

\$1,333,389,276

Government National Mortgage Association

GINNIE MAE®

**Guaranteed REMIC Pass-Through Securities
and MX Securities**

Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust 2020-101

The Securities

The Trust will issue the Classes of Securities listed on the front cover of this offering circular supplement.

The Ginnie Mae Guaranty

Ginnie Mae will guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest on the securities. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

The Trust and its Assets

The Trust will own Ginnie Mae Certificates.

Class of REMIC Securities	Original Principal Balance(2)	Interest Rate	Principal Type(3)	Interest Type(3)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date(4)
Security Group 1						
AG	\$589,481,529	1.5%	PT	FIX	38382F5K6	July 2050
FA	252,634,941	(5)	PT	FLT	38382F5L4	July 2050
SA	252,634,941	(5)	NTL(PT)	INV/IO	38382F5M2	July 2050
Security Group 2						
FJ	150,419,618	(5)	PT	FLT	38382F5N0	July 2050
JA	225,629,429	1.5	PT	FIX	38382F5P5	July 2050
SJ	150,419,618	(5)	NTL(PT)	INV/IO	38382F5Q3	July 2050
Security Group 3						
WA	24,317,968	(5)	PT	WAC/DLY	38382F5R1	July 2035
Security Group 4						
FK(1)	53,028,378	(5)	PT	FLT	38382F5S9	July 2050
KA(1)	37,877,413	0.5	PT	FIX	38382F5T7	July 2050
SK(1)	53,028,378	(5)	NTL(PT)	INV/IO	38382F5U4	July 2050
Residual						
R	0	0.0	NPR	NPR	38382F5V2	July 2050

- (1) These Securities may be exchanged for MX Securities described in Schedule I to this Supplement.
- (2) Subject to increase as described under "Increase in Size" in this Supplement. The amount shown for each Notional Class (indicated by "NTL" under Principal Type) is its original Class Notional Balance and does not represent principal that will be paid.
- (3) As defined under "Class Types" in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular. The Class Notional Balance of each Notional Class will be reduced as shown under "Terms Sheet — Notional Classes" in this Supplement.
- (4) See "Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Final Distribution Date" in this Supplement.
- (5) See "Terms Sheet — Interest Rates" in this Supplement.

The securities may not be suitable investments for you. You should consider carefully the risks of investing in them.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-7 which highlights some of these risks.

The Sponsor and the Co-Sponsor will offer the securities from time to time in negotiated transactions at varying prices. We expect the closing date to be July 30, 2020.

You should read the Base Offering Circular as well as this Supplement.

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

Morgan Stanley

Roberts & Ryan Investments

The date of this Offering Circular Supplement is July 24, 2020.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

You should purchase the securities only if you have read and understood the following documents:

- this Offering Circular Supplement (this “Supplement”) and
- the Base Offering Circular.

The Base Offering Circular is available on Ginnie Mae’s website located at <http://www.ginniemae.gov> (“ginniemae.gov”).

If you do not have access to the internet, call BNY Mellon, which will act as information agent for the Trust, at (800) 234-GNMA, to order copies of the Base Offering Circular.

Please consult the standard abbreviations of Class Types included in the Base Offering Circular as Appendix I and the glossary included in the Base Offering Circular as Appendix II for definitions of capitalized terms.

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TERMS SHEET

This terms sheet contains selected information for quick reference only. You should read this Supplement, particularly “Risk Factors,” and each of the other documents listed under “Available Information.”

Sponsor: Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC

Co-Sponsor: Roberts & Ryan Investments, Inc.

Trustee: U.S. Bank National Association

Tax Administrator: The Trustee

Closing Date: July 30, 2020

Distribution Date: The 20th day of each month or, if the 20th day is not a Business Day, the first Business Day thereafter, commencing in August 2020.

Trust Assets:

<u>Trust Asset Group or Subgroup⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Trust Asset Type</u>	<u>Certificate Rate</u>	<u>Original Term To Maturity (in years)</u>
1	Ginnie Mae II	3.000%	30
2	Ginnie Mae II	3.500%	30
3A	Ginnie Mae I	3.506% ⁽²⁾	15
3B	Ginnie Mae II	3.499% ⁽³⁾	15
4	Ginnie Mae II	4.000%	30

⁽¹⁾ The Group 3 Trust Assets consist of the enumerated subgroups (each, a “Subgroup”).

