

\$500,000,000



Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates
Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2003-113

The Certificates

We, the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), will issue the classes of certificates listed in the chart on this page.

Payments to Certificateholders

We will make monthly payments on the certificates. You, the investor, will receive

- interest accrued on the balance of your certificate (except in the case of the accrual classes), and
- principal to the extent available for payment on your class.

We may pay principal at rates that vary from time to time. We may not pay principal to certain classes for long periods of time.

The Fannie Mae Guaranty

We will guarantee that required payments of principal and interest on the certificates are distributed to investors on time.

The Trust and its Assets

The trust will own Fannie Mae MBS.

The mortgage loans underlying the Fannie Mae MBS are first lien, single-family, fixed-rate loans.

Class	Original Class Balance	Principal Type	Interest Rate	Interest Type	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
PN	\$88,744,000	PAC	3.5%	FIX	31393T2E5	February 2013
PG	39,593,000	PAC	3.5	FIX	31393T2F2	February 2009
IA	19,292,125 (1)	NTL	4.0	FIX/IO	31393T2G0	February 2013
IB(2)	2,893,875 (1)	NTL	4.0	FIX/IO	31393T2H8	February 2013
PJ(2)	49,151,000	PAC	3.5	FIX	31393T2J4	February 2013
PC	63,602,000	PAC	4.0	FIX	31393T2K1	March 2015
PD	66,100,000	PAC	4.0	FIX	31393T2L9	February 2017
PI(2)	68,626,000 (1)	NTL	4.0	FIX/IO	31393T2M7	November 2018
PO(2)	68,626,000	PAC	(3)	PO	31393T2N5	November 2018
KA	83,365,776	NSJ/TAC/AD	4.5	FIX	31393T2P0	November 2018
ZA	20,000	NSJ/TAC/AD	4.5	FIX/Z	31393T2Q8	November 2018
BO	13,798,224	SUP	(3)	PO	31393T2S4	November 2018
ZB	27,000,000	CPT	4.5	FIX/Z	31393T2R6	November 2018
R	0	NPR	0	NPR	31393T2T2	November 2018
RL	0	NPR	0	NPR	31393T2U9	November 2018

(1) Notional balances. These classes are interest only classes.
(2) Exchangeable classes.

(3) Principal only classes.

If you own certificates of certain classes, you can exchange them for the corresponding RCR certificates to be issued at the time of the exchange. The PB and PE Classes are the RCR classes, as further described in this prospectus supplement.

The dealer will offer the certificates from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the settlement date to be October 30, 2003.

Carefully consider the risk factors starting on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement and on page 10 of the REMIC prospectus. Unless you understand and are able to tolerate these risks, you should not invest in the certificates.

You should read the REMIC prospectus as well as this prospectus supplement.

The certificates, together with interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof other than Fannie Mae.

The certificates are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and are "exempted securities" under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

UBS Investment Bank

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

You should purchase the certificates only if you have read and understood this prospectus supplement and the following documents (the “Disclosure Documents”):

- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates dated May 1, 2002 (the “REMIC Prospectus”);
- our Prospectus for Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (Single-Family Residential Mortgage Loans) dated April 1, 2003 (the “MBS Prospectus”); and
- any Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K that we file with the SEC during the period specified in the final paragraph of this page.

You can obtain copies of the Disclosure Documents by writing or calling us at:

Fannie Mae
MBS Helpline
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Area 2H-3S
Washington, D.C. 20016
(telephone 1-800-237-8627).

In addition, the Disclosure Documents, together with the class factors, are available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com.

You also can obtain copies of the Disclosure Documents by writing or calling the dealer at:

UBS Securities LLC
Prospectus Department
1000 Harbor Boulevard
Weehawken, New Jersey 07087
(telephone 201-352-6858).

In the first quarter of 2003, we began filing periodic reports with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These filings will include Form 10-Ks, Form 10-Qs and Form 8-Ks. Our SEC filings are available at the SEC’s Web site at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC by visiting the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the operation of the Public Reference Room. We are providing the address of the SEC’s Web site solely for the information of prospective investors. We do not intend the Web address to be an active link.

Information contained in any Form 10-K, Form 10-Q and Form 8-K that we file with the SEC prior to the termination of the offering of the certificates is hereby incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. In cases where we “furnish” information to the SEC on Form 8-K, as provided under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that information is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

REFERENCE SHEET

This reference sheet is not a summary of the transaction and does not contain complete information about the certificates. You should purchase the certificates only after reading this prospectus supplement and each of the additional disclosure documents listed on page S-3.

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the MBS (as of October 1, 2003)

<u>Approximate Principal Balance</u>	<u>Original Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Approximate Weighted Average Coupon</u>
\$500,000,000	180	179	1	4.60%

The actual remaining terms to maturity, weighted average loan ages and interest rates of most of the mortgage loans will differ from the weighted average shown above, perhaps significantly.

Class Factors

The class factors are numbers that, when multiplied by the initial principal balance of a certificate, can be used to calculate the current principal balance of that certificate (after taking into account principal payments in the same month). We publish the class factors on or shortly after the 11th day of each month.

Settlement Date

We expect to issue the certificates on October 30, 2003.

Distribution Dates

We will make payments on the certificates on the 25th day of each calendar month, or on the next business day if the 25th day is not a business day.

Book-Entry and Physical Certificates

We will issue the book-entry certificates through the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks, which will electronically track ownership of the certificates and payments on them. We will issue physical certificates in registered, certificated form.

We will issue the classes of certificates in the following forms:

<u>Fed Book-Entry</u>	<u>Physical</u>
All classes of certificates other than the R and RL Classes	R and RL Classes

Exchanging Certificates Through Combination and Recombination

If you own certain certificates, you will be able to exchange them for a proportionate interest in the related RCR certificates as shown on Schedule 1. We will issue the RCR certificates upon such exchange. You can exchange your certificates by notifying us and paying an exchange fee. We use the principal and interest of the certificates exchanged to pay principal and interest on the related RCR certificates. Schedule 1 lists the available combinations of the certificates eligible for exchange and the related RCR certificates.

Interest Rates

During each interest accrual period, the fixed rate classes will bear interest at the applicable annual interest rates listed on the cover of this prospectus supplement or on Schedule 1.

We will apply interest payments from exchanged REMIC certificates to the corresponding RCR certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Notional Classes

A notional class will not receive any principal. Its notional principal balance is the balance used to calculate accrued interest. The notional principal balances will equal the percentages of the outstanding balances specified below immediately before the related distribution date:

<u>Class</u>	
IA	12.5000000000% of the PN and PG Classes 6.6122764542% of the PJ Class
IB	5.8877235458% of the PJ Class
PI	100% of the PO Class

Components

The ZB Class is made up of payment components. Each component will have the original principal balance, principal type and interest type set forth below.

	<u>Original Principal Balance</u>	<u>Principal Type</u>	<u>Interest Type</u>
ZB1	\$ 1,350,000	NSJ/SUP/AD	FIX/Z
ZB2	25,650,000	NSJ/SUP	FIX/Z

Distributions of Principal

Principal Distribution Amount

ZA Accrual Amount

To the KA Class to zero, and thereafter to the ZA Class.

ZB1 Accrual Amount

To Aggregate Group II to its Targeted Balance, and thereafter to the ZB1 Component.

ZB2 Accrual Amount

1. If and only if the principal balance of the MBS is *less* than *both*
 - the MBS Third Specified Balance for that Distribution Date*and*
 - *either* (x) the *product* of the MBS First Specified Balance *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio *or* (y) the *product* of the MBS Second Specified Balance *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio,then to the ZB2 Component.
2. To Aggregate Group II to its Targeted Balance.
3. To the ZB1 Component to zero.
4. Thereafter to the ZB2 Component.

Cash Flow Distribution Amount

1. To Aggregate Group I to its Planned Balance.
2. (a) 11.1111125427% of the remaining amount to the BO Class to zero, and
 (b) 88.8888874573% of such remaining amount as follows:

first, if and only if the principal balance of the MBS is *less than both*

- the MBS Third Specified Balance

and

- *either* (x) the *product* of the MBS First Specified Balance *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio *or* (y) the *product* of the MBS Second Specified Balance *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio,

then to the ZB1 and ZB2 Components, in that order, to zero;

second, to Aggregate Group II to its Targeted Balance;

third, to the ZB1 and ZB2 Components, in that order, to zero; and

fourth, to Aggregate Group II to zero.

3. To Aggregate Group I to zero.

For a description of Aggregate Groups I and II and the ZB Component Ratio, see “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Principal—*Principal Distribution Amount*” in this prospectus supplement.

We will apply principal payments from exchanged REMIC certificates to the corresponding RCR certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Weighted Average Lives (years) *

<u>Class</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption</u>								
	<u>0%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
PN	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.2
PG	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
IA	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1
IB, PJ and PB	6.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
PC	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.3	3.3
PD	10.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.3	4.3
PI, PO and PE	12.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	6.8	6.8
KA	8.9	6.5	6.5	6.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2
ZA	13.7	12.0	12.0	11.5	8.9	9.3	6.3	1.7	1.7
BO	11.6	9.4	9.4	8.9	6.0	5.2	2.1	1.0	1.0
ZB	14.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.0	11.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

* Determined as specified under “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

The rate of principal payments on the certificates will be affected by the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. The rate at which you receive principal payments on the certificates will be sensitive to the rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans underlying the MBS, including prepayments. Because borrowers generally may prepay their mortgage loans at any time without penalty, the rate of principal payments on the mortgage loans is likely to vary over time. It is highly unlikely that the mortgage loans will prepay

- at any of the prepayment rates we assumed in this prospectus supplement, or
- at any constant prepayment rate until maturity.

