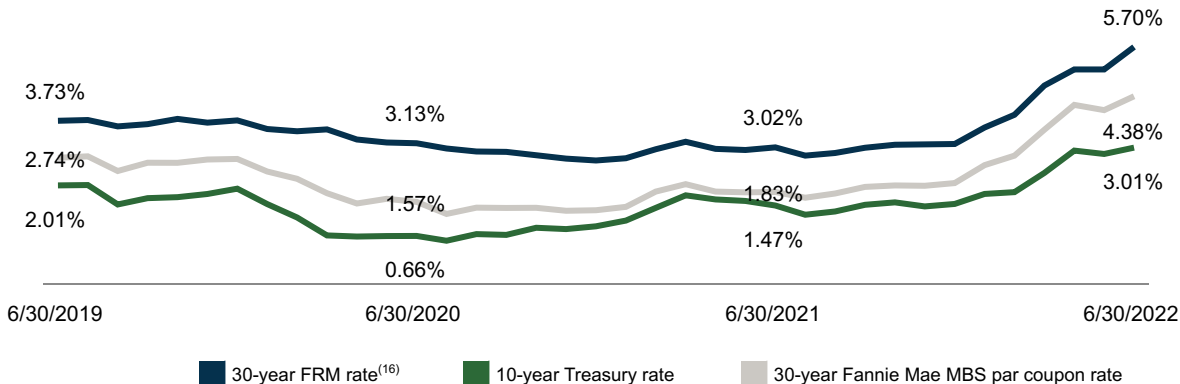


Other Investments Portfolio ("OIP")

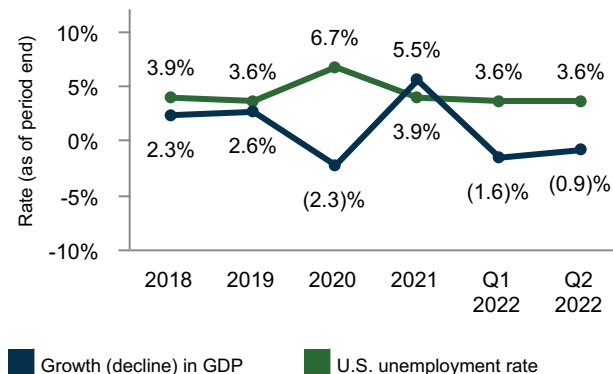


Key Market Economic Indicators

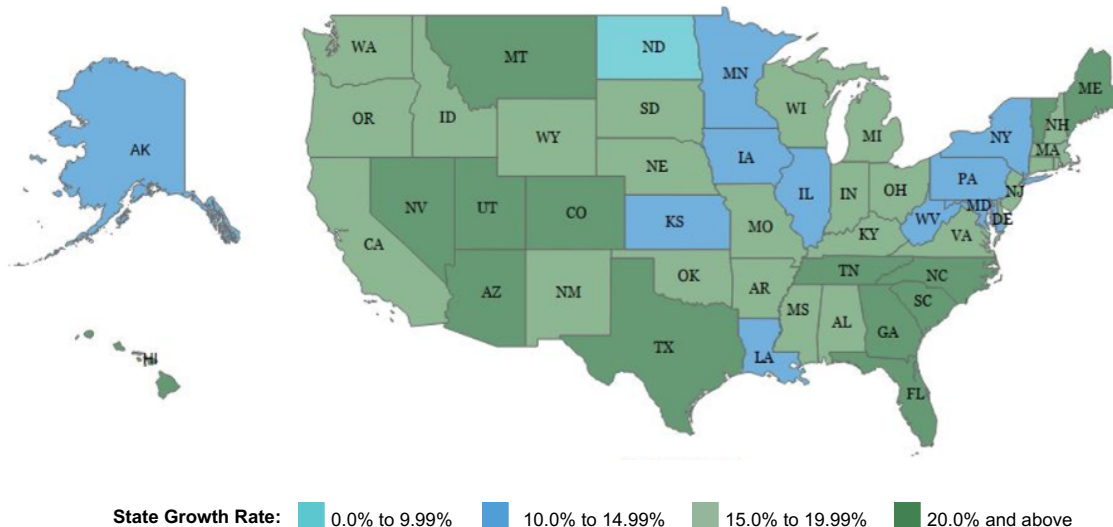
Benchmark Interest Rates



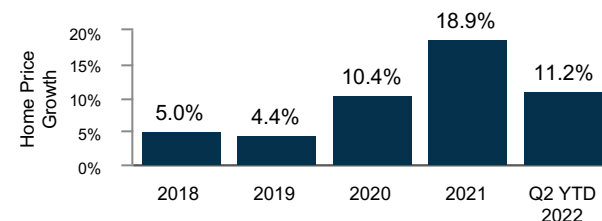
U.S. GDP Growth (Decline) Rate and Unemployment Rate⁽¹⁷⁾



One Year Home Price Growth Rate Q2 2022⁽¹⁸⁾ United States 19.4%



Single-Family Home Price Growth Rate⁽¹⁸⁾



Top 10 States by UPB⁽¹⁸⁾

| State | One Year Home Price Growth Rate Q2 2022 | Share of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book |
|-------|---|---|
| CA | 19.8% | 19% |
| TX | 23.0% | 7% |
| FL | 33.7% | 6% |
| NY | 13.8% | 4% |
| WA | 19.6% | 4% |
| NJ | 18.5% | 3% |
| CO | 20.5% | 3% |
| IL | 13.6% | 3% |
| VA | 15.8% | 3% |
| NC | 26.3% | 3% |



Single-Family Business



Single-Family Highlights

Q2 2022

\$6,573M
Net interest income

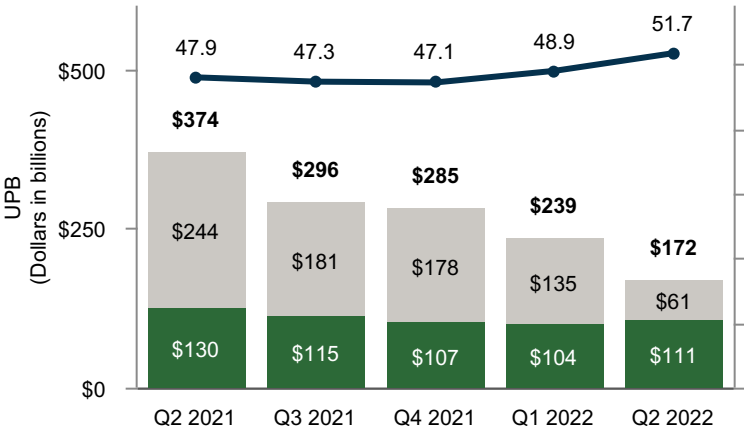
\$(27)M
Investment losses, net

\$543M
Fair value gains, net

\$(231)M
Credit-related expense

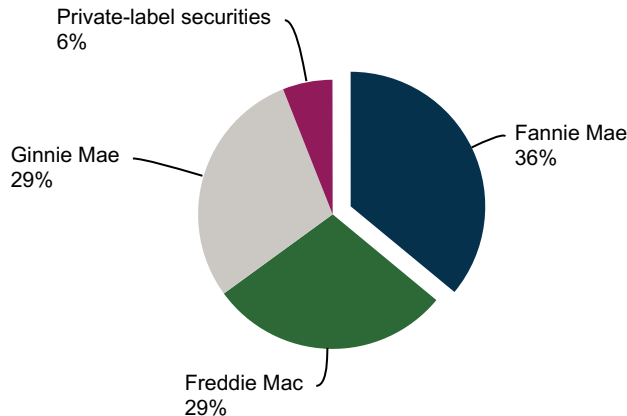
\$3,886M
Net income

Single-Family Conventional Loan Acquisitions⁽⁷⁾

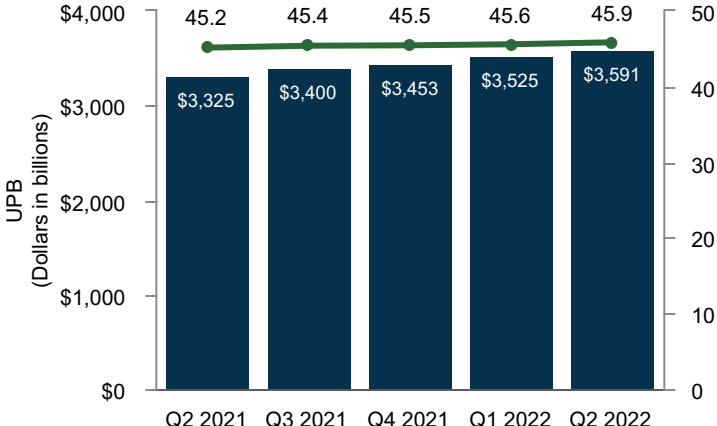


■ Refinance
■ Purchase
— Average charged guaranty fee on new single-family conventional acquisitions, net of TCCA fees (bps)⁽¹⁹⁾

Q2 2022 Single-Family Mortgage-Related Securities Share of Issuances



Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book of Business⁽⁷⁾



■ Average single-family conventional guaranty book
— Average charged guaranty fee on single-family conventional guaranty book, net of TCCA fees (bps)⁽¹⁹⁾

Highlights

- Single-family conventional acquisition volume was \$172.3 billion in Q2 2022, a decline from \$239.5 billion in Q1 2022 due to the higher mortgage interest rate environment. Purchase acquisition volume was 64% of total single-family acquisition volume in the second quarter of 2022, compared to 43% in the first quarter of 2022, as refinance volumes continued to decline.
- The average single-family conventional guaranty book of business in Q2 2022 increased from Q1 2022 by 1.9% driven primarily by growth in the average balance of loans acquired during the quarter.
- Single-family serious delinquency rate decreased to 0.81% as of June 30, 2022, from 1.01% as of March 31, 2022 driven by borrowers exiting forbearance through a loan workout or by otherwise reinstating their loan.



