



Federal Housing Finance Agency

Conservator's Report
on the Enterprises' Financial Performance

Third Quarter 2012

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The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of key aspects of the financial condition of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the Enterprises) during conservatorship. The data in this report is derived primarily from the Enterprises’ SEC filings and other publicly available sources. In some cases, FHFA adjusted the classification of certain data to provide comparability between the Enterprises. In other cases, the Enterprises’ reporting methodologies changed over time. Therefore, the data in this report may not exactly match published figures.

Executive Summary

Mortgage Markets and the Enterprises' Market Presence

Refinance activity remained robust in the third quarter of 2012 as mortgage rates reached new record lows and Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) volume remained high driven by enhancements targeting deeply underwater borrowers. Seventy-two percent of all mortgage originations year-to-date through September 2012 were due to refinance volume. Combined Enterprise mortgage-backed securities (MBS) issuance share grew to 77 percent year-to-date through September 2012.

Credit Quality of New Single-Family Business

The quality of new business remained high in the first nine months of the year, as evidenced by average FICO credit scores above 750. Both Enterprises continue to experience an increase in new business with loan-to-value (LTV) ratios greater than 90 percent, which is directly related to increased activity under HARP.

Capital

For the second consecutive quarter, both Enterprises ended the quarter with positive net worth. The Single-Family Credit Guarantee segment generated moderate losses in the third quarter of 2012, as a result of relatively low provisions for credit losses. The Investments and Capital Markets segment results continued to be positive in the third quarter of 2012 driven by low funding costs as a result of the low interest rate environment.

Single-Family Credit Guarantee Segment Results

In the first nine months of 2012 both Enterprises incurred substantially lower credit-related expenses, primarily due to substantially lower provisions for credit losses. Lower provisions for credit losses were driven by improvement in national home prices and real estate owned (REO) disposition values, and the decrease in the seriously delinquent loan population.

Investments and Capital Markets Segment Results

The Investments and Capital Markets segment was a positive contributor to capital in the first nine months of the year, as both Enterprises continued to benefit from low funding costs as a result of the low interest rate environment.

Loss Mitigation Activity

Since conservatorship, the Enterprises have completed approximately 2.5 million foreclosure prevention actions. Half of these actions were permanent loan modifications.

Projections of Financial Performance

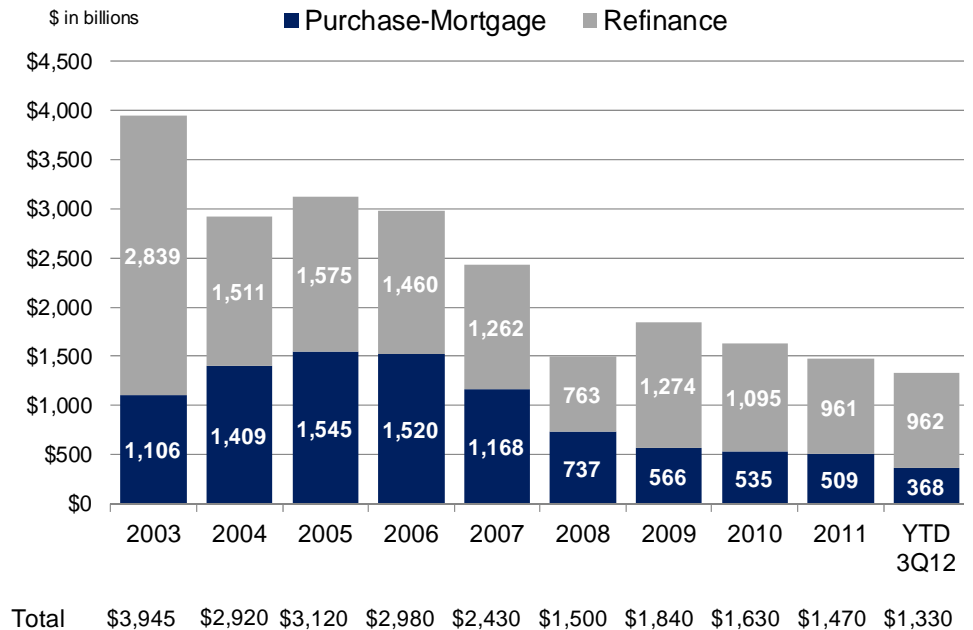
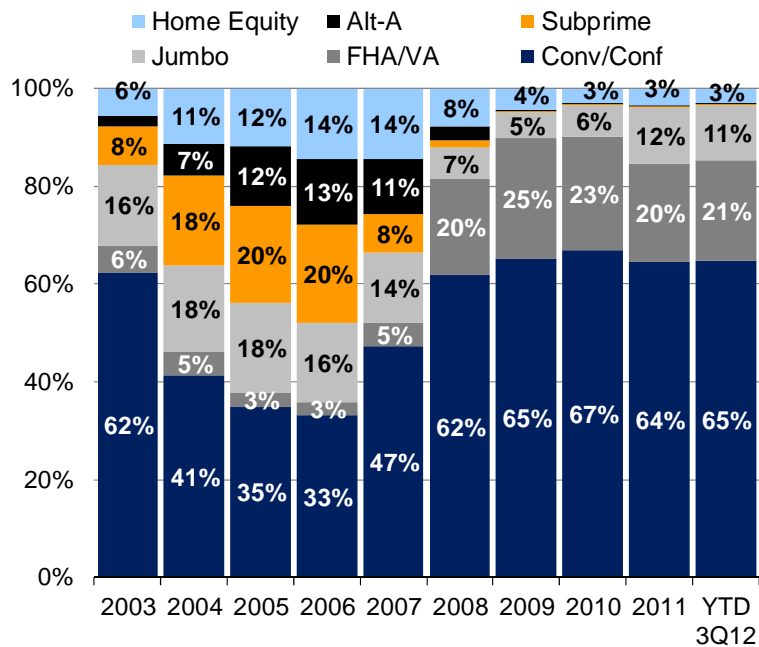
The projected combined Treasury draws for the third quarter of 2012 ranged from \$1 billion to \$5 billion. Both Enterprises ended the quarter with positive net worth, and as a result, neither Enterprise required a Treasury draw in the third quarter. The primary driver of the difference between actual and projected performance was lower than projected provisions for credit losses and lower than projected mark-to-market losses. Lower provisions for credit losses were mainly driven by improved portfolio quality reflected in lower serious delinquencies and lower LTV ratios, combined with higher REO disposition values. The lower than projected mark-to-market losses were driven by an actual increase in non-Agency securities prices in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the projected decrease in non-Agency securities prices.