Yields may be lower than expected due to unexpected rate of principal payments. The actual yield on your certificates probably will be lower than you expect:

- if you buy your certificates at a premium and principal payments are faster than you expect, or
- if you buy your certificates at a discount and principal payments are slower than you expect.

Furthermore, in the case of interest only certificates and certificates purchased at a premium, you could lose money on your investment if prepayments occur at a rapid rate.

You must make your own decisions about the various applicable assumptions, including prepayment assumptions, when deciding whether to purchase the certificates.

Weighted average lives of the Non-Sticky Jump classes are especially sensitive to prepayments under certain scenarios. The weighted average lives of the Non-Sticky Jump classes are especially sensitive to the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, of the mortgage loans. This sensitivity to prepayments is not necessarily proportional to the changes in prepayment rates. In some scenarios, small changes in prepayment rates of the related mortgage loans may have a dramatic effect on the weighted average lives of the Non-Sticky Jump

classes. For an illustration of this sensitivity, see the decrement tables for these classes in this prospectus supplement.

Weighted average lives and yields on the certificates are affected by actual characteristics of the underlying mortgage loans. We have assumed that the mortgage loans underlying the MBS have certain characteristics. However, the actual mortgage loans probably will have different characteristics from those we assumed. As a result, your yields could be lower than you expect, even if the mortgage loans prepay at the indicated constant prepayment rates. In addition, slight differences between the assumed mortgage loan characteristics and the actual mortgage loans could affect the weighted average lives of the classes of certificates.

Delay classes have lower yields and market values. Since the interest-bearing classes do not receive interest immediately following each interest accrual period, they have lower yields and lower market values than they would if there were no such delay.

Reinvestment of certificate payments may not achieve same yields as certificates. The rate of principal payments of the certificates is uncertain. You may be unable to reinvest the payments on the certificates at the same yields provided by the certificates.

Unpredictable timing of last payment affects yields on certificates. The actual final payment of your class is likely to occur earlier, and could occur much earlier, than the final distribution date listed on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. If you assume that the actual final payment will occur on the final distribution date specified, your yield could be lower than you expect.

Some investors may be unable to buy certain classes. Investors whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or to review by regulatory authorities, may be unable to buy certain certificates. You should obtain legal advice to determine whether you may purchase the certificates.

Uncertain market for the certificates could make them difficult to sell and cause their values to fluctuate. We cannot be sure that a market for

resale of the certificates will develop. Further, if a market develops, it may not continue or be sufficiently liquid to allow you to sell your certificates. Even if you are able to sell your certificates, the sale price may not be comparable to similar investments that have a developed market. Moreover, you may not be able to sell small

or large amounts of certificates at prices comparable to those available to other investors. You should purchase certificates only if you understand and can tolerate the risk that the value of your certificates will vary over time and that your certificates may not be easily sold.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

The material under this heading summarizes certain features of the Certificates. You will find additional information about the Certificates in the other sections of this prospectus supplement, as well as in the additional Disclosure Documents and the Trust Agreement. If we use a capitalized term in this prospectus supplement without defining it, you will find the definition of that term in the applicable Disclosure Document or in the Trust Agreement.

General

Structure. We will create the Fannie Mae REMIC Trust specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement (the “Trust”) and a separate trust (the “Lower Tier REMIC”) pursuant to a trust agreement dated as of October 1, 2003 (the “Issue Date”). We will issue the Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Certificates (the “REMIC Certificates”) pursuant to that trust agreement. We will issue the Combinable and Recombinable REMIC Certificates (the “RCR Certificates” and, together with the REMIC Certificates, the “Certificates”) pursuant to a separate trust agreement dated as of the Issue Date (together with the trust agreement relating to the REMIC Certificates, the “Trust Agreement”). We will execute the Trust Agreement in our corporate capacity and as trustee (the “Trustee”). In general, the term “Classes” includes the Classes of REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates.

The Trust and the Lower Tier REMIC each will constitute a “real estate mortgage investment conduit” (“REMIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

- The REMIC Certificates (except the R and RL Classes) will be “regular interests” in the Trust.
- The R Class will be the “residual interest” in the Trust.
- The interests in the Lower Tier REMIC other than the RL Class (the “Lower Tier Regular Interests”) will be the “regular interests” in the Lower Tier REMIC.
- The RL Class will be the “residual interest” in the Lower Tier REMIC.

The assets of the Trust will consist of the Lower Tier Regular Interests.

The assets of the Lower Tier REMIC will consist of certain Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (the “MBS”).

Each MBS represents a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of first lien, one- to four-family (“single-family”), fixed-rate residential mortgage loans (the “Mortgage Loans”) having the characteristics described in this prospectus supplement.

Fannie Mae Guaranty. We guarantee that we will distribute to Certificateholders:

- required installments of principal and interest on the Certificates on time, and
- the principal balance of each Class of Certificates no later than its Final Distribution Date, whether or not we have received sufficient payments on the MBS.

In addition, we guarantee that we will distribute to each holder of an MBS:

- scheduled installments of principal and interest on the underlying Mortgage Loans on time, whether or not the related borrowers pay us, and
- the full principal balance of any foreclosed Mortgage Loan, whether or not we recover it.

Our guarantees are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. See “Description of the Certificates—The Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Description of the Certificates—Fannie Mae Guaranty” in the MBS Prospectus.

Characteristics of Certificates. We will issue the Certificates (except the R and RL Classes) in book-entry form on the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks (the “Fed Book-Entry Certificates”). Entities whose names appear on the book-entry records of a Federal Reserve Bank as having had Certificates deposited in their accounts are “Holders” or “Certificateholders.” A Holder is not necessarily the beneficial owner of a Certificate. Beneficial owners ordinarily will hold Certificates through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations. See “Description of Certificates—Denominations and Form” in the REMIC Prospectus.

We will issue the R and RL Certificates in fully registered, certificated form. The “Holder” or “Certificateholder” of the R or RL Certificate is its registered owner. The R or RL Certificate can be transferred at the corporate trust office of the Transfer Agent, or at the office of the Transfer Agent in New York, New York. U.S. Bank National Association (“US Bank”) in Boston, Massachusetts will be the initial Transfer Agent. We may impose a service charge for any registration of transfer of the R or RL Certificate and may require payment to cover any tax or other governmental charge. See also “—Characteristics of the R and RL Classes” below.

The Holder of the R Class will receive the proceeds of any remaining assets of the Trust, and the Holder of the RL Class will receive the proceeds of any remaining assets of the Lower Tier REMIC, in each case only by presenting and surrendering the related Certificate at the office of the Paying Agent. US Bank will be the initial Paying Agent.

Authorized Denominations. We will issue the Certificates, other than the R and RL Classes, in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and whole dollar increments. We will issue the R and RL Classes as single Certificates with no principal balances.

Distribution Dates. We will make monthly payments on the Certificates on the 25th day of each month (or, if the 25th is not a business day, on the first business day after the 25th). We refer to each of these dates as a “Distribution Date.” We will make the first payments to Certificateholders the month after we issue the Certificates.

Record Date. On each Distribution Date, we will make each monthly payment on the Certificates to Holders of record on the last day of the preceding month.

Class Factors. On or shortly after the eleventh calendar day of each month, we will publish a factor (carried to eight decimal places) for each Class of Certificates. When the applicable class factor is multiplied by the original principal balance (or notional principal balance) of a Certificate of any Class, the product will equal the current principal balance (or notional principal balance) of that Certificate after taking into account payments on the Distribution Date in the same month (as well as any addition to principal in the case of the Accrual Classes).

No Optional Termination. We have no option to effect an early termination of the Lower Tier REMIC or the Trust. Further, we will not repurchase the Mortgage Loans underlying any MBS in a “clean-up call.” See “Description of the Certificates—Termination” in the MBS Prospectus.

Combination and Recombination

General. You are permitted to exchange all or a portion of the IB, PJ, PI and PO Classes of REMIC Certificates for a proportionate interest in the related RCR Certificates in the combinations shown on Schedule 1. You also may exchange all or a portion of the RCR Certificates for the related REMIC Certificates in the same manner. This process may occur repeatedly.

Holders of RCR Certificates will be the beneficial owners of a proportionate interest in the related REMIC Certificates and will receive a proportionate share of the distributions on the related REMIC Certificates.

The Classes of REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates that are outstanding at any given time, and the outstanding principal balances (or notional principal balances) of these Classes, will depend upon any related distributions of principal, as well as any exchanges that occur. REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates may be exchanged only in the proportions shown on Schedule 1.

Procedures. If a Certificateholder wishes to exchange Certificates, the Certificateholder must notify our Structured Transactions Department through one of our “REMIC Dealer Group” dealers in writing or by telefax no later than two business days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date can be any business day other than the first or last business day of the month subject to our approval. The notice must include the outstanding principal balance of both the Certificates to be exchanged and the Certificates to be received, and the proposed exchange date. After receiving the Holder’s notice, we will telephone the dealer with delivery and wire payment instructions. Notice becomes irrevocable on the second business day before the proposed exchange date.

In connection with each exchange, the Holder must pay us a fee equal to $1/32$ of 1% of the outstanding principal balance (exclusive of any notional principal balance) of the Certificates to be exchanged. In no event, however, will our fee be less than \$2,000.

We will make the first distribution on a REMIC Certificate or an RCR Certificate received in an exchange transaction on the Distribution Date in the following month. We will make that distribution to the Holder of record as of the close of business on the last day of the month of the exchange.