Credit Characteristics of Single-Family Conventional Loan Acquisitions

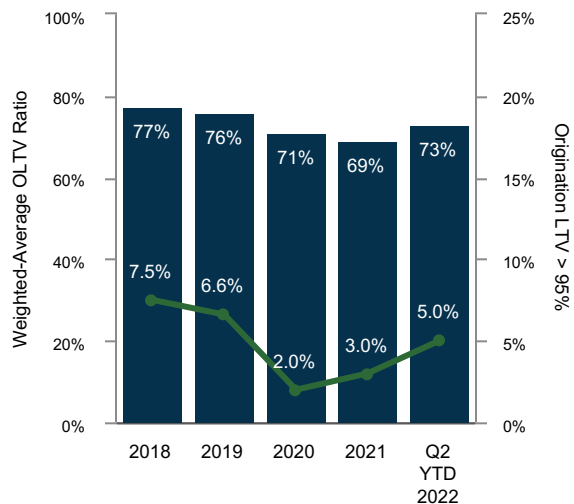
Certain Credit Characteristics of Single-Family Conventional Loans by Acquisition Period

| Categories are not mutually exclusive | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Full Year 2021 | Q1 2022 | Q2 2022 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Total UPB (Dollars in billions) | \$373.3 | \$296.4 | \$284.5 | \$1,354.7 | \$239.5 | \$172.3 |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio | 70% | 70% | 70% | 69% | 71% | 75% |
| OLTV Ratio > 95% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
| Weighted-Average FICO® Credit Score ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 757 | 753 | 751 | 756 | 748 | 746 |
| FICO Credit Score < 680 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 6% | 8% | 8% | 6% | 9% | 9% |
| DTI Ratio > 43% ⁽²⁰⁾ | 22% | 24% | 25% | 23% | 29% | 32% |
| Fixed-rate | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| Primary Residence | 93% | 95% | 91% | 92% | 90% | 91% |
| HomeReady ^{®(21)} | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% |

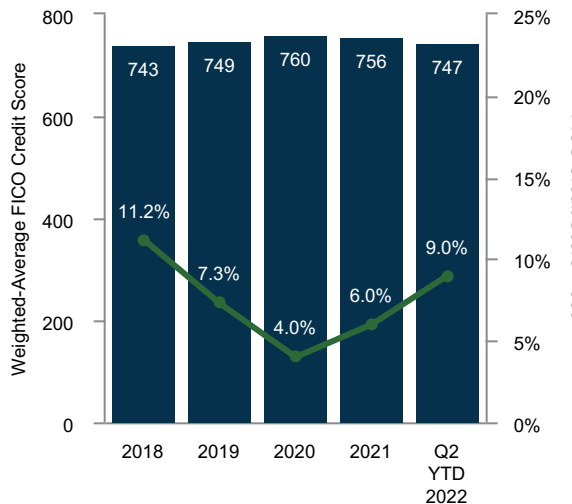
Q2 YTD 2022 Acquisition Credit Profile by Certain Loan Features

| OLTV Ratio > 95% | Home-Ready ^{®(21)} | FICO Credit Score < 680 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | DTI Ratio > 43% ⁽²⁰⁾ |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| \$18.4 | \$10.1 | \$37.7 | \$123.8 |
| 97% | 90% | 70% | 75% |
| 100% | 41% | 2% | 5% |
| 743 | 742 | 655 | 740 |
| 4% | 8% | 100% | 11% |
| 33% | 51% | 35% | 100% |
| 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% |
| 100% | 100% | 96% | 90% |
| 23% | 100% | 2% | 4% |

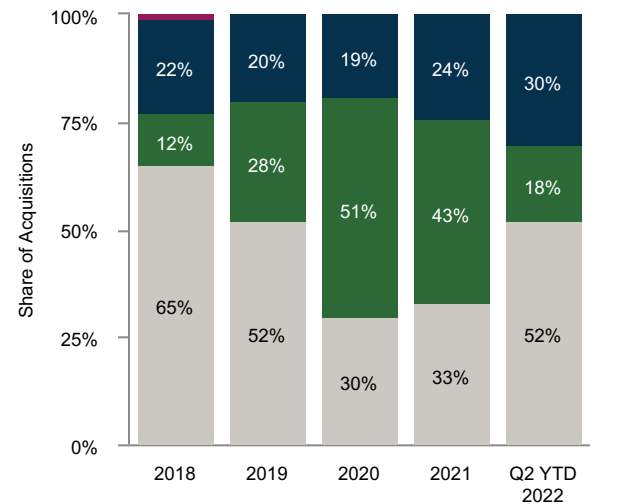
Origination Loan-to-Value Ratio



FICO Credit Score⁽¹⁰⁾



Acquisitions by Loan Purpose



Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio
% OLTV > 95%

Weighted-Average FICO Credit Score
% FICO Credit Score < 680

Refi Plus⁽²²⁾ including HARP
Cash-out Refinance
Other Refinance
Purchase



Credit Characteristics of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book of Business

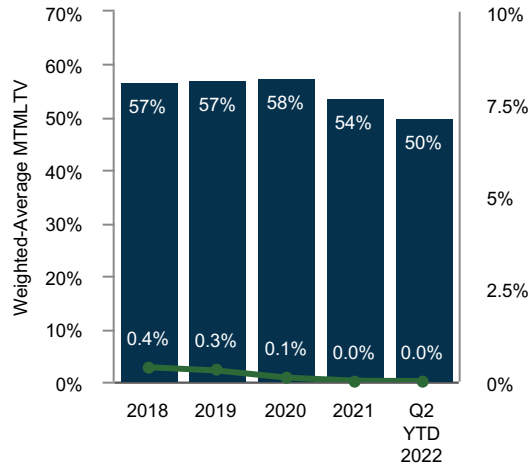
Certain Credit Characteristics of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book of Business by Origination Year and Loan Features⁽⁷⁾⁽²³⁾

As of June 30, 2022

Categories are not mutually exclusive

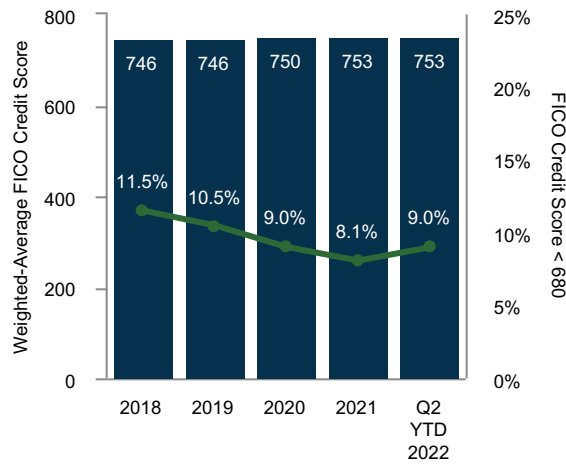
| Categories are not mutually exclusive | Origination Year | | | | | | | Certain Loan Features | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Overall Book | 2008 & Earlier | 2009-2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | OLTV Ratio > 95% | Home-Ready ⁽²¹⁾ | FICO Credit Score < 680 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | Refi Plus Including HARP ⁽²²⁾ | DTI Ratio > 43% ⁽²⁰⁾ |
| Total UPB (Dollars in billions) | \$3,613.9 | \$84.0 | \$851.1 | \$179.0 | \$973.2 | \$1,211.2 | \$315.4 | \$164.8 | \$104.8 | \$290.7 | \$135.3 | \$842.2 |
| Average UPB | \$204,264 | \$80,157 | \$132,345 | \$201,064 | \$254,533 | \$273,262 | \$295,474 | \$169,781 | \$180,333 | \$158,560 | \$105,341 | \$221,855 |
| Share of SF Conventional Guaranty Book | 100% | 2% | 23% | 5% | 27% | 34% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 9% | 4% | 23% |
| Loans in Forbearance by UPB ⁽²⁴⁾ | 0.3% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Share of Loans with Credit Enhancement ⁽²⁵⁾ | 39% | 10% | 47% | 55% | 34% | 41% | 29% | 83% | 81% | 37% | 40% | 43% |
| Serious Delinquency Rate ⁽¹¹⁾ | 0.81% | 3.53% | 1.12% | 1.32% | 0.34% | 0.19% | 0.02% | 1.91% | 1.34% | 2.98% | 1.25% | 1.30% |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio | 72% | 75% | 74% | 76% | 71% | 70% | 74% | 103% | 87% | 74% | 84% | 74% |
| OLTV Ratio > 95% | 5% | 9% | 7% | 8% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 100% | 34% | 7% | 28% | 6% |
| Amortized OLTV Ratio ⁽²⁶⁾ | 67% | 70% | 61% | 71% | 67% | 68% | 73% | 92% | 83% | 70% | 72% | 70% |
| Weighted-Average Mark-to-Market LTV Ratio ⁽⁹⁾ | 50% | 32% | 34% | 49% | 50% | 57% | 70% | 64% | 64% | 49% | 32% | 52% |
| Weighted-Average FICO Credit Score ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 753 | 697 | 747 | 747 | 762 | 755 | 747 | 733 | 742 | 651 | 727 | 741 |
| FICO Credit Score < 680 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 9% | 38% | 11% | 9% | 4% | 7% | 9% | 12% | 9% | 100% | 23% | 11% |