1 Mortgage Markets and the Enterprises' Market Presence

1.1 Primary Mortgage Market Trends—Mortgage Originations

- Seventy-two percent of all mortgage originations in the first nine months of 2012 were due to refinance volume. Refinance volumes remained strong in the third quarter of 2012 propelled by record low mortgage rates and high Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) volume driven by enhancements targeting deeply underwater borrowers.

Figure 1.1 Mortgage Originations by Product Type (\$ in billions)

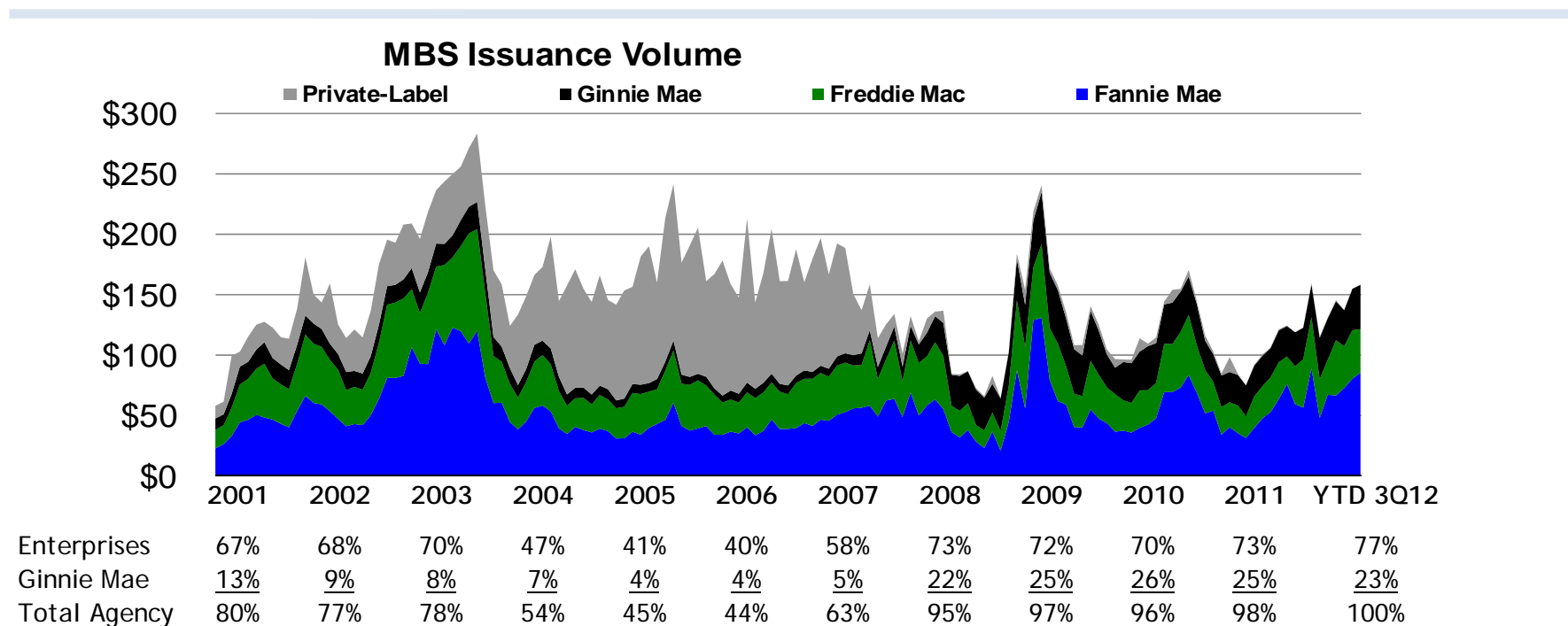


Source:
Inside Mortgage Finance

1.2 Secondary Mortgage Market Trends—Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued

- The Enterprises’ market share of mortgage-backed securities (MBS) issuances through September 2012 rose to 77 percent. Ginnie Mae’s market share fell to 23 percent. The Enterprises and Ginnie Mae continued to account for essentially all issuances of mortgage-backed securities.