Additional Considerations. The characteristics of RCR Certificates will reflect the characteristics of the REMIC Certificates used to form those RCR Certificates. You should also consider a number of factors that will limit a Certificateholder’s ability to exchange REMIC Certificates for RCR Certificates or vice versa:

- At the time of the proposed exchange, a Certificateholder must own Certificates of the related Class or Classes in the proportions necessary to make the desired exchange.
- A Certificateholder that does not own the Certificates may be unable to obtain the necessary REMIC Certificates or RCR Certificates.
- The Certificateholder of needed Certificates may refuse to sell them at a reasonable price (or any price) or may be unable to sell them.
- Certain Certificates may have been purchased and placed into other financial structures and thus be unavailable.
- Principal distributions will decrease the amounts available for exchange over time.
- Only the combinations listed on Schedule 1 are permitted.

The MBS

The following table contains certain information about the MBS. The MBS will have the aggregate unpaid principal balance and Pass-Through Rate shown below and the general characteristics described in the MBS Prospectus. The MBS provides that principal and interest on the related Mortgage Loans are passed through monthly. The Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS are conventional, fixed-rate, fully-amortizing mortgage loans secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential properties. These Mortgage Loans have original maturities of up to 15 years. See “The Mortgage Pools” and “Yield, Maturity, and Prepayment Considerations” in the MBS Prospectus. We expect the characteristics of the MBS and the related Mortgage Loans as of the Issue Date to be as follows:

Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance	\$500,000,000
MBS Pass-Through Rate	4.00%
Range of WACs (annual percentages)	4.25% to 6.50%
Range of WAMs	121 months to 180 months
Approximate Weighted Average WAM.....	179 months
Approximate Weighted Average WALA (weighted average loan age)	1 month

Final Data Statement

After issuing the Certificates, we will prepare a Final Data Statement containing certain information, including the Pool number, the current WAC (or original WAC, if the current WAC is not available) and the current WAM (or Adjusted WAM, if the current WAM is not available) of the Mortgage Loans underlying each of the MBS as of the Issue Date. The Final Data Statement also will include the weighted averages of all the current or original WACs and the weighted averages of all the current or Adjusted WAMs, based on the current unpaid principal balances of the Mortgage Loans underlying each of the MBS as of the Issue Date. You may obtain the Final Data Statement by telephoning us at 1-800-237-8627. In addition, the Final Data Statement is available on our corporate Web site at www.fanniemae.com.

Distributions of Interest

Categories of Classes and Components

For the purpose of interest payments, the Classes and Components will be categorized as follows:

<u>Interest Type*</u>	<u>Classes and Components</u>
Fixed Rate	PN, PG, IA, IB, PJ, PC, PD, PI, KA, ZA, ZB1 and ZB2
Interest Only	IA, IB and PI
Principal Only	PO and BO
Accrual	ZA, ZB1 and ZB2
Component	ZB
RCR**	PB and PE
No Payment Residual	R and RL

* See “Description of Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus.

** See “—Combination and Recombination” above and Schedule 1 for a further description of the RCR Classes.

General. We will pay interest on the Certificates at the applicable annual interest rates specified on the cover or described in this prospectus supplement. We calculate interest based on an assumed 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. We pay interest monthly (except in the case of the Accrual Classes and Accrual Components) on each Distribution Date, beginning in the month after the Settlement Date specified in the Reference Sheet.

Interest to be paid on each Certificate (or added to principal, in the case of the Accrual Classes and Accrual Components) on a Distribution Date will consist of one month's interest on the outstanding balance of that Certificate immediately prior to that Distribution Date. For a description of the Accrual Classes and Accrual Components, see “—*Accrual Classes and Components*” below.

We will apply interest payments from exchanged REMIC Certificates to the corresponding RCR Certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Interest Accrual Periods. Interest to be paid on each Distribution Date will accrue on the Classes of interest-bearing Certificates (the “Delay Classes”) during the calendar month preceding the month in which the Distribution Date occurs (each, an “Interest Accrual Period”). See “Additional Risk Factors—*Delay classes have lower yields and market values*” in this prospectus supplement.

The Dealer will treat the PO and BO Classes as Delay Classes for the sole purpose of facilitating trading.

Accrual Classes and Components. The ZA and ZB Classes are Accrual Classes and the ZB1 and ZB2 Components are Accrual Components. Interest will accrue on the Accrual Classes (and, in the case of the ZB Class, on the related Components) at the applicable annual rates specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement. However, we will not pay any interest on the Accrual Classes (or Components). Instead, interest accrued on the Accrual Classes (and Components) will be added as principal to their respective principal balances on each Distribution Date. We will pay principal on the Accrual Classes (and Components) as described under “—Distributions of Principal” below.

Notional Classes. The Notional Classes will not have principal balances. During each Interest Accrual Period, the Notional Classes will bear interest on their notional principal balances at their applicable interest rates. The notional principal balances of the Notional Classes will be calculated as specified under “Reference Sheet—Notional Classes” in this prospectus supplement.

We use the notional principal balance of a Notional Class to determine interest payments on that Class. Although a Notional Class will not have a principal balance and will not be entitled to any principal payments, we will publish a class factor for that Class. References in this prospectus supplement to the principal balances of the Certificates generally shall refer also to the notional principal balances of the Notional Classes.

Distributions of Principal

Categories of Classes and Components

For the purpose of principal payments, the Classes and Components fall into the following categories:

<u>Principal Type*</u>	<u>Classes and Components</u>
PAC	PN, PG, PJ, PC, PD and PO
TAC	KA and ZA
Support	BO, ZB1 and ZB2
Non-Sticky Jump	KA, ZA, ZB1 and ZB2
Accretion Directed	KA, ZA and ZB1
Component	ZB
Notional	IA, IB and PI
RCR**	PB and PE
No Payment Residual	R and RL

* See “Description of Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus.

** See “—Combination and Recombination” above and Schedule 1 for a further description of the RCR Classes.

Components. For purposes of calculating the payments they receive, the ZB Class consists of the payment components having the designations and original principal balances specified in this prospectus supplement under “Reference Sheet—Components.” The payment characteristics of the

ZB Class will reflect a combination of the payment characteristics of the related components. Components are not separately transferable from the related Class of Certificates.

Principal Distribution Amount

On the Distribution Date in each month, we will pay principal on the Certificates in an aggregate amount equal to the principal then paid on the MBS (the “Cash Flow Distribution Amount”), plus any interest then accrued to the principal balances of the ZA Class and the ZB1 and ZB2 Components (the “ZA Accrual Amount,” “ZB1 Accrual Amount” and “ZB2 Accrual Amount,” respectively, and together with the Cash Flow Distribution Amount, the “Principal Distribution Amount”).

ZA Accrual Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the ZA Accrual Amount as principal of the KA Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero. Thereafter, we will pay the ZA Accrual Amount as principal of the ZA Class. } Accretion Directed Class and Accrual Class

ZB1 Accrual Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the ZB1 Accrual Amount as principal of Aggregate Group II (described below), until the Aggregate II Balance (described below) is reduced to its Targeted Balance for that Distribution Date. Thereafter, we will pay the ZB1 Accrual Amount as principal of the ZB1 Component. } Accretion Directed Group and Accrual Component

ZB2 Accrual Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the ZB2 Accrual Amount as principal of the Classes and Components specified below in the following priority:

- (i) if and only if the aggregate principal balance of the MBS (after giving effect to distributions made on that date) is *less than both*
 - the MBS Third Specified Balance for that Distribution Date
 - and
 - *either* (x) the *product* of the MBS First Specified Balance for that Distribution Date *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio (described below) *or* (y) the *product* of the MBS Second Specified Balance for that Distribution Date *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio,
 - then to the ZB2 Component, until its principal balance is reduced to zero;
 - (ii) to Aggregate Group II, until the Aggregate II Balance is reduced to its Targeted Balance for that Distribution Date;
 - (iii) to the ZB1 Component, until its principal balance is reduced to zero; and
 - (iv) thereafter to the ZB2 Component.
- } Accretion Directed/Non-Sticky Jump Components and Group
- } Accrual Component

Cash Flow Distribution Amount

On each Distribution Date, we will pay the Cash Flow Distribution Amount as principal of the Classes and Components in the following priority:

- (i) to Aggregate Group I (described below), until the Aggregate I Balance (described below) is reduced to its Planned Balance for that Distribution Date;
- } PAC Group

- (ii) (a) 11.1111125427% of the remaining amount to the BO Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero, and } Support Class
- (b) 88.8888874573% of such remaining amount as follows:
- first*, if and only if the aggregate principal balance of the MBS (after giving effect to distributions made on that date) is *less than both*
- the MBS Third Specified Balance for that Distribution Date,
 - and
 - *either* (x) the *product* of the MBS First Specified Balance for that Distribution Date *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio or (y) the *product* of the MBS Second Specified Balance for that Distribution Date *multiplied* by the ZB Component Ratio,
- then, sequentially, to the ZB1 and ZB2 Components, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero; } Non-Sticky Jump / Support Components
- second*, to Aggregate Group II, until the Aggregate II Balance is reduced to its Targeted Balance for that Distribution Date; } Non-Sticky Jump / TAC Group
- third*, sequentially, to the ZB1 and ZB2 Components, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero; and } Support Components
- fourth*, to Aggregate Group II, without regard to its Targeted Balance and until the Aggregate II Balance is reduced to zero; and } TAC Group
- (iii) to Aggregate Group I, without regard to its Planned Balance and until the Aggregate I Balance is reduced to zero. } PAC Group

The “ZB Component Ratio” means

- for any Distribution Date on which the principal balance of the ZB1 Component (including any increase in the principal balance of the ZB1 Component on that date but before giving effect to any payments made on that date) is greater than zero, 1.0;
- for any Distribution Date following the Distribution Date on which the principal balance of the ZB1 Component is reduced to zero and on which the principal balance of the ZB2 Component (including any increase in the principal balance of the ZB2 Component on that date but before giving effect to any payments made on that date) is greater than zero, a fraction the numerator of which is the original principal balance of the ZB2 Component and the denominator of which is the principal balance of the ZB2 Component on the current Distribution Date (including any increase in the principal balance of the ZB2 Component on that date but before giving effect to any payments made on that date); and
- on each Distribution Date thereafter, 1.0.