Mark-to-Market Loan-to-Value (MTMLTV) Ratio⁽⁹⁾



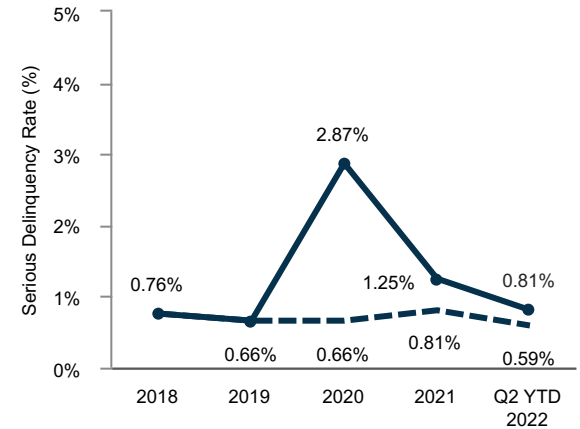
■ % MTMLTV > 100%
■ Weighted-Average MTMLTV

FICO Credit Score⁽¹⁰⁾



■ % FICO Credit Score < 680
■ Weighted-Average FICO Credit Score

SDQ Rate⁽¹¹⁾

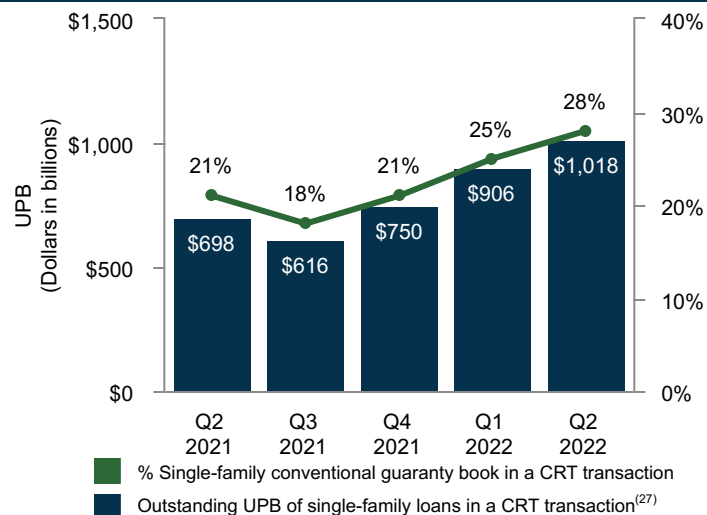


■ SDQ Rate
--- SDQ Rate Excluding Loans in Forbearance



Single-Family Credit Risk Transfer

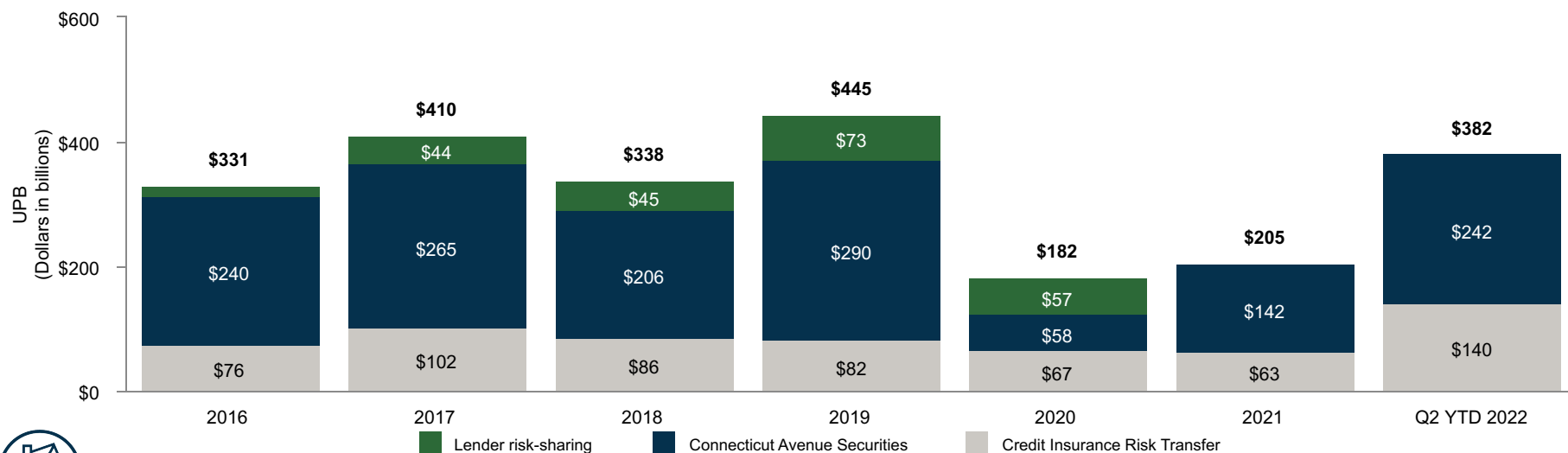
Single-Family Credit Risk Transfer



Single-Family Loans with Credit Enhancement

| Credit Enhancement Outstanding UPB (dollars in billions) | 2020 | | 2021 | | Q2 YTD 2022 | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Outstanding UPB | % of Book ⁽³⁰⁾ Outstanding | Outstanding UPB | % of Book ⁽³⁰⁾ Outstanding | Outstanding UPB | % of Book ⁽³⁰⁾ Outstanding |
| Primary mortgage insurance & other ⁽²⁸⁾ | \$681 | 21% | \$697 | 20% | \$734 | 20% |
| Connecticut Avenue Securities ⁽²⁹⁾ | \$608 | 19% | \$512 | 14% | \$681 | 19% |
| Credit Insurance Risk Transfer ⁽²⁷⁾ | \$216 | 7% | \$168 | 5% | \$276 | 7% |
| Lender risk-sharing ⁽²⁹⁾ | \$131 | 4% | \$70 | 2% | \$61 | 2% |
| (Less: loans covered by multiple credit enhancements) | (\$304) | (9)% | (\$253) | (7)% | (\$328) | (9)% |
| Total single-family loans with credit enhancement | \$1,332 | 42% | \$1,194 | 34% | \$1,424 | 39% |

Single-Family Credit Risk Transfer Issuance



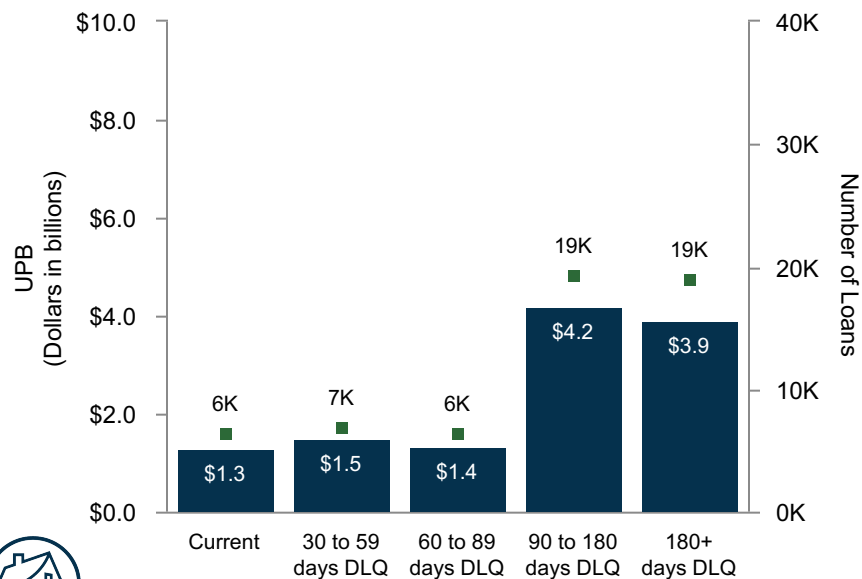
Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book of Business in Forbearance