⁽²⁾ The Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates that constitute the Subgroup 3A Trust Assets have Certificate Rates ranging from 3.000% to 4.500%. The Weighted Average Certificate Rate shown for the Subgroup 3A Trust Assets represents the weighted average of the Certificate Rates of those Trust Assets, weighted on the basis of the respective principal balances of such Trust MBS as of the Closing Date.

⁽³⁾ The Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificates that constitute the Subgroup 3B Trust Assets have Certificate Rates ranging from 3.000% to 4.500%. The Weighted Average Certificate Rate shown for the Subgroup 3B Trust Assets represents the weighted average of the Certificate Rates of those Trust Assets, weighted on the basis of the respective principal balances of such Trust MBS as of the Closing Date.

Security Groups: This series of Securities consists of multiple Security Groups (each, a “Group”), as shown on the front cover of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. Payments on each Group will be based solely on payments on the Trust Asset Group with the same numerical designation.

Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets⁽¹⁾:

<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (in months)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Loan Age (in months)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Mortgage Rate⁽²⁾</u>
Group 1 Trust Assets			
\$842,116,470	357	1	3.460%
Group 2 Trust Assets			
\$376,049,047	355	2	3.890%
Subgroup 3A Trust Assets			
\$2,070,807	62	112	4.006%
Subgroup 3B Trust Assets			
\$22,247,161	158	19	3.918%
Group 4 Trust Assets			
\$90,905,791	357	2	4.410%

⁽¹⁾ As of July 1, 2020.

⁽²⁾ The Mortgage Loans underlying the Group 1, 2 and 4 and Subgroup 3B Trust Assets may bear interest at rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.50% per annum above the related Certificate Rate.

The actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and Mortgage Rates of many of the Mortgage Loans will differ from the weighted averages shown above, perhaps significantly. See *“The Trust Assets — The Mortgage Loans” in this Supplement.*

Issuance of Securities: The Securities, other than the Residual Securities, will initially be issued in book-entry form through the book-entry system of the U.S. Federal Reserve Banks (the “Fedwire Book-Entry System”). The Residual Securities will be issued in fully registered, certificated form. See *“Description of the Securities — Form of Securities” in this Supplement.*

Modification and Exchange: If you own exchangeable Securities you will be able, upon notice and payment of an exchange fee, to exchange them for a proportionate interest in the related Securities shown on Schedule I to this Supplement. See *“Description of the Securities — Modification and Exchange” in this Supplement.*

Increased Minimum Denomination Classes: Each Class that constitutes an Interest Only Class. See *“Description of the Securities — Form of Securities” in this Supplement.*

Interest Rates: The Interest Rates for the Fixed Rate Classes are shown on the front cover of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement.

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest at per annum rates based on one-month LIBOR (hereinafter referred to as “LIBOR”) as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Interest Rate Formula(1)</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate(2)</u>	<u>Minimum Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Rate</u>	<u>Delay (in days)</u>	<u>LIBOR for Minimum Interest Rate</u>
Security Group 1						
FA	LIBOR + 0.30%	0.47663%	0.3%	6.5%	0	0.0%
SA	6.20% – LIBOR	6.02337%	0.0%	6.2%	0	6.2%
Security Group 2						
FJ	LIBOR + 0.30%	0.47663%	0.3%	6.5%	0	0.0%
SJ	6.20% – LIBOR	6.02337%	0.0%	6.2%	0	6.2%
Security Group 4						
FK	LIBOR + 0.30%	0.47663%	0.3%	6.5%	0	0.0%
SK	6.20% – LIBOR	6.02337%	0.0%	6.2%	0	6.2%

- (1) LIBOR will be established as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Distributions — Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes” in this Supplement.
- (2) The initial Interest Rate will be in effect during the first Accrual Period; the Interest Rate will adjust monthly thereafter.