“Aggregate Group I” consists of the PN, PG, PJ, PC, PD and PO Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of Aggregate Group I as follows:

first, (a) 50% to the PN Class, until its principal balance is reduced to zero, and

(b) 50%, sequentially, to the PG and PJ Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero, and

second, sequentially, to the PC, PD and PO Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero.

The “Aggregate I Balance” is equal to the aggregate of the principal balances of the Classes included in Aggregate Group I.

“Aggregate Group II” consists of the KA and ZA Classes. On each Distribution Date, we will apply payments of principal of Aggregate Group II, sequentially, to the KA and ZA Classes, in that order, until their principal balances are reduced to zero.

The “Aggregate II Balance” is equal to the aggregate of the principal balances of the Classes included in Aggregate Group II. For determining principal payments on a Distribution Date, the Aggregate II Balance will include any increase in the principal balance of the ZA Class on that date.

We will apply principal payments from exchanged REMIC Certificates to the corresponding RCR Certificates, on a pro rata basis, following any exchange.

Structuring Assumptions

Pricing Assumptions. Except where otherwise noted, the information in the tables in this prospectus supplement has been prepared based on the following assumptions (the “Pricing Assumptions”):

- the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS have the original terms to maturity, remaining terms to maturity, WALAs and interest rates specified under “Reference Sheet—Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the MBS” in this prospectus supplement;
- the Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA specified in the related table;
- the settlement date for the sale of the Certificates is October 30, 2003; and
- each Distribution Date occurs on the 25th day of a month.

Prepayment Assumptions. Prepayments of mortgage loans commonly are measured relative to a prepayment standard or model. The model used in this prospectus supplement is The Bond Market Association’s standard prepayment model (“PSA”). To assume a specified rate of PSA is to assume a specified rate of prepayment each month of the then-outstanding principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans computed as described under “Description of Certificates—Prepayment Models” in the REMIC Prospectus.

It is highly unlikely that prepayments will occur at any *constant* PSA rate, or at any other *constant* rate.

Structuring Range and Rates. The Principal Balance Schedules are found beginning on page B-1 of this prospectus supplement. The Principal Balance Schedules have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at a constant PSA rate within the applicable Structuring Range or at the applicable PSA rates set forth below.

<u>Principal Balance Schedule References</u>	<u>Related Groups (1)</u>	<u>Structuring Range and Rates</u>
Planned Balances	Aggregate Group I	Between 90% and 230% PSA
First Specified Balances	MBS	600% PSA
Second Specified Balances	MBS	(2)
Third Specified Balances	MBS	75% PSA
Targeted Balances	Aggregate Group II	142% PSA

(1) The Structuring Range and rate for the Aggregate Groups are associated with the related Aggregate Balances but not with the individual balances of the related Classes.

(2) The Second Specified Balances for the MBS have been structured at 225% PSA, but do not hold at any constant rate of PSA.

We cannot assure you that the balance of any Group listed above will conform on any Distribution Date to the specified balance in the Principal Balance Schedules. As a result, we cannot assure you that payments of principal of any Group listed above will begin or end

on the Distribution Dates specified in the Principal Balance Schedules. We will distribute any excess of principal payments over the amount needed to reduce a Group to its scheduled balance on a Distribution Date. Accordingly, the ability to reduce a Group to its scheduled balance will not be improved by the averaging of high and low principal payments from month to month. In addition, even if the Mortgage Loans prepay at rates falling within the applicable Structuring Range, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the applicable Group to its scheduled balances if the prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate. Moreover, because of the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans, which may include recently originated Mortgage Loans, the Groups specified above may not be reduced to their scheduled balances, even if prepayments occur at a *constant* rate within the applicable Structuring Range or at the applicable rates specified above.

Initial Effective Range. The Effective Range for a Group is the range of prepayment rates (measured by *constant* PSA rates) which would reduce that Group to its scheduled balance on each Distribution Date. The Initial Effective Range shown in the table below is based upon the assumed characteristics of the Mortgage Loans specified in the Pricing Assumptions.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Initial Effective Range</u>
Aggregate Group I	Between 90% and 230% PSA

The actual Effective Range at any time will be based upon the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans at that time, which are likely to vary (and may vary considerably) from the Pricing Assumptions. The actual Effective Range calculated on the basis of the actual characteristics are likely to differ from the Initial Effective Range. As a result, the applicable Group might not be reduced to its scheduled balance even if prepayments were to occur at a *constant* PSA rate within the Initial Effective Range. This is so particularly if the rate were at the lower or higher end of this range. In addition, even if prepayments occur at rates falling within the actual Effective Range, principal distributions may be insufficient to reduce the applicable Group to its scheduled balances if such prepayments do not occur at a *constant* PSA rate. It is highly unlikely that the Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA rate. In general, the actual Effective Range may narrow, widen or shift upward or downward to reflect actual prepayment experience over time. The stability in principal payment of the PAC Group will be supported in part by the related TAC Group and Support Classes. When the related TAC Group and Support Classes are retired, the PAC Group, if still outstanding, may no longer have an Effective Range and will be more sensitive to prepayments.

Yield Tables

General. The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the pre-tax corporate bond equivalent yields to maturity of the applicable Classes to various constant percentages of PSA. We calculated the yields set forth in the tables by

- determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Classes, would cause the discounted present values of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed aggregate purchase prices of those Classes, and
- converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

These calculations do not take into account variations in the interest rates at which you could reinvest distributions on the Certificates. Accordingly, these calculations do not illustrate the return on any investment in the Certificates when reinvestment rates are taken into account.

We cannot assure you that

- the pre-tax yields on the applicable Certificates will correspond to any of the pre-tax yields shown here, or
- the aggregate purchase prices of the applicable Certificates will be as assumed.

Furthermore, because some of the Mortgage Loans are likely to have remaining terms to maturity shorter or longer than those assumed and interest rates higher or lower than those assumed, the principal payments on the Certificates are likely to differ from those assumed. This would be the case even if all Mortgage Loans prepay at the indicated constant percentages of PSA. Moreover, it is unlikely that

- the Mortgage Loans will prepay at a constant PSA rate until maturity, or
- all of the Mortgage Loans will prepay at the same rate.

The Interest Only Classes. The yields to investors in the Interest Only Classes will be very sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) of the Mortgage Loans. The Mortgage Loans generally can be prepaid at any time without penalty. On the basis of the assumptions described below, the yield to maturity on the Interest Only Classes would be 0% if prepayments of the Mortgage Loans were to occur at the constant rates shown in the table below:

<u>Class</u>	<u>% PSA</u>
IA	472%
IB	425%
PI	675%

For any Interest Only Class, if the actual prepayment rate of the Mortgage Loans were to exceed the level specified for as little as one month while equaling that level for the remaining months, the investors in the applicable Class would lose money on their initial investments.

The information shown in the yield tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase prices of the Interest Only Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of the original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price*</u>
IA	9.25%
IB	12.00%
PI	24.50%

* The prices do not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the prices in calculating the yields set forth in the tables below.

Sensitivity of the IA Class to Prepayments

				PSA Prepayment Assumption								
				<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	19.4%		15.8%	15.6%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	(8.7)%	(8.8)%	

Sensitivity of the IB Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	18.9%	15.6%	15.5%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	(13.4%)	(13.5%)

Sensitivity of the PI Class to Prepayments

				PSA Prepayment Assumption								
				<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	2.7%	2.7%	

The Principal Only Classes. **The Principal Only Classes will not bear interest. As indicated in the tables below, a low rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the Mortgage Loans will have a negative effect on the yields to investors in the Principal Only Classes.**

The information shown in the yield tables has been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions and the assumption that the aggregate purchase prices of the Principal Only Classes (expressed in each case as a percentage of its original principal balance) are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price</u>
PO	66.25%
BO	77.25%

Sensitivity of the PO Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	6.2%	6.2%

Sensitivity of the BO Class to Prepayments

	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>142%</u>	<u>158%</u>	<u>230%</u>	<u>600%</u>	<u>601%</u>
Pre-Tax Yields to Maturity	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	4.8%	5.7%	13.3%	29.1%	29.1%

Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates

The weighted average life of a Certificate is determined by

- multiplying the amount of the reduction, if any, of the principal balance of the Certificate from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the Settlement Date to the second such Distribution Date,
- summing the results, and
- dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the reductions in principal balance of the Certificate referred to in clause (a).

For a description of the factors which may influence the weighted average life of a Certificate, see “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” in the REMIC Prospectus.

In general, the weighted average lives of the Certificates will be shortened if the level of prepayments of principal of the related Mortgage Loans increases. However, the weighted average lives will depend upon a variety of other factors, including

- the timing of changes in the rate of principal payments,
- the priority sequences of payments of principal of the Classes, and
- the payment of principal of certain Classes in accordance with the Principal Balance Schedules.

See “—Distributions of Principal” above.

The effect of these factors may differ as to various Classes and the effects on any Class may vary at different times during the life of that Class. Accordingly, we can give no assurance as to the weighted average life of any Class. Further, to the extent the prices of the Certificates represent discounts or premiums to their original principal balances, variability in the weighted average lives of those Classes of Certificates could result in variability in the related yields to maturity. For an example

of how the weighted average lives of the Classes may be affected at various constant prepayment rates, see the Decrement Tables below.

As described under “Reference Sheet—Components,” the ZB Class consists of multiple payment components for purposes of calculating payments. Since these components are not divisible, the payment characteristics of the ZB Class will reflect a combination of the payment characteristics of the related components.