Certain Credit Characteristics of Single-Family Loans in Forbearance⁽²⁴⁾⁽³¹⁾

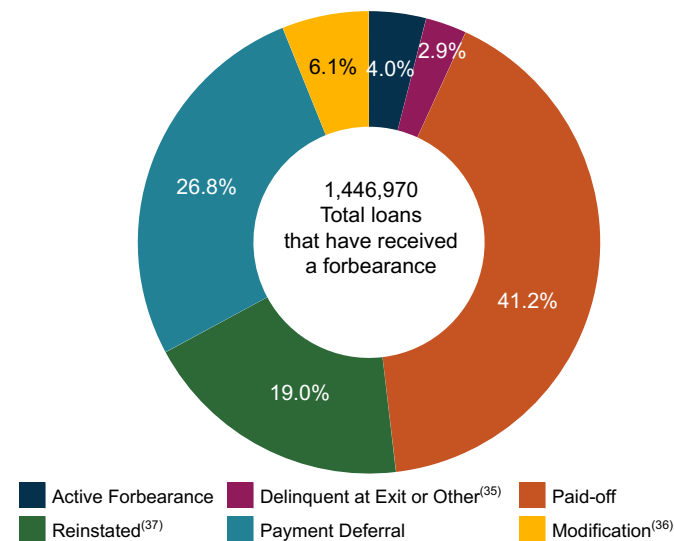
As of June 30, 2022

| Categories are not mutually exclusive | Origination Year | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | 2008 & Earlier | 2009-2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Total UPB (Dollars in billions) | \$12.3 | \$1.0 | \$4.0 | \$1.2 | \$2.8 | \$3.1 | \$0.2 |
| Average UPB | \$212,127 | \$115,447 | \$167,989 | \$229,352 | \$278,068 | \$312,964 | \$357,377 |
| Share of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book based on Loan Count | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Share of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book based on UPB ⁽³²⁾ | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| MTMLTV Ratio > 80% without Mortgage Insurance | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| DTI Ratio > 43% ⁽²⁰⁾ | 39.6% | 3.1% | 12.5% | 4.3% | 8.6% | 10.4% | 0.7% |
| FICO Credit Score < 680 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 28.9% | 4.1% | 11.0% | 2.5% | 4.5% | 6.4% | 0.4% |
| OLTV Ratio > 95% | 10.0% | 0.9% | 4.4% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 0.1% |

Delinquency Status of \$12.3B UPB in Forbearance⁽³³⁾ as of June 30, 2022

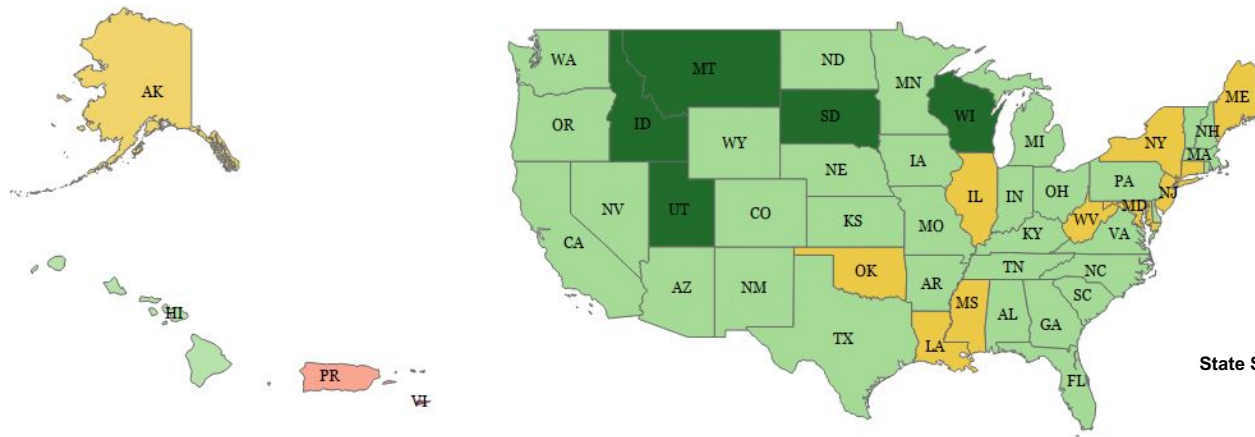


Single-Family Loan Forbearance Status⁽³⁴⁾ As of June 30, 2022



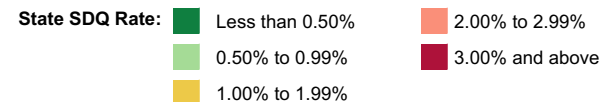
Single-Family Problem Loan Statistics

Single-Family Serious Delinquency Rate by State as of June 30, 2022⁽¹¹⁾

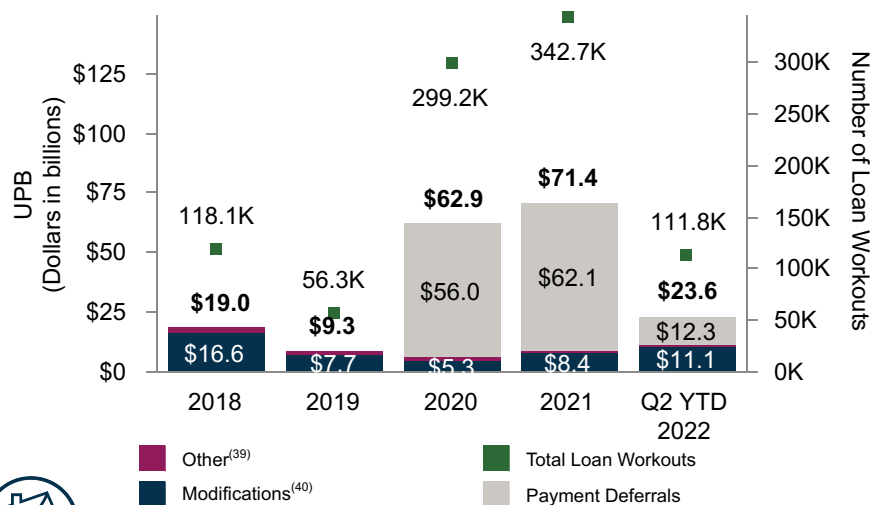


Top 10 States by UPB

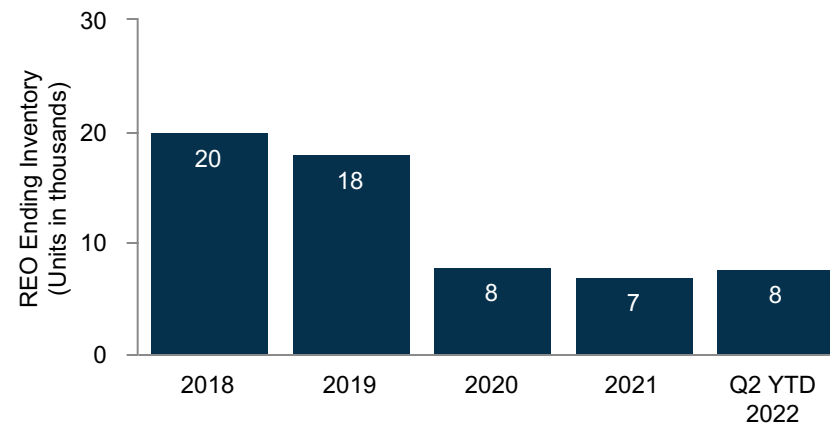
| State | Serious Delinquency Rate ⁽¹¹⁾ | Average Months to Foreclosure ⁽³⁸⁾ |
|-------|--|---|
| CA | 0.59% | 47 |
| TX | 0.89% | 29 |
| FL | 0.92% | 67 |
| NY | 1.54% | 71 |
| WA | 0.52% | — |
| NJ | 1.17% | 55 |
| CO | 0.51% | — |
| IL | 1.08% | 36 |
| VA | 0.67% | 29 |
| NC | 0.69% | 42 |