Figure 1.2 Enterprises’ Market Share – MBS Issuance Volume (\$ in billions)



Sources:

Inside Mortgage Finance, Inside MBS & ABS, Enterprises’ Monthly Volume Summaries.
Issuance figures exclude MBS issued backed by assets previously held in the Enterprises’ portfolios.

2 Credit Quality of New Single-Family Business

2.1 Credit Characteristics of the Enterprises' New Single-Family Business

- The credit quality of new Single-Family business remained high in the first nine months of 2012; however, new business with LTV ratios greater than 90 percent increased due to the Enterprises' refinance programs targeting deeply underwater borrowers. The increase in the percentage of new business with LTV ratios greater than 90 percent primarily relates to the Enterprises' refinance programs, including HARP. Purchases of non-traditional and higher-risk mortgages continue to be very low and the average FICO credit score remained above 750 at both Enterprises.

Figure 2.1 Characteristics of Single-Family Mortgage Acquisitions

(Categories overlap and are not additive)

Percent of New Single-Family Business ¹	Fannie Mae							Freddie Mac						
	YTD							YTD						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	3Q12	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	3Q12
Alt-A ²	22%	17%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	18%	22%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Interest-Only	15%	15%	6%	1%	1%	1%	0%	17%	21%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Credit Score <620	6%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
LTV >90 Percent	10%	16%	10%	4%	7%	9%	16%	6%	11%	9%	4%	9%	11%	21%
Average LTV	73%	75%	72%	67%	68%	69%	74%	73%	74%	71%	67%	69%	70%	77%
Average Credit Score	716	716	738	761	762	762	761	720	718	734	756	755	755	756

Notes

¹ New business is defined as issuance of MBS/PC plus purchases of whole loans and does not include purchases of mortgage-related securities.
² Refer to sources for Alt-A definitions. Freddie Mac's 2010 figures include Alt-A purchases of \$1.5 billion due to a long-term standby commitment termination and a subsequent PC issuance. There was no change to the Alt-A exposure on these mortgages as a result of these transactions. Fannie Mae newly originated Alt-A loans acquired since 2009 consist of the refinancing of existing loans.

Sources:

Enterprises' Forms 10-K and 10-Q, credit supplements to SEC disclosures, and management reports.

2.2 Performance of Non-Traditional and Higher-Risk Mortgages

- Single-family serious delinquency rates remained high for the Enterprises' single-family credit guarantee portfolios; however, serious delinquency rates continued to decline for all product categories in the third quarter of 2012, as delinquent loans were resolved through loss mitigation activities or foreclosure, and new loans with stronger credit profiles were acquired. Non-traditional and higher-risk mortgages, which account for a relatively small portion of the credit guarantee portfolios, continue to show substantially higher serious delinquency rates than traditional mortgages.

Figure 2.2 Single-Family Serious Delinquency Rates

	Fannie Mae						Freddie Mac					
	4Q07	4Q08	4Q09	4Q10	4Q11	3Q12	4Q07	4Q08	4Q09	4Q10	4Q11	3Q12
Product Type¹												
Alt-A	2.2%	7.0%	15.6%	13.9%	12.4%	11.6%	1.9%	5.6%	12.3%	12.2%	11.9%	11.6%
Interest-Only	2.0%	8.4%	20.2%	17.9%	15.3%	14.4%	2.0%	7.6%	17.6%	18.4%	17.6%	16.9%
Credit Score												
<620	4.7%	9.0%	18.2%	14.6%	13.5%	12.2%	3.4%	7.8%	14.9%	13.9%	12.9%	12.4%
Loan-to-Value Ratio²												
>90 Percent	3.0%	6.3%	13.1%	10.0%	8.1%	5.9%	1.9%	4.8%	9.1%	7.8%	6.7%	5.3%
Risk-Layering												
Credit score <620 & LTV >90 Percent ²	8.6%	16.0%	28.0%	21.4%	18.7%	15.3%	5.4%	11.5%	19.0%	17.1%	15.4%	13.3%
Total Single-Family	1.0%	2.4%	5.4%	4.5%	3.9%	3.4%	0.7%	1.8%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%

Notes

¹ Loans with multiple product features may be in more than one category. Refer to sources for Alt-A definition.

² Represents loan-to-value ratio at origination, which is generally based on original unpaid principal balance divided by the appraised value at the time of acquisition of the loan.