Decrement Tables

The following tables indicate the percentages of original principal balances of the specified Classes that would be outstanding after each date shown at various constant PSA rates, and the corresponding weighted average lives of those Classes. The tables have been prepared on the basis of the Pricing Assumptions. However, in the case of the information set forth for each Class under 0% PSA, we assumed that the underlying Mortgage Loans have the original and remaining terms to maturity and bear interest at the annual rates specified in the table below.

<u>Mortgage Loans Relating to Trust Assets Specified Below</u>	<u>Original Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Remaining Terms to Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
MBS	180 months	180 months	6.50%

It is unlikely

- that all of the underlying Mortgage Loans will have the interest rates, WALAs or remaining terms to maturity assumed or
- that the underlying Mortgage Loans will prepay at any *constant* PSA level.

In addition, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Mortgage Loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables at the specified constant PSA rates, as applicable. This is the case even if the dispersion of weighted average remaining terms to maturity and the weighted average WALAs of the Mortgage Loans are identical to the dispersion specified in the Pricing Assumptions.

Percent of Original Principal Balances Outstanding

Date	PN Class									PG Class								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2005	88	79	79	77	77	77	77	65	65	73	52	52	49	49	49	49	22	21
October 2006	75	55	54	51	51	51	51	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2007	61	31	31	26	26	26	26	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2008	46	9	8	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2009	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2010	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8

Date	IA† Class									IB†, PJ and PB Classes								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2005	86	76	75	74	74	74	74	60	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2006	71	48	48	45	45	45	45	0	0	100	98	98	93	93	93	93	0	0
October 2007	55	27	27	23	23	23	23	0	0	100	56	56	48	48	48	48	0	0
October 2008	40	8	7	3	3	3	3	0	0	83	16	15	6	6	6	6	0	0
October 2009	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2010	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	6.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5

Date	PC Class									PD Class								
	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	70
October 2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
October 2009	100	65	64	47	47	47	47	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
October 2010	100	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	91	91	91	91	0	0
October 2011	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	55	54	46	46	46	46	0	0
October 2012	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0
October 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.3	3.3	10.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.3	4.3

** Determined as specified under “—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” above.

† In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

PI†, PO and PE Classes										KA Class								
Date	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	77	67	67	66	62	62	89	61	61
October 2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	66	66	65	51	51	65	0	0
October 2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74	64	64	63	39	39	36	0	0
October 2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	72	62	62	61	28	28	16	0	0
October 2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	70	61	61	60	21	21	5	0	0
October 2009	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	58	58	68	59	59	58	16	16	*	0	0
October 2010	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	34	34	66	57	57	55	13	13	0	0	0
October 2011	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	19	19	64	55	55	48	7	8	0	0	0
October 2012	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	11	11	62	50	49	37	0	2	0	0	0
October 2013	100	80	80	80	80	80	80	6	6	60	35	34	24	0	0	0	0	0
October 2014	100	56	56	56	56	56	56	3	3	58	18	18	8	0	0	0	0	0
October 2015	56	37	37	37	37	37	37	1	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2016	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	1	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2017	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	12.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	6.8	6.8	8.9	6.5	6.5	6.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2

ZA Class										BO Class								
Date	PSA Prepayment Assumption									PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	84	76	76	76	73	72	67	46	46
October 2005	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	0	0	84	76	76	76	66	63	49	0	0
October 2006	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	0	0	84	76	76	76	57	52	27	0	0
October 2007	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	0	0	84	76	76	76	51	43	12	0	0
October 2008	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	0	0	84	76	76	76	47	38	4	0	0
October 2009	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	0	0	84	76	76	76	44	36	*	0	0
October 2010	137	137	137	137	137	137	*	0	0	84	76	76	75	43	34	0	0	0
October 2011	143	143	143	143	143	143	*	0	0	84	76	76	71	40	32	0	0	0
October 2012	150	150	150	150	0	150	*	0	0	84	74	74	65	36	28	0	0	0
October 2013	157	157	157	157	0	0	*	0	0	84	65	64	56	30	24	0	0	0
October 2014	164	164	164	164	0	0	*	0	0	84	54	53	46	25	19	0	0	0
October 2015	171	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	84	41	41	35	18	14	0	0	0
October 2016	179	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	67	28	28	24	12	9	0	0	0
October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	36	14	13	11	6	4	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	13.7	12.0	12.0	11.5	8.9	9.3	6.3	1.7	1.7	11.6	9.4	9.4	8.9	6.0	5.2	2.1	1.0	1.0

ZB Class									
Date	PSA Prepayment Assumption								
	0%	75%	76%	90%	142%	158%	230%	600%	601%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October 2004	105	105	105	105	105	101	0	0	0
October 2005	109	109	109	109	109	97	0	0	0
October 2006	114	114	114	114	114	92	0	0	0
October 2007	120	120	120	120	120	90	0	0	0
October 2008	125	125	125	125	125	91	0	0	0
October 2009	131	131	131	131	131	95	0	0	0
October 2010	137	137	137	137	137	99	0	0	0
October 2011	143	143	143	143	143	104	0	0	0
October 2012	150	150	150	150	146	108	0	0	0
October 2013	157	157	157	157	124	97	0	0	0
October 2014	164	164	164	164	100	78	0	0	0
October 2015	171	169	167	145	75	58	0	0	0
October 2016	179	114	113	97	49	38	0	0	0
October 2017	146	55	55	47	23	18	0	0	0
October 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)**	14.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.0	11.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

* Indicates an outstanding balance greater than 0% and less than 0.5% of the original principal balance.

** Determined as specified under “—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” above.

† In the case of a Notional Class, the Decrement Table indicates the percentage of the original notional principal balance outstanding.

Characteristics of the R and RL Classes

The R and RL Classes will not have principal balances and will not bear interest. If any assets of the Trust remain after the principal balances of all Classes are reduced to zero, we will pay the Holder of the R Class the proceeds from those assets. If any assets of the Lower Tier REMIC remain after the principal balances of the Lower Tier Regular Interests are reduced to zero, we will pay the proceeds of those assets to the Holder of the RL Class. Fannie Mae does not expect that any material assets will remain in either case.

A Residual Certificate will be subject to certain transfer restrictions. We will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of a Residual Certificate to a “disqualified organization.” In addition, we will not permit transfer of record or beneficial ownership of a Residual Certificate to any person that is not a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate. Any transferee of a Residual Certificate must execute and deliver an affidavit and an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 (or, if applicable, a Form W-8ECI) on which the transferee provides its taxpayer identification number. See “Description of Certificates—Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus. The affidavit must also state that the transferee is a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate and that, if the transferee is a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, each person or entity that holds an interest (directly, or indirectly through a pass-through entity) in the partnership is a “U.S. Person” or a foreign person subject to United States income taxation on a net basis on income derived from that Certificate. In addition, the transferee must receive an affidavit containing these same representations from any new transferee. Transferors of a Residual Certificate should consult with their own tax advisors for further information regarding such transfers.

Treasury Department regulations (the “Regulations”) provide that a transfer of a “noneconomic residual interest” will be disregarded for all federal tax purposes unless no significant purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax. The R and RL Classes will constitute noneconomic residual interests under the Regulations. Having a significant purpose to impede the assessment or collection of tax means that the transferor of a Residual Certificate knew or should have known that the transferee would be unwilling or unable to pay taxes due on its share of the taxable income of the REMIC trust (that is, the transferor had “improper knowledge”).

As discussed under the caption “Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus, the Regulations presume that a transferor does not have improper knowledge if two conditions are met. The Treasury Department has amended the Regulations to provide additional requirements that a transferor must satisfy to avail itself of the safe harbor regarding the presumed lack of improper knowledge. For transfers occurring on or after August 19, 2002, a transferor of a Residual Certificate is presumed not to have improper knowledge if, in addition to meeting the two conditions discussed in the REMIC Prospectus, both (i) the transferee represents that it will not cause income from the Residual Certificate to be attributed to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base of the transferee or another taxpayer and (ii) the transfer satisfies either the “asset test” or the “formula test.” The representation described in (i) will be included in the affidavit discussed above. See “Description of Certificates—Special Characteristics of Residual Certificates” and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

A transfer satisfies the asset test if (i) the transferee’s gross assets exceed \$100 million and its net assets exceed \$10 million (in each case, at the time of the transfer and at the close of each of the transferee’s two fiscal years preceding the year of transfer), (ii) the transferee is an “eligible corporation” and the transferee agrees in writing that any subsequent transfer of the Residual Certificate will be to an eligible corporation and will comply with the safe harbor and satisfy the asset test, and (iii) the facts and circumstances known to the transferor do not reasonably indicate that the

taxes associated with the Residual Certificate will not be paid. A transfer satisfies the formula test if the present value of the anticipated tax liabilities associated with holding the Residual Certificate is less than or equal to the present value of the sum of (i) any consideration given to the transferee to acquire the Residual Certificate, (ii) expected future distributions on the Residual Certificate, and (iii) anticipated tax savings associated with holding the Residual Certificate as the related REMIC trust generates losses. The Regulations contain additional details regarding their application and you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the Regulations to a transfer of a Residual Certificate.

The Holder of the R Class will be considered to be the holder of the “residual interest” in the REMIC constituted by the Trust, and the Holder of the RL Class will be considered to be the holder of the “residual interest” in the REMIC constituted by the Lower Tier REMIC. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, we will be obligated to provide to these Holders (i) information necessary to enable them to prepare their federal income tax returns and (ii) any reports regarding the R or RL Class that may be required under the Code.