Single-Family Loan Workouts

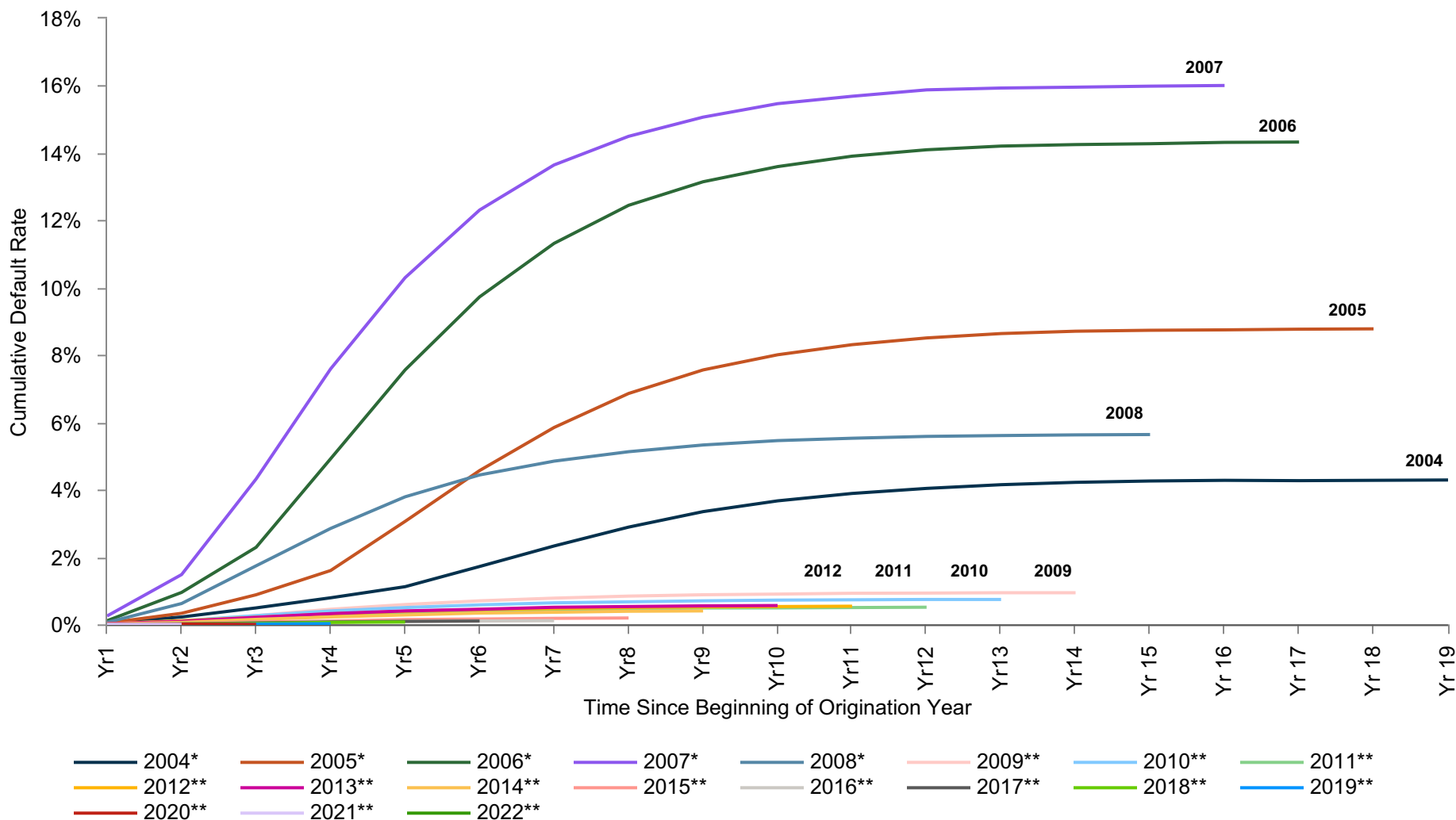


Single-Family REO Ending Inventory



Single-Family Cumulative Default Rates

Cumulative Default Rates of Single-Family Conventional Guaranty Book of Business by Origination Year⁽⁵⁴⁾



* Loans originated prior to 2009 represent only 2% of the single-family conventional guaranty book of business as of June 30, 2022.

**As of June 30, 2022, cumulative default rates on the loans originated in each individual year from 2009-2022 were less than 1%.



Multifamily Business



Multifamily Highlights

Q2 2022

\$1,235M
Net interest income

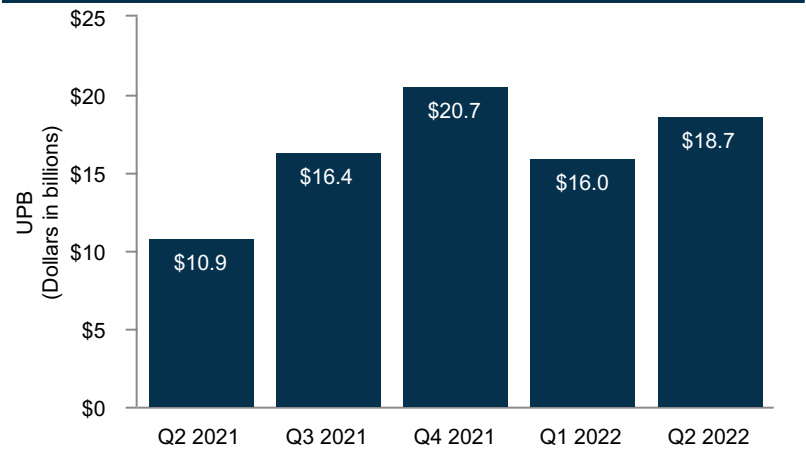
\$21M
Fee and other income

\$(14)M
Fair value losses, net

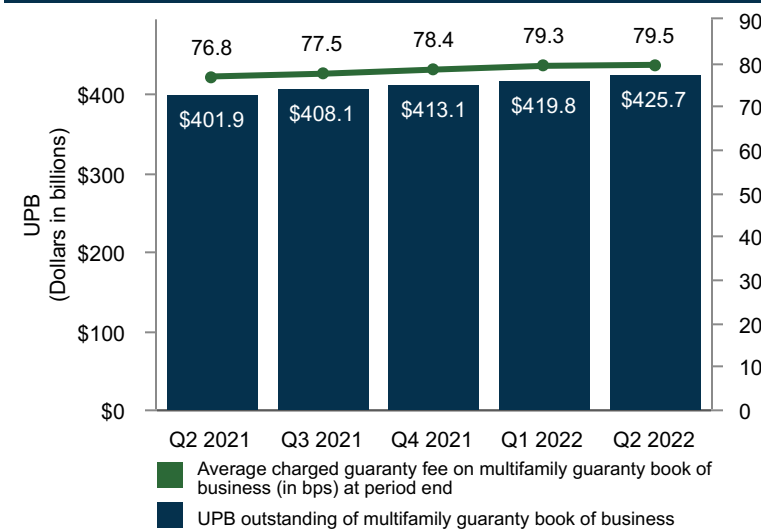
\$(20)M
Credit-related expense

\$767M
Net income

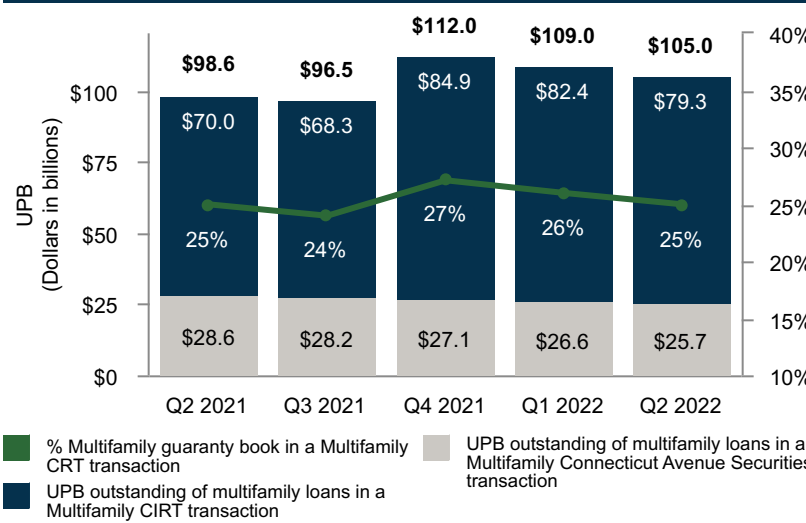
Multifamily New Business Volume



Multifamily Guaranty Book of Business⁽⁸⁾



Multifamily Credit Risk Transfer



Highlights

- New multifamily business volume was \$18.7 billion in Q2 2022. The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) established a 2022 multifamily volume cap of \$78 billion, of which 50% must be mission-driven, focused on certain affordable and underserved market segments, and 25% affordable to residents earning 60% or less of area median income.
- The multifamily guaranty book of business grew by 1.4% in Q2 2022 to \$425.7 billion. The average charged guaranty fee on the multifamily book increased from 79.3 basis points as of March 31, 2022 to 79.5 basis points as of June 30, 2022.
- The multifamily serious delinquency rate decreased to 0.34% as of June 30, 2022, compared with 0.38% as of March 31, 2022, as recovery from COVID-19 continues. The multifamily serious delinquency rate, excluding loans that have received a forbearance since the start of the pandemic, remained flat at 0.03% as of June 30, 2022. Multifamily seriously delinquent loans are loans that are 60 days or more past due.