Sources:

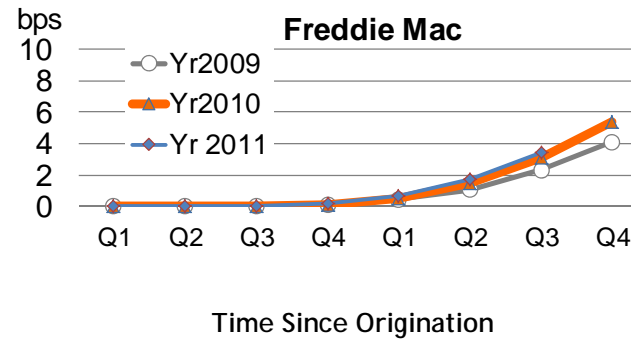
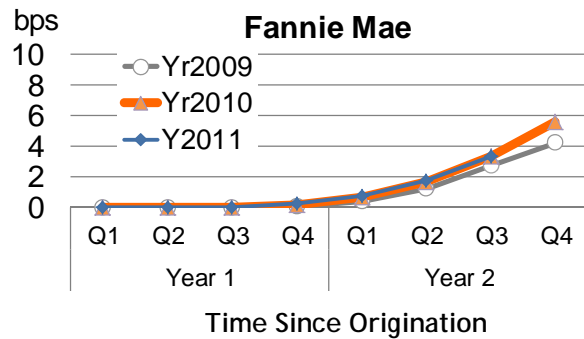
Enterprises' Forms 10-K and 10-Q, credit supplements to SEC disclosures, and management reports.

Serious Delinquency - All loans in the process of foreclosure plus loans that are three or more payments delinquent (including loans in the process of bankruptcy).

2.3 Performance of Post-Conservatorship Business

- While not necessarily indicative of the ultimate performance, the improved credit characteristics of the new post-conservatorship business is reflected in substantially lower cumulative default rates for the 2009 and newer vintages compared to the years leading up to conservatorship.

Figure 2.3 Cumulative Default Rate by Origination Year



Fannie Mae¹

Vintage	Yr1Q4	Yr 2Q4
2002	0.4	9.5
2003	0.4	7.1
2004	0.7	11.6
2005	0.7	14.0
2006	1.3	37.4
2007	3.0	78.9
2008	2.2	37.1
2009	0.1	4.3
2010	0.2	5.6
2011	0.3	NA

Freddie Mac²

Vintage	Yr1Q4	Yr2Q4
2002	0.3	7.7
2003	0.2	3.7
2004	0.4	5.2
2005	0.2	6.3
2006	0.6	25.2
2007	2.3	63.4
2008	2.1	36.5
2009	0.1	4.0
2010	0.1	5.4
2011	0.2	NA

Notes

¹ Defaults include loan liquidations other than through voluntary pay-off or repurchase by lenders and include loan foreclosures, preforeclosure sales, sales to third parties and deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure. Cumulative Default Rate is the total number of single-family conventional loans in the guarantee book of business originated in the identified year that have defaulted, divided by the total number of single-family conventional loans in Fannie Mae's guarantee book of business originated in the identified year.

² 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 in Freddie Mac's single-family credit guarantee portfolio originated in the identified year.

Source:
Enterprises' quarterly credit supplements.

3. Capital

3.1 Capital Changes: January 1, 2008 – September 30, 2012

- At the end of 2007, the Enterprises had \$71 billion of combined capital. From the end of 2007 through the third quarter of 2012, the Enterprises' combined charges against capital have totaled \$258 billion, requiring Treasury support of \$187.5 billion through draws under the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements. The Single-Family Credit Guarantee segment has been the largest contributor to charges against capital, accounting for \$214 billion, or 83 percent, of capital reduction to date. Senior preferred dividends on Treasury draws accounted for \$50 billion, or 20 percent, of capital reduction.

Figure 3.1 Capital Changes: January 1, 2008 – September 30, 2012 (\$ in billions)

	Fannie Mae		Freddie Mac		Combined	
Beginning Capital ¹	\$44		\$27		\$71	
Equity Issuance ²	<u>7</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>7</u>	
Available Capital	\$51		\$27		\$78	
Capital Change						
Single-Family Comprehensive Income (Loss) ³	(\$139)	84%	(\$75)	81%	(\$214)	83%
Multifamily Comprehensive Income (Loss) ^{3,4}	(4)	3%	17	-18%	13	-5%
Investments Comprehensive Income (Loss) ^{3,4}	21	-12%	2	-2%	22	-9%
Consolidation Accounting Adjustment	3	-2%	(12)	13%	(8)	3%
Other	(17)	10%	(3)	3%	(20)	8%
Senior Preferred dividends	<u>(28)</u>	17%	<u>(22)</u>	24%	<u>(50)</u>	20%
Total Capital Change ⁵	(\$165)	100%	(\$93)	100%	(\$258)	100%
Capital surplus (deficit)	(\$114)		(\$66)		(\$180)	
Treasury Senior Preferred draw	\$116.1		\$71.3		\$187.5	

Notes

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

¹ Capital is defined as stockholders' equity.

² Fannie Mae's figure includes common and preferred stock issuance pre-conservatorship.

³ Segment comprehensive income (loss) represents net income (loss) plus total other comprehensive income (loss) by segment.

⁴ Freddie Mac includes net interest income on investments in multifamily loans, net interest income on commercial mortgage-backed securities, and non-interest rate risk-related unrealized gains (losses) on commercial mortgage-backed securities and held-for-sale loans in Multifamily Comprehensive Income (Loss), while Fannie Mae includes similar items in Investments comprehensive income. Investments comprehensive income includes the impact of accounting changes for security impairments.