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Certificates and payments on the Certificates are not generally exempt from taxation. Therefore, you should consider the tax consequences of holding a Certificate before you acquire one. The following tax discussion supplements the discussion under the caption “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus. When read together, the two discussions describe the current federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of Certificates. These two tax discussions do not purport to deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of beneficial owners, some of which may be subject to special rules. In addition, these discussions may not apply to your particular circumstances for one of the reasons explained in the REMIC Prospectus. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Certificates as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

REMIC Elections and Special Tax Attributes

We will elect to treat the Lower Tier REMIC and the Trust as REMICs for federal income tax purposes. The REMIC Certificates, other than the R and RL Classes, will be designated as the “regular interests,” and the R Class will be designated as the “residual interest,” in the REMIC constituted by the Trust. The Lower Tier Regular Interests will be designated as the “regular interests” and the RL Class will be designated as the “residual interest” in the Lower Tier REMIC.

Because the Lower Tier REMIC and the Trust will qualify as REMICs, the REMIC Certificates and any related RCR Certificates generally will be treated as “regular or residual interests in a REMIC” for domestic building and loan associations, as “real estate assets” for real estate investment trusts, and, except for the R and RL Classes, as “qualified mortgages” for other REMICs. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*REMIC Election and Special Tax Attributes*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates

The Notional Classes, the Principal Only Classes and the Accrual Classes will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of REMIC Certificates may be issued with OID. If a Class is issued with OID, a beneficial owner of a Certificate of that Class generally must recognize some taxable income in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates—Treatment of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. In addition, certain Classes of REMIC Certificates may be treated as having been issued at a premium. See “Certain Federal

Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Regular Certificates Purchased at a Premium” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Prepayment Assumption that will be used in determining the rate of accrual of OID will be 158% PSA. See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*—Treatment of Original Issue Discount—*Daily Portions of Original Issue Discount*” in the REMIC Prospectus. No representation is made as to whether the Mortgage Loans underlying the MBS will prepay at that rate or any other rate. See “Description of the Certificates—Weighted Average Lives of the Certificates” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Certificates—Weighted Average Life and Final Distribution Date” in the REMIC Prospectus.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates

For purposes of determining the portion of the taxable income of the Trust (or the Lower Tier REMIC) that generally will not be treated as excess inclusions, the rate to be used is 6.14% (which is 120% of the “federal long-term rate”). See “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Residual Certificates*—Treatment of Excess Inclusions” and “—*Foreign Investors*—Residual Certificates” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The Treasury Department recently issued proposed regulations providing that, to clearly reflect income, an inducement fee paid to a transferee of a noneconomic residual interest in a REMIC must be included in income over a period that is reasonably related to the period during which the applicable REMIC is expected to generate taxable income or net loss allocable to the transferee. The proposed regulations set forth two safe harbor methods under which a taxpayer’s accounting for the inducement fee will be considered to clearly reflect income for these purposes. The proposed regulations also provide that an inducement fee shall be treated as income from sources within the United States. If finalized as proposed, the regulations would be effective for taxable years ending on or after the publication of the final regulations in the Federal Register. The proposed regulations contain additional details regarding their application and you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the proposed regulations.

Taxation of Beneficial Owners of RCR Certificates

General. The RCR Classes will be created, sold and administered pursuant to an arrangement that will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of the Code. The REMIC Certificates that are exchanged for RCR Certificates (including any exchanges effective on the Settlement Date) will be the assets of the trust, and the RCR Certificates will represent an ownership interest in those REMIC Certificates. For a general discussion of the federal income tax treatment of beneficial owners of REMIC Certificates, see “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the REMIC Prospectus.

The RCR Classes (each, a “Combination RCR Class”) will represent the beneficial ownership of the underlying REMIC Certificates set forth in Schedule 1. Each Certificate of a Combination RCR Class (a “Combination RCR Certificate”) will represent beneficial ownership of undivided interests in two or more underlying REMIC Certificates.

Combination RCR Classes. A beneficial owner of a Combination RCR Certificate will be treated as the beneficial owner of a proportionate interest in the REMIC Certificates underlying that Combination RCR Certificate. Except in the case of a beneficial owner that acquires a Combination RCR Certificate in an exchange described under “—*Exchanges*” below, a beneficial owner of a Combination RCR Certificate must allocate its cost to acquire that Certificate among the underlying REMIC Certificates in proportion to their relative fair market values at the time of acquisition. Such an owner should account for its ownership interest in each underlying REMIC Certificate as described under “—Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates” above and “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences—*Taxation of Beneficial Owners of Regular Certificates*” in the REMIC Prospectus.

When a beneficial owner sells a Combination RCR Certificate, the owner must allocate the sale proceeds among the underlying REMIC Certificates in proportion to their relative fair market values at the time of sale.

Exchanges. If a beneficial owner exchanges one or more REMIC Certificates for the related RCR Certificate or Certificates in the manner described under “Description of the Certificates—Combination and Recombination” in this prospectus supplement, the exchange will not be taxable. Likewise, if a beneficial owner exchanges one or more RCR Certificates for the related REMIC Certificate or Certificates in the manner described in that discussion, the exchange will not be a taxable exchange. In each of these cases, the beneficial owner will be treated as continuing to own after the exchange the same combination of interests in the related REMIC Certificates (or the same interest in the related REMIC Certificate) that it owned immediately prior to the exchange.

Tax Return Disclosure Requirements

The Treasury Department recently issued Regulations directed at “tax shelters” that could be read to apply to transactions generally not considered to be tax shelters. These Regulations require that taxpayers that participate in a “reportable transaction” disclose such transaction on their tax returns by attaching IRS Form 8886 and retain information related to the transaction. A transaction may be a “reportable transaction” based upon any of several indicia, one or more of which may be present with respect to the Certificates. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to your investment in the Certificates.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

General. We are obligated to deliver the Certificates to UBS Securities LLC (the “Dealer”) in exchange for the MBS. The Dealer proposes to offer the Certificates directly to the public from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Dealer may effect these transactions to or through other dealers.

Increase in Certificates. Before the Settlement Date, we and the Dealer may agree to offer Classes in addition to those contemplated as of the date of this prospectus supplement. In this event, we will increase the MBS in principal balance, but we expect that all these additional MBS will have the same characteristics as described under “Description of the Certificates—The MBS” in this prospectus supplement. The proportion that the original principal balance of each Class bears to the aggregate original principal balance of all Classes will remain the same. In addition, the dollar amounts shown in the Principal Balance Schedules will be increased to correspond to the increase of the principal balances of the applicable Classes.

LEGAL MATTERS

Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP will provide legal representation for Fannie Mae. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton will provide legal representation for the Dealer.

Available Recombinations (1)

REMIC Certificates		RCR Certificates						
Classes	Original Principal or Notional Principal Balances	RCR Class	Original Principal Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Type (2)	Principal Type (2)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date
Recombination 1								
IB	\$ 2,893,875 (3)	PB	\$23,151,000	4.0%	FIX	PAC	31393T2V7	February 2013
PJ	23,151,000							
Recombination 2								
PI	68,626,000 (3)	PE	68,626,000	4.0	FIX	PAC	31393T2W5	November 2018
PO	68,626,000							

(1) REMIC Certificates and RCR Certificates in any recombination may be exchanged only in the proportions shown in this Schedule 1.

(2) See “Description of Certificates—Class Definitions and Abbreviations” in the REMIC Prospectus and “Description of the Certificates—Distributions of Interest” and “—Distributions of Principal” in this prospectus supplement.

(3) Notional principal balance.