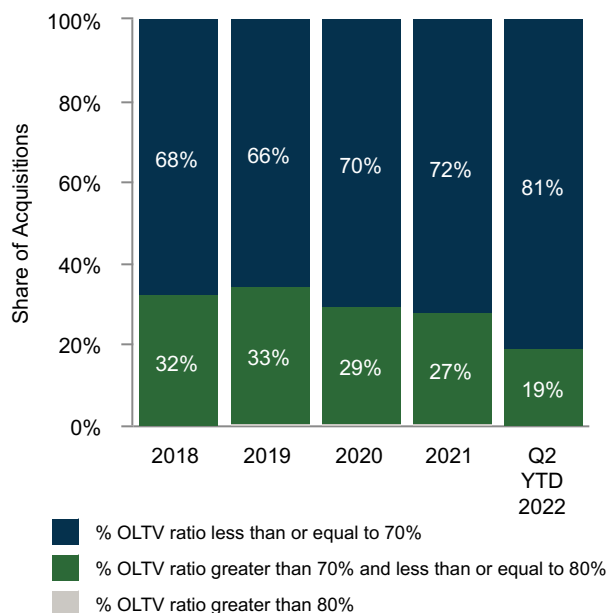


Credit Characteristics of Multifamily Loan Acquisitions

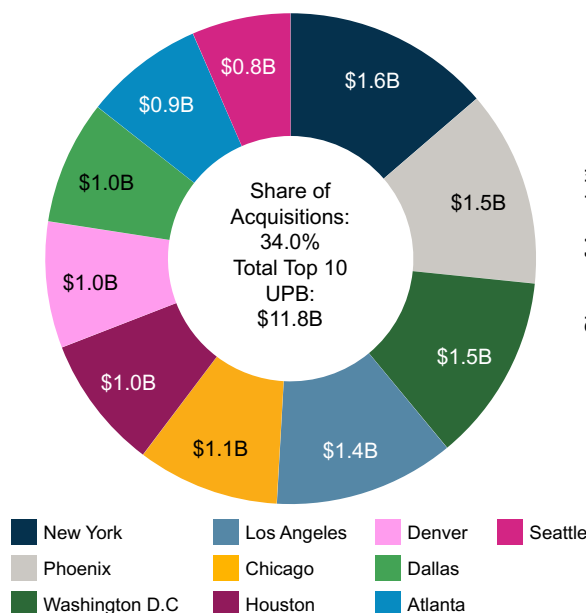
Certain Credit Characteristics of Multifamily Loans by Acquisition Period⁽⁸⁾

| Categories are not mutually exclusive | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Q2 YTD 2022 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Total UPB (Dollars in billions) | \$65.4 | \$70.2 | \$76.0 | \$69.5 | \$34.7 |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio | 65% | 66% | 64% | 65% | 61% |
| Loan Count | 3,723 | 4,113 | 5,051 | 4,203 | 1,893 |
| % Lender Recourse ⁽⁴¹⁾ | 100% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 100% |
| % DUS ⁽⁴²⁾ | 99% | 100% | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| % Full Interest-Only | 33% | 33% | 38% | 40% | 47% |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio on Full Interest-Only Acquisitions | 58% | 59% | 58% | 59% | 56% |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio on Non-Full Interest-Only Acquisitions | 68% | 69% | 68% | 68% | 65% |
| % Partial Interest-Only ⁽⁴³⁾ | 53% | 56% | 50% | 50% | 43% |

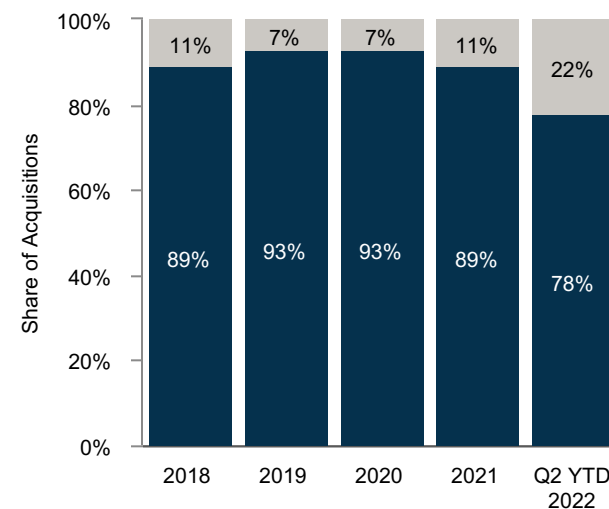
Origination Loan-to-Value Ratio⁽⁸⁾



Top 10 MSAs by Q2 YTD 2022 Acquisition UPB⁽⁸⁾



Acquisitions by Note Type⁽⁸⁾



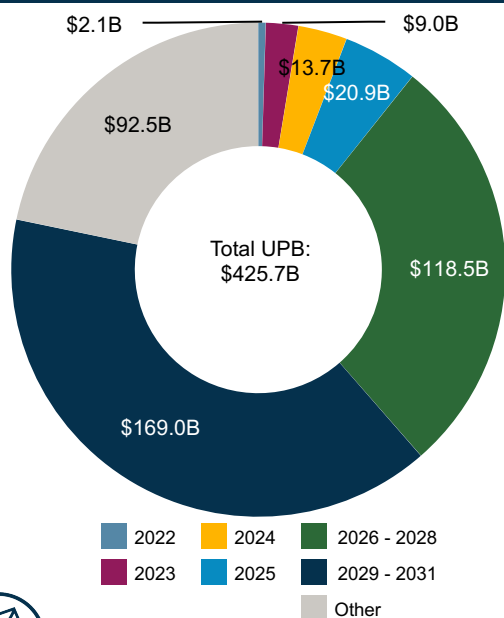
Credit Characteristics of Multifamily Guaranty Book of Business

Certain Credit Characteristics of Multifamily Guaranty Book of Business by Acquisition Year, Asset Class, or Targeted Affordable Segment⁽⁸⁾

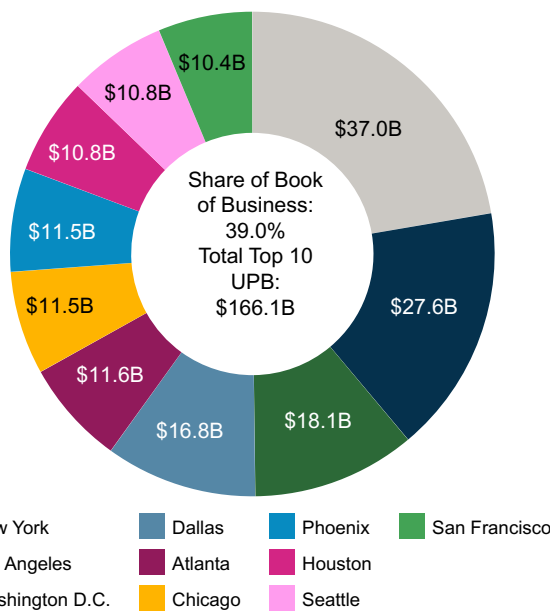
As of June 30, 2022

| Categories are not mutually exclusive | Overall Book | Acquisition Year | | | | | | | Asset Class or Targeted Affordable Segment | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 2008 & Earlier | 2009-2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Conventional /Co-op ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | Seniors Housing ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | Student Housing ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | Manufactured Housing ⁽⁴⁴⁾ | Privately Owned with Subsidy ⁽⁴⁶⁾ |
| Total UPB (Dollars in billions) | \$425.7 | \$6.4 | \$126.4 | \$52.9 | \$64.6 | \$72.5 | \$68.2 | \$34.7 | \$375.3 | \$16.7 | \$14.5 | \$19.2 | \$49.9 |
| % of Multifamily Guaranty Book | 100% | 2% | 30% | 12% | 15% | 17% | 16% | 8% | 88% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 12% |
| Loan Count | 28,284 | 2,479 | 8,474 | 2,908 | 3,604 | 4,805 | 4,122 | 1,892 | 25,374 | 622 | 588 | 1,700 | 3,832 |
| Average UPB (Dollars in millions) | \$15.1 | \$2.6 | \$14.9 | \$18.2 | \$17.9 | \$15.1 | \$16.5 | \$18.3 | \$14.8 | \$27.0 | \$24.6 | \$11.3 | \$13.0 |
| Weighted-Average OLTV Ratio | 65% | 69% | 66% | 64% | 66% | 64% | 64% | 61% | 65% | 66% | 66% | 64% | 68% |
| Weighted-Average DSCR ⁽⁴⁶⁾ | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| % Fixed rate | 90% | 23% | 90% | 94% | 94% | 95% | 90% | 78% | 91% | 61% | 82% | 92% | 84% |
| % Full Interest-Only | 35% | 29% | 28% | 36% | 34% | 39% | 40% | 47% | 37% | 13% | 33% | 26% | 25% |
| % Partial Interest-Only ⁽⁴³⁾ | 50% | 18% | 50% | 52% | 56% | 50% | 50% | 43% | 49% | 61% | 61% | 58% | 45% |
| % Small Balance Loans ⁽⁴⁵⁾ | 39% | 90% | 43% | 28% | 34% | 36% | 26% | 23% | 40% | 14% | 22% | 49% | 46% |
| % DUS ⁽⁶⁾ | 99% | 92% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 98% |
| Serious Delinquency Rate ⁽⁴⁷⁾ | 0.34% | 0.34% | 0.73% | 0.43% | 0.36% | 0.05% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.23% | 1.39% | 2.41% | 0.02% | 0.15% |

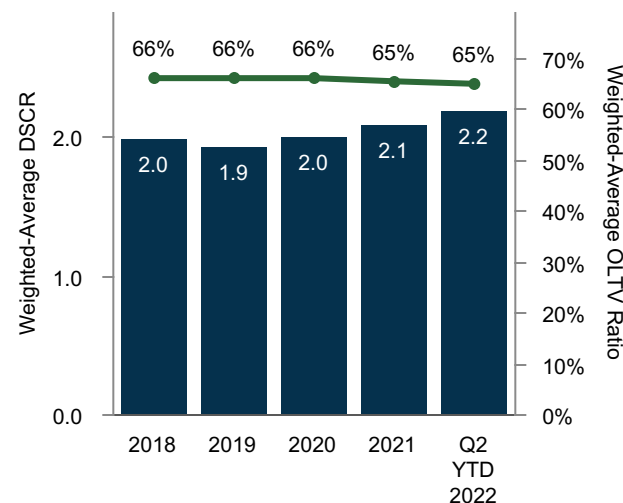
UPB by Maturity Year As of June 30, 2022⁽⁸⁾