⁵ Included in total capital change for both Enterprises are losses attributable to the writedown of low income housing tax credits (LIHTC) investments to zero in the fourth quarter of 2009. The writedown of these LIHTC losses for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were \$5 billion and \$3 billion, respectively, and are included in Other. The establishment of a deferred tax asset valuation allowance, which reduced capital by \$21 billion for Fannie Mae and \$14 billion for Freddie Mac in 2008, is also contributing to the total capital change (valuation allowance has been allocated across segments).

Sources:

Fannie Mae segment earnings per Fannie Mae SEC disclosures for the relevant time periods.

Freddie Mac's 2008 and 2009 comprehensive income (loss) by segment reflect revised methodology effective January 1, 2010.

3.2 Capital Changes: Third Quarter 2012

- During the third quarter of 2012, positive contributions to capital at both Enterprises, particularly from the Investments segment, offset senior preferred dividends paid to the Treasury. Both Enterprises ended the quarter with positive net worth, and as a result, neither Enterprise required a draw from the Treasury.

Figure 3.2 Capital Changes: June 30, 2012 – September 30, 2012 (\$ in billions)

	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac	Combined	Notes
Available Capital ¹	\$3	\$1	\$4	Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Capital Change				¹ Capital is defined as stockholders' equity. Available capital is defined as beginning capital plus Treasury draw related to prior quarter's deficit.
Single-Family Comprehensive Income (Loss) ²	(\$1)	(\$0)	(\$1)	² Represents net income (loss) plus total other comprehensive income (loss) by segment. Freddie Mac includes net interest income on investments in multifamily loans, net interest income on commercial mortgage-backed securities, and non-interest rate risk-related unrealized gains (losses) on commercial mortgage-backed securities and held-for-sale of loans in Multifamily comprehensive income (loss), while Fannie Mae includes similar items in Investments comprehensive income (loss).
Multifamily Comprehensive Income (Loss) ²	0	1	2	
Investments Comprehensive Income (Loss) ²	5	4	9	
Other	(2)	(0)	(2)	
Capital increase (decrease) pre-dividends	\$3	\$6	\$8	
Senior Preferred dividends	(3)	(2)	(5)	
Total Capital Change	(\$0)	\$4	\$3	
Capital Surplus (Deficit)	\$2	\$5	\$7	³ Reflects requested Treasury draws related to current quarter deficit, to be received during the next quarter. Enterprises' draw requests are rounded up to the nearest \$1 million.
Treasury Senior Preferred draw ³	-	-	-	

Sources:
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac SEC disclosures for the quarter ended September 30, 2012.

4. Single-Family Credit Guarantee Segment Results

4.1 Single-Family Credit Guarantee Segment Results

- Both Enterprises have reported a significant decrease in the provision for credit losses in the first nine months of 2012. Provisions for credit losses have decreased at both Enterprises driven by improvements in national home prices and REO disposition values, and the continued decrease in the seriously delinquent loan population. Through September 2012, Fannie Mae has generated income from the Single-Family Credit Guarantee segment.

Figure 4.1 Single-Family Credit Guarantee Segment Results (\$ in billions)

	Fannie Mae						Freddie Mac						Combined 2008 - 3Q12	Notes
	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD		2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD			
					3Q12	Total					3Q12	Total		
Revenue ¹	\$9	\$9	\$2	\$6	\$6	\$32	\$5	\$4	\$5	\$5	\$4	\$23	\$54	
(Provision) benefit for credit losses ²	(26)	(50)	(25)	(26)	(1)	(128)	(16)	(29)	(19)	(12)	(4)	(80)	(208)	
Foreclosed Property Expenses	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(8)	
Credit-related expenses	(28)	(51)	(26)	(27)	(1)	(133)	(17)	(29)	(19)	(13)	(4)	(83)	(216)	
SOP 03-3 Losses ³	(2)	(20)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(23)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(29)	
Other expenses ⁴	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(11)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(8)	(19)	
Pre-tax income (loss)	(22)	(65)	(27)	(24)	2	(136)	(15)	(31)	(17)	(10)	(2)	(74)	(210)	
(Provision) benefit for taxes	(5)	1	0	0	(0)	(3)	(5)	4	1	(0)	(0)	(1)	(4)	
Net income (loss)	(\$27)	(\$64)	(\$27)	(\$24)	\$2	(\$139)	(\$20)	(\$27)	(\$16)	(\$10)	(\$2)	(\$75)	(\$215)	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	
Comprehensive Income (Loss) ⁵	(\$27)	(\$64)	(\$27)	(\$24)	\$2	(\$139)	(\$20)	(\$27)	(\$16)	(\$10)	(\$2)	(\$75)	(\$214)	

Sources:

Fannie Mae segment earnings per Fannie Mae SEC disclosures for the relevant time periods. Effective in the first quarter 2010, Fannie Mae changed the presentation of segment financial information; prior periods were not revised. Freddie Mac segment comprehensive income (loss) for 2008 and 2009 reflect revised methodology effective January 1, 2010. Enterprise segment comprehensive income (loss) since 2010 is not comparable with prior periods due to the adoption of accounting standards for consolidations, effective January 1, 2010.