Principal Balance Schedules

MBS First Specified Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$500,000,000.00	January 2008	\$100,986,922.16	April 2012	\$ 9,986,653.88
November 2003	497,043,915.52	February 2008	96,709,857.78	May 2012	9,514,402.78
December 2003	493,581,186.66	March 2008	92,608,308.02	June 2012	9,062,925.26
January 2004	489,616,165.70	April 2008	88,675,229.68	July 2012	8,631,347.02
February 2004	485,154,769.70	May 2008	84,903,857.52	August 2012	8,218,829.44
March 2004	480,204,482.14	June 2008	81,287,693.50	September 2012	7,824,568.22
April 2004	474,774,346.80	July 2008	77,820,496.30	October 2012	7,447,792.00
May 2004	468,874,953.64	August 2008	74,496,271.30	November 2012	7,087,761.00
June 2004	462,518,416.78	September 2008	71,309,261.04	December 2012	6,743,765.76
July 2004	455,718,344.22	October 2008	68,253,935.84	January 2013	6,415,125.96
August 2004	448,489,799.60	November 2008	65,324,985.00	February 2013	6,101,189.22
September 2004	440,849,255.66	December 2008	62,517,308.20	March 2013	5,801,330.04
October 2004	432,814,539.84	January 2009	59,826,007.30	April 2013	5,514,948.58
November 2004	424,404,772.08	February 2009	57,246,378.44	May 2013	5,241,469.78
December 2004	415,640,294.82	March 2009	54,773,904.38	June 2013	4,980,342.28
January 2005	406,542,595.92	April 2009	52,404,247.28	July 2013	4,731,037.48
February 2005	397,134,224.26	May 2009	50,133,241.64	August 2013	4,493,048.66
March 2005	387,438,699.00	June 2009	47,956,887.54	September 2013	4,265,889.98
April 2005	377,480,412.50	July 2009	45,871,344.14	October 2013	4,049,095.82
May 2005	367,284,527.72	August 2009	43,872,923.48	November 2013	3,842,219.82
June 2005	356,876,870.36	September 2009	41,958,084.50	December 2013	3,644,834.14
July 2005	346,283,816.70	October 2009	40,123,427.20	January 2014	3,456,528.72
August 2005	335,532,177.46	November 2009	38,365,687.16	February 2014	3,276,910.58
September 2005	324,649,078.62	December 2009	36,681,730.18	March 2014	3,105,603.06
October 2005	313,661,839.88	January 2010	35,068,547.24	April 2014	2,942,245.24
November 2005	302,597,851.32	February 2010	33,523,249.44	May 2014	2,786,491.26
December 2005	291,484,449.44	March 2010	32,043,063.44	June 2014	2,638,009.72
January 2006	280,348,793.00	April 2010	30,625,326.78	July 2014	2,496,483.04
February 2006	269,217,739.80	May 2010	29,267,483.58	August 2014	2,361,606.98
March 2006	258,117,725.02	June 2010	27,967,080.30	September 2014	2,233,090.06
April 2006	247,464,668.80	July 2010	26,721,761.78	October 2014	2,110,653.04
May 2006	237,240,884.66	August 2010	25,529,267.28	November 2014	1,994,028.38
June 2006	227,429,376.70	September 2010	24,387,426.80	December 2014	1,882,959.86
July 2006	218,013,812.96	October 2010	23,294,157.46	January 2015	1,777,202.02
August 2006	208,978,499.76	November 2010	22,247,460.14	February 2015	1,676,519.78
September 2006	200,308,357.00	December 2010	21,245,416.08	March 2015	1,580,687.98
October 2006	191,988,894.42	January 2011	20,286,183.74	April 2015	1,489,490.98
November 2006	184,006,188.80	February 2011	19,367,995.76	May 2015	1,402,722.30
December 2006	176,346,862.00	March 2011	18,489,156.00	June 2015	1,320,184.22
January 2007	168,998,059.84	April 2011	17,648,036.72	July 2015	1,241,687.40
February 2007	161,947,431.84	May 2011	16,843,075.90	August 2015	1,167,050.58
March 2007	155,183,111.68	June 2011	16,072,774.62	September 2015	1,096,100.22
April 2007	148,693,698.38	July 2011	15,335,694.50	October 2015	1,028,670.16
May 2007	142,468,238.36	August 2011	14,630,455.42	November 2015	964,601.38
June 2007	136,496,208.02	September 2011	13,955,733.08	December 2015	903,741.66
July 2007	130,767,497.06	October 2011	13,310,256.88	January 2016	845,945.26
August 2007	125,272,392.44	November 2011	12,692,807.70	February 2016	791,072.76
September 2007	120,001,562.98	December 2011	12,102,215.92	March 2016	738,990.70
October 2007	114,946,044.50	January 2012	11,537,359.44	April 2016	689,571.38
November 2007	110,097,225.50	February 2012	10,997,161.74	May 2016	642,692.60
December 2007	105,446,833.58	March 2012	10,480,590.10	June 2016	598,237.46

MBS First Specified Balances (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>First Specified Balance</u>
July 2016	\$ 556,094.10	May 2017	\$ 240,422.48	February 2018	\$ 76,561.52
August 2016	516,155.54	June 2017	217,579.14	March 2018	63,348.96
September 2016	478,319.38	July 2017	196,031.34	April 2018	50,960.58
October 2016	442,487.76	August 2017	175,716.60	May 2018	39,355.12
November 2016	408,567.04	September 2017	156,575.28	June 2018	28,493.10
December 2016	376,467.68	October 2017	138,550.38	July 2018	18,336.92
January 2017	346,104.04	November 2017	121,587.40	August 2018	8,850.64
February 2017	317,394.26	December 2017	105,634.36	September 2018 and thereafter	0.00
March 2017	290,260.08	January 2018	90,641.54		
April 2017	264,626.66				

Aggregate Group I Planned Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
Initial Balance through October 2004	\$375,816,000.00	October 2007	\$245,279,090.43	November 2010	\$126,367,959.70
November 2004	372,809,658.74	November 2007	241,725,179.82	December 2010	123,708,360.55
December 2004	369,734,767.01	December 2007	238,189,262.24	January 2011	121,090,881.19
January 2005	366,592,714.43	January 2008	234,671,253.37	February 2011	118,514,923.49
February 2005	363,384,808.80	February 2008	231,171,069.28	March 2011	115,979,897.36
March 2005	360,112,389.19	March 2008	227,688,626.43	April 2011	113,485,220.65
April 2005	356,776,824.99	April 2008	224,223,841.67	May 2011	111,030,319.04
May 2005	353,379,514.98	May 2008	220,776,632.24	June 2011	108,614,625.93
June 2005	349,921,886.37	June 2008	217,346,915.75	July 2011	106,237,582.36
July 2005	346,405,393.76	July 2008	213,934,610.20	August 2011	103,898,636.89
August 2005	342,831,518.17	August 2008	210,539,633.96	September 2011	101,597,245.51
September 2005	339,201,765.97	September 2008	207,161,905.79	October 2011	99,332,871.54
October 2005	335,517,667.82	October 2008	203,801,344.83	November 2011	97,104,985.54
November 2005	331,780,777.58	November 2008	200,457,870.57	December 2011	94,913,065.22
December 2005	327,992,671.22	December 2008	197,131,402.90	January 2012	92,756,595.33
January 2006	324,154,945.71	January 2009	193,821,862.06	February 2012	90,635,067.58
February 2006	320,269,217.85	February 2009	190,529,168.67	March 2012	88,547,980.54
March 2006	316,337,123.15	March 2009	187,253,243.72	April 2012	86,494,839.58
April 2006	312,424,792.58	April 2009	183,994,008.56	May 2012	84,475,156.73
May 2006	308,532,133.64	May 2009	180,751,384.90	June 2012	82,488,450.64
June 2006	304,659,054.24	June 2009	177,525,294.82	July 2012	80,534,246.47
July 2006	300,805,462.73	July 2009	174,315,660.75	August 2012	78,612,075.81
August 2006	296,971,267.87	August 2009	171,122,405.49	September 2012	76,721,476.59
September 2006	293,156,378.85	September 2009	167,945,452.20	October 2012	74,861,993.01
October 2006	289,360,705.28	October 2009	164,784,724.39	November 2012	73,033,175.44
November 2006	285,584,157.19	November 2009	161,640,145.92	December 2012	71,234,580.36
December 2006	281,826,645.02	December 2009	158,511,641.00	January 2013	69,465,770.27
January 2007	278,088,079.63	January 2010	155,399,134.21	February 2013	67,726,313.60
February 2007	274,368,372.29	February 2010	152,302,550.45	March 2013	66,015,784.66
March 2007	270,667,434.68	March 2010	149,235,577.80	April 2013	64,333,763.53
April 2007	266,985,178.89	April 2010	146,216,487.72	May 2013	62,679,836.01
May 2007	263,321,517.42	May 2010	143,244,604.80	June 2013	61,053,593.53
June 2007	259,676,363.17	June 2010	140,319,262.68	July 2013	59,454,633.09
July 2007	256,049,629.44	July 2010	137,439,803.92	August 2013	57,882,557.16
August 2007	252,441,229.94	August 2010	134,605,579.89	September 2013	56,336,973.65
September 2007	248,851,078.77	September 2010	131,815,950.67	October 2013	54,817,495.80
		October 2010	129,070,284.90	November 2013	53,323,742.14

Aggregate Group I (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Planned Balance</u>
December 2013	\$ 51,855,336.39	August 2015	\$ 27,274,126.47	April 2017	\$ 10,158,749.74
January 2014	50,411,907.41	September 2015	26,259,636.37	May 2017	9,461,478.22
February 2014	48,993,089.14	October 2015	25,263,403.70	June 2017	8,777,654.27
March 2014	47,598,520.51	November 2015	24,285,154.71	July 2017	8,107,071.03
April 2014	46,227,845.40	December 2015	23,324,619.43	August 2017	7,449,524.54
May 2014	44,880,712.55	January 2016	22,381,531.64	September 2017	6,804,813.68
June 2014	43,556,775.52	February 2016	21,455,628.79	October 2017	6,172,740.18
July 2014	42,255,692.62	March 2016	20,546,651.98	November 2017	5,553,108.53
August 2014	40,977,126.82	April 2016	19,654,345.89	December 2017	4,945,725.97
September 2014	39,720,745.74	May 2016	18,778,458.75	January 2018	4,350,402.46
October 2014	38,486,221.53	June 2016	17,918,742.27	February 2018	3,766,950.62
November 2014	37,273,230.86	July 2016	17,074,951.62	March 2018	3,195,185.71
December 2014	36,081,454.84	August 2016	16,246,845.37	April 2018	2,634,925.60
January 2015	34,910,578.96	September 2016	15,434,185.45	May 2018	2,085,990.72
February 2015	33,760,293.03	October 2016	14,636,737.10	June 2018	1,548,204.03
March 2015	32,630,291.12	November 2016	13,854,268.83	July 2018	1,021,390.99
April 2015	31,520,271.53	December 2016	13,086,552.36	August 2018	505,379.53
May 2015	30,429,936.71	January 2017	12,333,362.62	September 2018 and thereafter	0.00
June 2015	29,358,993.20	February 2017	11,594,477.66		
July 2015	28,307,151.59	March 2017	10,869,678.63		

MBS Second Specified Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Second Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Second Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Second Specified Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$500,000,000.00	February 2004	\$489,559,990.24	June 2004	\$476,158,039.08
November 2003	497,676,057.82	March 2004	486,480,638.12	July 2004 and thereafter	0.00
December 2003	495,160,039.40	April 2004	483,218,561.62		
January 2004	492,453,941.54	May 2004	479,776,657.50		