Top 10 MSAs by UPB As of June 30, 2022⁽⁸⁾

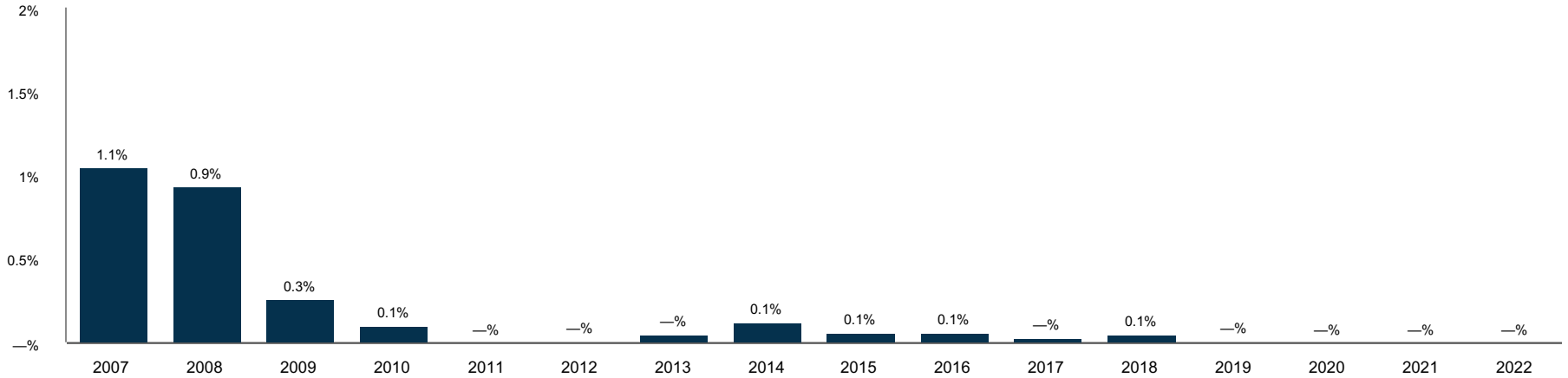


Certain Credit Characteristics of Guaranty Book

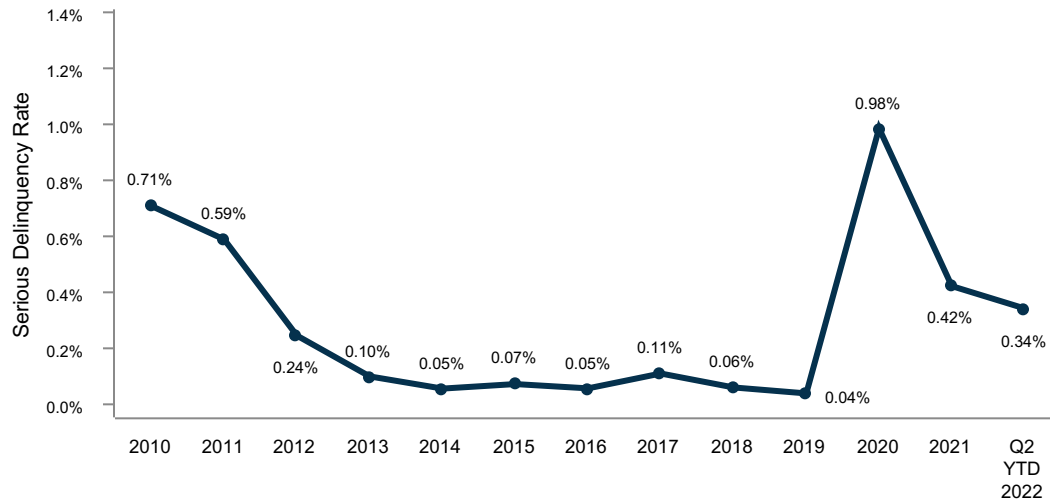


Multifamily Serious Delinquency, Credit Loss and Forbearance Rates

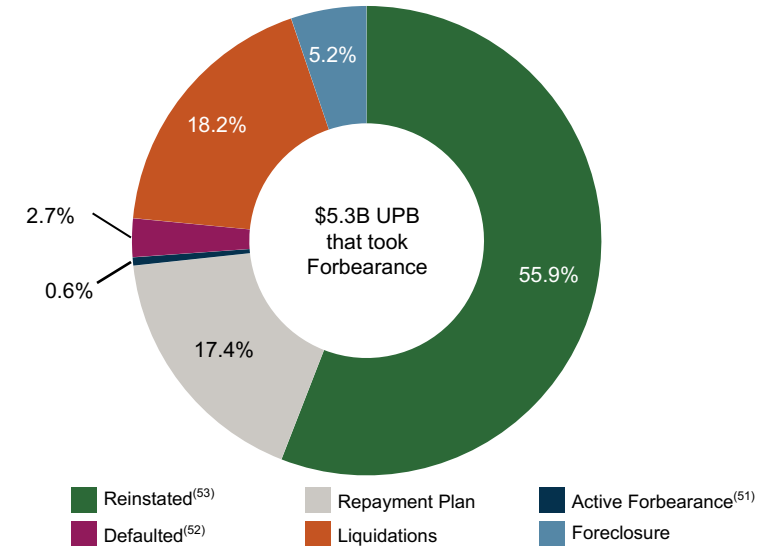
Cumulative Total Credit Loss Rate, Net by Acquisition Year Through Q2 2022⁽⁴⁹⁾



Serious Delinquency Rate⁽⁴⁷⁾



COVID-19-Related Loan Forbearance Status as of June 30, 2022⁽⁵⁰⁾



Endnotes

Endnotes

- (1) Other expenses, net are comprised of debt extinguishment gains and losses, housing trust fund expenses, loan subservicing costs, servicer fees paid in connection with certain loss mitigation activities, and gains and losses from partnership investments.
- (2) Calculated based upon net worth divided by total assets outstanding at the end of the period.
- (3) Intentionally left blank.
- (4) Intentionally left blank.
- (5) Intentionally left blank.
- (6) Net amortization income refers to the amortization of premiums and discounts on mortgage loans and debt of consolidated trusts. These cost basis adjustments represent the difference between the initial fair value and the carrying value of these instruments as well as upfront fees Fannie Mae receives at the time of loan acquisition. This excludes the amortization of cost basis adjustments resulting from hedge accounting.
- (7) Single-family conventional loan population consists of: (a) single-family conventional mortgage loans of Fannie Mae and (b) single-family conventional mortgage loans underlying Fannie Mae MBS other than loans underlying Freddie Mac securities that Fannie Mae has resecuritized. It excludes non-Fannie Mae single-family mortgage-related securities held in the retained mortgage portfolio for which Fannie Mae does not provide a guaranty. Conventional refers to mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities that are not guaranteed or insured, in whole or in part, by the U.S. government or one of its agencies.
- (8) The multifamily guaranty book of business consists of: (a) multifamily mortgage loans of Fannie Mae; (b) multifamily mortgage loans underlying Fannie Mae MBS; and (c) other credit enhancements that the company provided on multifamily mortgage assets. It excludes non-Fannie Mae multifamily mortgage-related securities held in the retained mortgage portfolio for which Fannie Mae does not provide a guaranty.
- (9) The average estimated mark-to-market LTV ratio is based on the unpaid principal balance of the loan divided by the estimated current value of the property at period end, which the company calculates using an internal valuation model that estimates periodic changes in home value. Excludes loans for which this information is not readily available.
- (10) FICO credit score is as of loan origination, as reported by the seller of the mortgage loan.
- (11) Single-family SDQ rate refers to single-family loans that are 90 days or more past due or in the foreclosure process, expressed as a percentage of the company's single-family conventional guaranty book of business, based on loan count. Single-family SDQ rate for loans in a particular category refers to SDQ loans in the applicable category, divided by the number of loans in the single-family conventional guaranty book of business in that category.
- (12) Total base guaranty fee income is interest income from the guaranty book of business including the impact of a 10 basis point guaranty fee increase implemented in 2012 pursuant to the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 and as extended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the incremental revenue from which is remitted to Treasury and not retained by the company.
- (13) Includes interest income from assets held in the company's retained mortgage portfolio and other investments portfolio, as well as other assets used to generate lender liquidity. Also includes interest expense on the company's outstanding corporate debt and Connecticut Avenue Securities[®] debt as well as the impact from hedge accounting.
- (14) Reflects the company's aggregate indebtedness at the end of each period presented measured in unpaid principal balance and excludes effects of cost basis adjustments and debt of consolidated trusts.