Notes

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

¹ Consists of guarantee fee income, trust management income, net interest income, and other income. Guarantee fee revenue of \$5.9 billion for Fannie Mae year-to-date was offset by net interest expense of \$0.8 billion primarily related to interest income not recognized for non-accrual loans.

² The provision for credit losses is the recognition of estimated incurred losses and increases the loan loss reserve. Fannie Mae's figures have been adjusted to exclude losses on credit-impaired loans acquired from MBS trusts.

³ Losses on credit-impaired loans acquired from MBS/PC Trusts.

⁴ Consists of investment gains (losses), fair value losses (Fannie Mae), administrative expenses, other expenses, and at Freddie Mac, segment adjustments.

⁵ Represents segment earnings (loss) and, for periods after 2008, total comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, for the Single-Family Credit Guarantee segment.

4.2 Loan Loss Reserves

- Loan loss reserves decreased at both Enterprises during the first nine months of 2012, particularly at Fannie Mae, but remain high. The decrease in loan loss reserves was driven by improvement in actual and distressed home prices and the continued decline in the seriously delinquent loan population, resulting in charge-offs exceeding the provision for credit losses at both Enterprises. Differences in the magnitude of loan loss reserves stemmed from differences in the size and credit quality of the Enterprises' single-family credit guarantee portfolios. Fannie Mae's single-family credit guarantee portfolio is larger than Freddie Mac's and has historically reflected higher serious delinquency rates.

Figure 4.2 Loan Loss Reserves (\$ in billions)

	Fannie Mae						Freddie Mac					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12	Total
Single-Family Loss Reserve												
Beginning balance ¹	\$3	\$24	\$62	\$60	\$72		\$3	\$15	\$33	\$39	\$39	
Provision (benefit) for credit losses ^{2,3}	26	50	25	26	1	128	16	29	19	12	4	80
Charge-offs, net ³	(5)	(13)	(21)	(18)	(12)	(68)	(2)	(7)	(13)	(12)	(9)	(43)
Adoption of Accounting Standards ¹	-	-	(11)	-	-		-	-	(0)	-	-	
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(0)</u>	
Ending balance ¹	\$24	\$62	\$60	\$72	\$63		\$15	\$33	\$39	\$39	\$33	
Credit Losses - Single-Family												
Charge-offs ³	\$5	\$13	\$21	\$18	\$12	\$68	\$2	\$7	\$13	\$12	\$9	\$43
Other ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Foreclosed Property Expense	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Total ³	\$6	\$13	\$23	\$18	\$12	\$74	\$4	\$8	\$14	\$13	\$9	\$48

Notes

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

¹ Fannie Mae's loan loss reserve excludes amounts related to the allowance for accrued interest receivable and allowance for preforeclosure property taxes and insurance receivable. Freddie Mac's loan loss reserve excludes amounts related to the allowance for accrued interest receivable and forgone interest on loans placed on non-accrual status.

² Freddie Mac's figures represent Segment Earnings provision for credit losses, which is generally higher than that recorded under GAAP, primarily due to recognized provision associated with forgone interest income on loans placed on non-accrual status, which is not recognized under GAAP.

³ Fannie Mae's provision for credit losses has been adjusted to exclude losses on credit-impaired loans acquired from MBS trusts. Additionally, the effect of losses from credit-impaired loans acquired from MBS trusts on charge-offs and foreclosed property expense has been reflected as an adjustment to total credit losses and charge-offs, net.

⁴ Freddie Mac's figures include charge-offs related to certain loans purchased under financial guarantees.

Sources:
SEC disclosures for the relevant time periods.

4.3 Credit Losses

- Non-traditional and higher-risk mortgages concentrated in the 2006 and 2007 vintages, and mortgages originated in California, Florida, Arizona and Nevada continue to account for a disproportionate share of credit losses (charge-offs and foreclosed property expenses). However, the proportion of losses coming from non-traditional products continued to decline in the first nine months of 2012 as these vintages aged.

Figure 4.3 Credit Losses (Percent of total credit losses)

	Fannie Mae						Freddie Mac					
	% of UPB as of Dec 31, 2008 ¹	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12	% of UPB as of Dec 31, 2008 ¹	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12
by State												
California	16%	25%	24%	23%	27%	19%	14%	30%	32%	26%	29%	25%
Florida	7%	11%	16%	18%	11%	21%	7%	10%	15%	19%	13%	16%
Arizona	3%	8%	11%	10%	12%	7%	3%	9%	11%	11%	11%	8%
Nevada	1%	5%	7%	6%	8%	5%	1%	4%	6%	6%	7%	6%
by Product²												
Alt-A	11%	46%	40%	33%	27%	25%	10%	50%	44%	37%	28%	24%
Interest-Only	8%	34%	33%	29%	26%	23%	9%	50%	47%	37%	29%	24%
by Vintage												
2006	14%	35%	31%	29%	28%	27%	15%	41%	35%	30%	28%	26%
2007	20%	28%	36%	36%	30%	32%	19%	25%	36%	34%	36%	36%
2008	16%	1%	5%	7%	6%	8%	15%	0%	5%	7%	8%	9%
2009	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	2%	2%	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	1%	2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	1%	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	1%

Notes

¹ Represents each category's share of the respective Enterprise's single-family book of business, which is based on the unpaid principal balance of all single-family unsecuritized mortgages held by the Enterprises and those underlying Freddie Mac mortgage-related securities, or covered by the Enterprise's other guarantee commitments.