MBS Third Specified Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$500,000,000.00	April 2005	\$452,819,751.02	October 2006	\$389,998,712.58
November 2003	497,926,461.62	May 2005	449,638,426.52	November 2006	386,460,204.16
December 2003	495,784,253.02	June 2005	446,404,972.00	December 2006	382,935,269.46
January 2004	493,574,066.08	July 2005	443,120,530.40	January 2007	379,423,856.46
February 2004	491,296,621.72	August 2005	439,786,264.16	February 2007	375,925,913.40
March 2004	488,952,669.60	September 2005	436,403,354.64	March 2007	372,441,388.68
April 2004	486,542,987.64	October 2005	432,973,001.38	April 2007	368,970,230.92
May 2004	484,068,381.72	November 2005	429,496,421.34	May 2007	365,512,388.92
June 2004	481,529,685.12	December 2005	425,974,848.28	June 2007	362,067,811.72
July 2004	478,927,758.22	January 2006	422,409,531.88	July 2007	358,636,448.46
August 2004	476,263,487.90	February 2006	418,801,737.20	August 2007	355,218,248.60
September 2004	473,537,787.14	March 2006	415,152,743.68	September 2007	351,813,161.68
October 2004	470,751,594.48	April 2006	411,517,746.98	October 2007	348,421,137.50
November 2004	467,905,873.46	May 2006	407,896,693.52	November 2007	345,042,126.02
December 2004	465,001,612.16	June 2006	404,289,529.86	December 2007	341,676,077.44
January 2005	462,039,822.58	July 2006	400,696,202.82	January 2008	338,322,942.08
February 2005	459,021,540.10	August 2006	397,116,659.42	February 2008	334,982,670.52
March 2005	455,947,822.82	September 2006	393,550,846.86	March 2008	331,655,213.46

MBS Third Specified Balances (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Third Specified Balance</u>
April 2008.....	\$328,340,521.86	November 2011	\$197,218,221.02	May 2015	\$ 88,459,184.06
May 2008	325,038,546.80	December 2011	194,419,363.54	June 2015	86,077,777.92
June 2008	321,749,239.60	January 2012	191,631,247.14	July 2015	83,705,514.18
July 2008	318,472,551.74	February 2012	188,853,830.68	August 2015	81,342,357.80
August 2008	315,208,434.90	March 2012	186,087,073.20	September 2015.....	78,988,273.92
September 2008.....	311,956,840.92	April 2012.....	183,330,933.88	October 2015	76,643,227.78
October 2008	308,717,721.86	May 2012	180,585,372.04	November 2015	74,307,184.78
November 2008	305,491,029.94	June 2012	177,850,347.18	December 2015	71,980,110.44
December 2008	302,276,717.56	July 2012	175,125,818.94	January 2016	69,661,970.40
January 2009	299,074,737.32	August 2012	172,411,747.14	February 2016	67,352,730.46
February 2009	295,885,042.00	September 2012.....	169,708,091.72	March 2016	65,052,356.54
March 2009	292,707,584.52	October 2012	167,014,812.78	April 2016.....	62,760,814.68
April 2009.....	289,542,318.04	November 2012	164,331,870.60	May 2016	60,478,071.04
May 2009	286,389,195.88	December 2012	161,659,225.60	June 2016	58,204,091.94
June 2009	283,248,171.52	January 2013	158,996,838.32	July 2016	55,938,843.82
July 2009	280,119,198.62	February 2013	156,344,669.48	August 2016	53,682,293.24
August 2009	277,002,231.04	March 2013	153,702,679.98	September 2016.....	51,434,406.88
September 2009.....	273,897,222.78	April 2013.....	151,070,830.78	October 2016	49,195,151.58
October 2009	270,804,128.08	May 2013	148,449,083.10	November 2016	46,964,494.26
November 2009	267,722,901.28	June 2013	145,837,398.24	December 2016	44,742,402.02
December 2009	264,653,496.96	July 2013	143,235,737.64	January 2017	42,528,842.02
January 2010	261,595,869.82	August 2013	140,644,062.92	February 2017	40,323,781.64
February 2010	258,549,974.76	September 2013.....	138,062,335.86	March 2017	38,127,188.28
March 2010	255,515,766.86	October 2013	135,490,518.34	April 2017.....	35,939,029.52
April 2010.....	252,493,201.36	November 2013	132,928,572.40	May 2017	33,759,273.08
May 2010	249,482,233.66	December 2013	130,376,460.28	June 2017	31,587,886.78
June 2010	246,482,819.36	January 2014	127,834,144.28	July 2017	29,424,838.56
July 2010	243,494,914.22	February 2014	125,301,586.88	August 2017	27,270,096.48
August 2010	240,518,474.14	March 2014	122,778,750.74	September 2017.....	25,123,628.72
September 2010.....	237,553,455.24	April 2014.....	120,265,598.60	October 2017	22,985,403.62
October 2010	234,599,813.74	May 2014	117,762,093.40	November 2017	20,855,389.60
November 2010	231,657,506.12	June 2014	115,268,198.18	December 2017	18,733,555.22
December 2010	228,726,488.94	July 2014	112,783,876.14	January 2018	16,619,869.14
January 2011	225,806,718.98	August 2014	110,309,090.62	February 2018	14,514,300.16
February 2011	222,898,153.14	September 2014.....	107,843,805.10	March 2018	12,416,817.22
March 2011	220,000,748.56	October 2014	105,387,983.20	April 2018.....	10,327,389.30
April 2011.....	217,114,462.44	November 2014	102,941,588.66	May 2018	8,245,985.60
May 2011	214,239,252.24	December 2014	100,504,585.38	June 2018	6,172,575.38
June 2011	211,375,075.52	January 2015	98,076,937.42	July 2018	4,107,128.02
July 2011	208,521,890.04	February 2015	95,658,608.92	August 2018	2,049,613.02
August 2011	205,679,653.70	March 2015	93,249,564.20	September 2018 and thereafter	0.00
September 2011.....	202,848,324.56	April 2015.....	90,849,767.74		
October 2011	200,027,860.88				

Aggregate Group II Targeted Balances

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
Initial Balance	\$83,385,776.00	February 2004	\$74,554,210.16	June 2004	\$64,019,342.46
November 2003	81,342,113.40	March 2004	72,076,725.26	July 2004	61,130,446.74
December 2003	79,188,182.64	April 2004.....	69,494,083.58	August 2004	58,142,798.54
January 2004	76,925,136.00	May 2004	66,807,768.38	September 2004.....	55,058,190.00

Aggregate Group II (Continued)

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>	<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
October 2004	\$51,878,486.26	July 2007	\$25,580,372.98	March 2010	\$12,463,311.04
November 2004	51,277,927.64	August 2007	24,940,065.68	April 2010	12,228,833.60
December 2004	50,647,148.24	September 2007	24,316,462.98	May 2010	11,977,644.74
January 2005	49,986,986.00	October 2007	23,709,371.58	June 2010	11,710,125.88
February 2005	49,298,415.62	November 2007	23,118,599.86	July 2010	11,426,652.06
March 2005	48,582,446.58	December 2007	22,543,957.94	August 2010	11,127,592.12
April 2005	47,840,121.68	January 2008	21,985,257.54	September 2010	10,813,308.76
May 2005	47,072,515.42	February 2008	21,442,312.06	October 2010	10,484,158.58
June 2005	46,280,732.40	March 2008	20,914,936.58	November 2010	10,140,492.26
July 2005	45,465,905.58	April 2008	20,402,947.74	December 2010	9,782,654.58
August 2005	44,629,194.64	May 2008	19,906,163.82	January 2011	9,410,984.46
September 2005	43,771,784.12	June 2008	19,424,404.74	February 2011	9,025,815.18
October 2005	42,894,881.64	July 2008	18,957,491.94	March 2011	8,627,474.34
November 2005	41,999,716.06	August 2008	18,505,248.50	April 2011	8,216,284.00
December 2005	41,087,535.60	September 2008	18,067,499.00	May 2011	7,792,560.76
January 2006	40,159,605.78	October 2008	17,644,069.60	June 2011	7,356,615.82
February 2006	39,217,207.72	November 2008	17,234,788.02	July 2011	6,908,755.02
March 2006	38,261,635.92	December 2008	16,839,483.44	August 2011	6,449,279.02
April 2006	37,326,328.06	January 2009	16,457,986.64	September 2011	5,978,483.32
May 2006	36,411,059.86	February 2009	16,090,129.80	October 2011	5,496,658.28
June 2006	35,515,608.88	March 2009	15,735,746.64	November 2011	5,004,089.30
July 2006	34,639,754.66	April 2009	15,394,672.38	December 2011	4,501,056.80
August 2006	33,783,278.66	May 2009	15,066,743.64	January 2012	3,987,836.34
September 2006	32,945,964.26	June 2009	14,751,798.52	February 2012	3,464,698.74
October 2006	32,127,596.64	July 2009	14,449,676.56	March 2012	2,931,910.02
November 2006	31,327,962.94	August 2009	14,160,218.76	April 2012	2,389,731.58
December 2006	30,546,852.14	September 2009	13,883,267.44	May 2012	1,838,420.22
January 2007	29,784,055.02	October 2009	13,618,666.40	June 2012	1,278,228.22
February 2007	29,039,364.24	November 2009	13,366,260.84	July 2012	709,403.42
March 2007	28,312,574.20	December 2009	13,125,897.28	August 2012	132,189.26
April 2007	27,603,481.16	January 2010	12,897,423.64	September 2012 and thereafter	0.00
May 2007	26,911,883.14	February 2010	12,680,689.24		
June 2007	26,237,579.90				

No one is authorized to give information or to make representations in connection with the Certificates other than the information and representations contained in this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representation. This Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents do not constitute an offer or solicitation with regard to the Certificates if it is illegal to make such an offer or solicitation to you under state law. By delivering this Prospectus Supplement and the additional Disclosure Documents at any time, no one implies that the information contained herein or therein is correct after the date hereof or thereof.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Certificates or determined if this Prospectus Supplement is truthful and complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

\$500,000,000



**Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Certificates**

Fannie Mae REMIC Trust 2003-113

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

UBS Investment Bank

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September 24, 2003