Endnotes

- (15) Cash equivalents are comprised of overnight repurchase agreements and U.S. Treasuries that have a maturity at the date of acquisition of three months or less.
- (16) Refers to the U.S. weekly average fixed-rate mortgage rate according to Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey®. These rates are reported using the latest available data for a given period.
- (17) U.S. Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") annual growth (decline) rates for periods prior to 2022 are based on the annual "percentage change from fourth quarter to fourth quarter one year ago" calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and are subject to revision. GDP decline rates for periods in 2022 are the annualized GDP decline rates based on the Second Quarter 2022 (Advance Estimate) published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis on July 28, 2022.
- (18) Home price estimates are based on purchase transactions in Fannie-Freddie acquisition and public deed data available through the end of June 2022. Including subsequent data may lead to materially different results. Home price growth rate is not seasonally adjusted. UPB estimates are based on data available through the end of June 2022, and the top 10 states are reported by UPB in descending order. One-year home price growth rate is for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2022.
- (19) Represents, on an annualized basis, the sum of the base guaranty fees charged during the period for the company's single-family conventional guaranty arrangements plus the recognition of any upfront cash payments relating to these guaranty arrangements based on an estimated average life at the time of acquisition. Excludes the impact of a 10 basis point guaranty fee increase implemented pursuant to the TCCA, the incremental revenue from which is remitted to Treasury and not retained by the company.
- (20) Excludes loans for which this information is not readily available. From time to time, the company revises its guidelines for determining a borrower's DTI ratio. The amount of income reported by a borrower and used to qualify for a mortgage may not represent the borrower's total income; therefore, the DTI ratios reported may be higher than borrowers' actual DTI ratios.
- (21) Refers to HomeReady® mortgage loans, a low down payment mortgage product offered by the company that is designed for creditworthy low-income borrowers. HomeReady allows up to 97% loan-to-value ratio financing for home purchases. The company offers additional low down payment mortgage products that are not HomeReady loans; therefore, this category is not representative of all high LTV ratio single-family loans acquired or in the single-family conventional guaranty book of business for the periods shown. See the "OLTV Ratio > 95%" category for information on the single-family loans acquired or in the single-family conventional guaranty book of business with origination LTV ratios greater than 95%.
- (22) "Refi Plus" refers to loans acquired under Fannie Mae's Refi Plus initiative, which offered refinancing flexibility to eligible Fannie Mae borrowers who were current on their loans and who applied prior to the initiative's December 31, 2018 sunset date. Refi Plus had no limits on maximum LTV ratio and provided mortgage insurance flexibilities for loans with LTV ratios greater than 80%.
- (23) Calculated based on the aggregate unpaid principal balance of single-family loans for each category divided by the aggregate unpaid principal balance of loans in the single-family conventional guaranty book of business. Loans with multiple product features are included in all applicable categories.
- (24) Consists of loans that are in an active forbearance as of June 30, 2022.
- (25) Percentage of loans in the single-family conventional guaranty book of business, measured by unpaid principal balance, included in an agreement used to reduce credit risk by requiring collateral, letters of credit, mortgage insurance, corporate guarantees, inclusion in a credit risk transfer transaction reference pool, or other agreement that provides for Fannie Mae's compensation to some degree in the event of a financial loss relating to the loan.
- (26) Amortized origination loan-to-value ratio is calculated based on the current UPB of a loan at period end, divided by the home price at origination of the loan.
- (27) Includes mortgage pool insurance transactions covering loans with an unpaid principal balance of approximately \$1.4 billion outstanding as of June 30, 2022.
- (28) Refers to loans included in an agreement used to reduce credit risk by requiring primary mortgage insurance, collateral, letters of credit, corporate guarantees, or other agreements to provide an entity with some assurance that it will be compensated to some degree in the event of a financial loss. Excludes loans covered by credit risk transfer transactions unless such loans are also covered by primary mortgage insurance.



Endnotes

- (29) Outstanding unpaid principal balance represents the underlying loan balance, which is different from the reference pool balance for CAS and some lender risk-sharing transactions.
- (30) Based on the unpaid principal balance of the single-family conventional guaranty book of business as of period end.
- (31) Calculated based on the unpaid principal balance of loans in forbearance with the specific credit characteristic and vintage divided by the total unpaid principal balance of loans in forbearance in that origination year at period end.
- (32) Share of single-family conventional guaranty book based on UPB was calculated based upon the unpaid principal balance of loans in forbearance by vintage divided by the total unpaid principal balance of the single-family conventional guaranty book of business at period end.
- (33) Pursuant to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"), for purposes of reporting to the credit bureaus, servicers must report a borrower receiving a COVID-19-related payment accommodation, such as a forbearance plan or loan modification, as current if the borrower was current prior to receiving the accommodation and the borrower makes all required payments in accordance with the accommodation. For purposes of the company's disclosures regarding delinquency status, loans receiving COVID-19-related payment forbearance are reported as delinquent according to the contractual terms of the loan.
- (34) As a part of the company's relief programs and pursuant to the CARES Act, the company has authorized servicers to permit payment forbearance to borrowers experiencing a COVID-19-related financial hardship for up to 12 months without regard to the delinquency status of the loan, and for borrowers already in forbearance as of February 28, 2021, for a total of up to 18 months, provided that the forbearance does not result in the loan becoming greater than 18 months delinquent.
- (35) Consists of 42,275 loans that were delinquent upon the expiration of the forbearance arrangement and 743 loans that exited forbearance through a repayment plan.
- (36) Includes loans that are in trial modifications.
- (37) Represents single-family loans that are no longer in forbearance and are current according to the original terms of the loan. Also includes loans that remained current throughout the forbearance arrangement and continue to perform.
- (38) Measured from the borrowers' last paid installment on their mortgages to when the related properties were added to the company's REO inventory for foreclosures completed during the six months ended June 30, 2022. Home Equity Conversion Mortgages insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development are excluded from this calculation.
- (39) Includes repayment plans and foreclosure alternatives. Repayment plans reflect only those plans associated with loans that were 60 days or more delinquent. Beginning with the year ended December 31, 2020, completed forbearance arrangements are excluded.
- (40) There were approximately 25,000 loans in a trial modification period that was not complete as of June 30, 2022.
- (41) Represents the percentage of loans with lender risk-sharing agreements in place, measured by unpaid principal balance.
- (42) Under the Delegated Underwriting and Servicing ("DUS") program, Fannie Mae acquires individual, newly originated mortgages from specially approved DUS lenders using DUS underwriting standards and/or DUS loan documents. Because DUS lenders generally share the risk of loss with Fannie Mae, they are able to originate, underwrite, close and service most loans without a pre-review by the company.
- (43) Includes any loan that was underwritten with an interest-only term less than the term of the loan, regardless of whether it is currently in its interest-only period.



Endnotes

- (44) See <https://multifamily.fanniemae.com/financing-options/products> for definitions. Loans with multiple product features are included in all applicable categories.
- (45) Small balance loans refers to multifamily loans with an original unpaid balance of up to \$6 million nationwide.
- (46) Weighted-average debt service coverage ratio, or "DSCR", is calculated using the latest available income information from annual statements for these properties. When operating statement information is not available, the DSCR at the time of acquisition is used. If both are unavailable, the underwritten DSCR is used. Although the company uses the most recently available results from their multifamily borrowers, there is a lag in reporting, which typically can range from three to six months, but in some cases may be longer. Co-op loans are excluded from this metric.
- (47) Multifamily SDQ rate refers to multifamily loans that are 60 days or more past due, expressed as a percentage of the company's multifamily guaranty book of business, based on unpaid principal balance. Multifamily SDQ rate for loans in a particular category (such as acquisition year, asset class or targeted affordable segment), refers to SDQ loans in the applicable category, divided by the unpaid principal balance of the loans in the multifamily guaranty book of business in that category.
- (48) The Multifamily Affordable Business Channel focuses on financing properties that are under an agreement that provides long-term affordability, such as properties with rent subsidies or income restrictions. The parameters to qualify under Privately Owned with Subsidy were expanded in Q3 2021, resulting in an increase in properties classified as targeted affordable volume.
- (49) Cumulative net credit loss rate is the cumulative net credit losses (gains) through June 30, 2022 on the multifamily loans that were acquired in the applicable period, as a percentage of the total acquired unpaid principal balance of multifamily loans in the applicable period. Net credit losses include expected benefit of freestanding loss-sharing benefit, primarily multifamily DUS lender risk-sharing transactions.
- (50) Displays the status and percentage of UPB as of current period end of the multifamily loans in the guaranty book of business that have received a COVID-19-related forbearance since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, including loans that liquidated prior to period end. Since the COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national emergency in March 2020, Fannie Mae has broadly offered forbearance to affected multifamily borrowers.
- (51) Includes loans that are in the process of extending their forbearance.
- (52) Includes loans that are no longer in forbearance and are not on a repayment plan. Loans in this population may proceed to other loss mitigation activities, such as foreclosure or modification.
- (53) Represents multifamily loans that are no longer in forbearance and are current according to the original terms of the loan.
- (54) Defaults include loan foreclosures, short sales, sales to third parties at the time of foreclosure and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure. Cumulative Default Rate is the total number of single-family conventional loans in the guaranty book of business originated in the identified year that have defaulted, divided by the total number of single-family conventional loans in the guaranty book of business originated in the identified year. Data as of June 30, 2022 is not necessarily indicative of the ultimate performance of the loans and performance may change, perhaps materially, in future periods.