² Product categories overlap.

Sources:

Enterprises' Forms 10-K and 10-Q, credit supplements to SEC disclosures, and management reports.

5. Investments and Capital Markets Segment Results

5.1 Investments and Capital Markets Segment Results

- In the first nine months of 2012, the Investments and Capital Markets segment has been a positive contributor to capital as both Enterprises continued to benefit from low funding costs as a result of the low interest rate environment.

Figure 5.1 Investments and Capital Markets Segment Results (\$ in billions)

	Fannie Mae						Freddie Mac						Combined	Notes
	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	YTD 3Q12	Total	2008 - 3Q12	
Revenue ¹	\$8	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$10	\$57	\$3	\$8	\$6	\$7	\$5	\$29	\$86	<p>Totals may not sum due to rounding.</p> <p>¹ Consists of guarantee fee expense, trust management income, net interest income, and other income.</p> <p>² Figures consist of debt extinguishment losses, debt foreign exchange gains (losses), debt fair-value losses, investment gains (losses), and hedged mortgage assets gains, net.</p> <p>³ Consists of administrative expenses, other expenses, and at Freddie Mac, segment adjustments.</p> <p>⁴ Includes extraordinary losses /noncontrolling interest.</p> <p>⁵ Amount for 2008 includes consolidated changes in unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities, net of taxes. Effective April 2009, includes adjustments for other-than-temporary impairments, net of taxes, included in accumulated other comprehensive income due to a change in accounting standards for impairments. At Freddie Mac, amount also includes the change in unrealized gains (losses), net of taxes, related to cash flow hedge relationships.</p>
Derivatives gains (losses)	(15)	(6)	(3)	(7)	(4)	(35)	(13)	5	(2)	(4)	1	(13)	(48)	
Trading gains (losses)	(7)	4	3	0	1	1	1	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	
Other gains (losses) ²	2	1	4	3	4	14	2	(0)	1	2	2	6	21	
Other-than-temporary impairments	(7)	(10)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(19)	(17)	(10)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(33)	(52)	
Other expenses ³	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(2)	(1)	1	0	0	(1)	(3)	
Pre-tax income (loss)	(21)	1	16	9	10	15	(26)	7	1	3	6	(9)	6	
(Provision) benefit for taxes ⁴	(9)	(0)	0	0	(0)	(9)	(2)	(1)	0	0	1	(1)	(10)	
Net income (loss)	(\$29)	\$1	\$16	\$9	\$10	\$6	(\$28)	\$6	\$1	\$3	\$7	(\$10)	(\$4)	
Unrealized gains (losses) on AFS ⁵	(6)	11	4	1	1	11	(20)	11	10	3	2	7	18	
Accounting change for Impairments	-	3	-	-	-	3	0	5	-	-	-	5	8	
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(\$35)	\$15	\$20	\$10	\$11	\$21	(\$48)	\$23	\$11	\$6	\$9	\$2	\$22	

Sources:

Fannie Mae segment earnings per Fannie Mae SEC disclosures for the relevant time periods. Effective in the first quarter 2010, Fannie Mae changed the presentation of segment financial information; prior periods were not revised. Freddie Mac segment comprehensive income (loss) for 2008 and 2009 reflect revised methodology effective January 1, 2010. Enterprise segment comprehensive income (loss) since 2010 is not comparable with prior periods due to the adoption of accounting standards for consolidations effective January 1, 2010.

5.2 Security Impairments

- Freddie Mac's non-agency portfolio is larger than Fannie Mae's, generally causing higher levels of security impairments. A substantial portion of both Enterprises' security impairments during the first nine months of 2012 was from 2006 and 2007 vintage subprime securities.

Figure 5.2 Security Impairments (\$ in billions)

Fannie Mae	2008			2009			2010			2011			YTD 3Q12			Total 2008 3Q12	Notes	
	2006 & 2007	Other vintages	Total	2006 & 2007	Other vintages	Total	2006 & 2007	Other vintages	Total	2006 & 2007	Other vintages	Total	2006 & 2007	Other vintages	Total			
Vintage ¹																		
Alt-A/Option																		
ARM Alt-A	\$3.0	\$1.8	\$4.8	\$1.7	\$2.3	\$4.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$10.0	<p>Totals may not sum due to rounding.</p> <p>¹ Vintage of private-label securities is based on security issue date.</p> <p>² The adoption of an accounting standard for impairments in April 2009 required the Enterprises to begin recognizing only the credit portion of impairments in their statements of income and comprehensive income. This accounting standard did not require the Enterprises to revise previously recorded amounts in their statements of income and comprehensive income but did result in an equity increase of \$5 billion and \$3 billion for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, respectively, which is not reflected in Figure 5.2. For the full year of 2008 and a portion of 2009, amounts include both credit and non-credit-related security impairments.</p>	
Subprime	1.9	-	1.9	5.6	0.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.0		
Other	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>		
Total ²	\$4.9	\$2.0	\$7.0	\$7.3	\$2.6	\$9.9	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.7	(\$0.1)	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$18.6		
Freddie Mac																		
Vintage ¹																		
Alt-A	\$2.1	\$1.8	\$4.0	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$1.7	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$6.6		
Subprime	3.4	0.2	3.6	6.4	0.1	6.5	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	13.9		
CMBS	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6		
Option ARM	6.0	1.6	7.6	1.4	0.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3		
Other	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>		
Total ²	\$12.6	\$4.0	\$16.6	\$9.6	\$1.5	\$11.0	\$3.8	\$0.5	\$4.3	\$2.0	\$0.3	\$2.3	\$0.9	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$35.1		

Sources:

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac management reports.

6. Loss Mitigation Activity

- The Enterprises have traditionally worked with delinquent borrowers to mitigate credit losses in situations where the borrower demonstrates the willingness and ability to cure the delinquency. Loss mitigation actions include home retention actions (loan modifications, repayment plans and forbearance plans), and home forfeiture actions (short sales and deeds-in-lieu).
- The Enterprises have completed approximately 2.5 million foreclosure prevention actions since the start of conservatorship in September 2008. Half of these actions have been permanent loan modifications.
- More information on the Enterprises' loss mitigation activities can be found in [FHFA's Third Quarter 2012 Foreclosure Prevention Report](#).

Figure 6 Enterprises' Completed Foreclosure Prevention Actions

	Full Year 2009	Full Year 2010	Full Year 2011	YTD Sep-12	Conservatorship to Date ¹
Home Retention Actions					
Repayment Plans	142,360	185,954	181,558	110,551	633,732
Forbearance Plans	25,227	63,024	34,423	16,988	141,778
Charge-offs-in-lieu	2,247	3,118	2,263	1,144	9,045
HomeSaver Advance (<i>Fannie</i>)	39,199	5,191	-	-	70,178
Loan Modifications	<u>163,647</u>	<u>575,022</u>	<u>322,108</u>	<u>173,383</u>	<u>1,257,937</u>
Total	372,680	832,309	540,352	302,066	2,112,670
Nonforeclosure - Home Forfeiture Actions					
Short Sales	55,447	107,953	115,237	96,934	381,763
Deeds-in-lieu	<u>2,971</u>	<u>6,043</u>	<u>10,231</u>	<u>11,888</u>	<u>31,673</u>
Total	58,418	113,996	125,468	108,822	413,436
Total Foreclosure Prevention Actions	<u>431,098</u>	<u>946,305</u>	<u>665,820</u>	<u>410,888</u>	<u>2,526,106</u>

¹ Since the first full quarter in conservatorship (4Q08).

7. Comparison of Actual Results to Projections of the Enterprises' Financial Performance

7.1 Comparison of Actual Results to Projections of the Enterprises' Financial Performance

- FHFA published updated projections of the Enterprises' financial performance in October 2012. The purpose and approach of these projections can be found in [FHFA's Projections of the Enterprises' Financial Performance, October 2012](#).
- October 2012 projections are not expected outcomes, but rather modeled projections in response to "what if" exercises based on assumptions about Enterprise operations, financial market conditions, and house prices.
- Combined projected Treasury draws for the Enterprises for the third quarter of 2012 ranged from \$1 billion to \$5 billion. Neither Enterprise required a Treasury draw in the third quarter of 2012 as both Enterprises ended the quarter with positive net worth.
- The primary driver of the difference was lower than projected credit-related expenses, mostly due to lower provision for credit losses and lower than projected mark-to-market losses. The main drivers of lower provisions for credit losses were improved portfolio quality reflected in lower delinquencies and lower LTV ratios, coupled with higher REO disposition values. The lower than projected mark-to-market losses were driven by an actual increase in non-Agency securities prices in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the projected decrease in non-Agency securities prices.

Figure 7.1 Actual versus Projected Treasury Draws through 3Q12 (\$ in billions)

	Cumulative Treasury Draw	Projected Draw through 3Q12 Scenario 1		Projected Draw through 3Q12 Scenario 2		Projected Draw through 3Q12 Scenario 3		Actual Draw through 3Q12	
	As of 6/30/2012	Additional Draw	Cumulative Draw as of 9/30/2012	Additional Draw	Cumulative Draw as of 9/30/2012	Additional Draw	Cumulative Draw as of 9/30/2012	Additional Draw	Cumulative Draw as of 9/30/2012
Fannie Mae	\$116.1	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$116	\$2	\$119	\$0.0	\$116.1
Freddie Mac	<u>71.3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>71.3</u>
Total	\$187.5	\$1	\$189	\$1	\$189	\$5	\$193	\$0.0	\$187.5

Numbers may not foot due to rounding.

7.2 Impact of Actual Results on Future Projections of the Enterprises' Financial Performance

- Mortgage defaults pushed out to later periods could reduce projected losses if home prices improve or increase projected losses if home prices worsen.
- The Enterprises' future financial performance is heavily dependent on the performance of the U.S. housing market. Trends observed in the third quarter of 2012 should not be used to extrapolate future projections.