Class WA is a Weighted Average Coupon Class that will accrue interest during each Accrual Period at a per annum Interest Rate equal to the Weighted Average Certificate Rate (“WACR”) of the Group 3 Trust Assets for that Accrual Period. The approximate initial Interest Rate for Class WA, which will be in effect for the first Accrual Period, is 3.49959%.

Allocation of Principal: On each Distribution Date for a Security Group, the following distributions will be made to the related Securities:

SECURITY GROUP 1

The Group 1 Principal Distribution Amount will be allocated, concurrently, to AG and FA, pro rata, until retired

SECURITY GROUP 2

The Group 2 Principal Distribution Amount will be allocated, concurrently, to FJ and JA, pro rata, until retired

SECURITY GROUP 3

The Group 3 Principal Distribution Amount will be allocated to WA, until retired

SECURITY GROUP 4

The Group 4 Principal Distribution Amount will be allocated, concurrently, to FK and KA, pro rata, until retired

Notional Classes: The Notional Classes will not receive distributions of principal but have Class Notional Balances for convenience in describing their entitlements to interest. The Class Notional

Balance of each Notional Class represents the percentage indicated below of, and reduces to that extent with, the Class Principal Balance indicated:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Original Class Notional Balance</u>	<u>Represents</u>
Security Group 1		
SA	\$252,634,941	100% of FA (PT Class)
Security Group 2		
SJ	\$150,419,618	100% of FJ (PT Class)
Security Group 4		
SK	\$ 53,028,378	100% of FK (PT Class)

Tax Status: Single REMIC Series. See “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in this Supplement and in the Base Offering Circular.

Regular and Residual Classes: Class R is a Residual Class and represents the Residual Interest of the Trust REMIC. All other Classes of REMIC Securities are Regular Classes.

RISK FACTORS

You should purchase securities only if you understand and are able to bear the associated risks. The risks applicable to your investment depend on the principal and interest type of your securities. This section highlights certain of these risks.

The rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans will affect the rate of principal payments on your securities. The rate at which you will receive principal payments will depend largely on the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, on the mortgage loans underlying the related trust assets. Any historical data regarding mortgage loan prepayment rates may not be indicative of the rate of future prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans, and no assurances can be given about the rates at which the underlying mortgage loans will prepay. We expect the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans to vary. Borrowers generally may prepay their mortgage loans at any time without penalty.

The terms of the mortgage loans may be modified to permit, among other things, a partial release of security, which releases a portion of the mortgaged property from the lien securing the related mortgage loan. Partial releases of security may reduce the value of the remaining security and also allow the related borrower to sell the released property and generate proceeds that may be used to prepay the related mortgage loan in whole or in part.

In addition to voluntary prepayments, mortgage loans can be prepaid as a result of governmental mortgage insurance claim payments, loss mitigation arrangements, repurchases or liquidations of defaulted mortgage loans. Although under certain circumstances Ginnie Mae issuers have the option to repurchase defaulted mortgage loans from the related pool underlying a Ginnie Mae MBS certificate, they are not obligated to do so. Defaulted mortgage loans that remain in pools backing Ginnie Mae MBS certificates may be subject to governmental mortgage insurance claim payments, loss mitigation arrangements or foreclosure, which could have the same effect as voluntary prepayments on the cash flow available to pay the securities.

A catastrophic weather event, pandemic or other natural disaster may affect the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, on the underlying mortgage loans. Any such event may damage the related mortgaged properties that secure the mortgage loans or may lead to a general economic downturn in the affected regions, including job losses and declines in real estate values. A general economic downturn may increase the rate of defaults on the mortgage loans in such areas resulting in prepayments on the related securities due to governmental mortgage insurance claim payments, loss mitigation arrangements, repurchases or liquidations of defaulted mortgage loans. Insurance payments on damaged or destroyed homes may also lead to prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans. Further, in connection with presidentially declared major disasters, Ginnie Mae may authorize optional special assistance to issuers, including expanded buyout authority which allows issuers, upon receiving written approval from Ginnie Mae, to repurchase eligible loans from the related pool underlying a Ginnie Mae MBS certificate, even if such loans are not delinquent or do not otherwise meet the standard conditions for removal or repurchase.

No assurances can be given as to the timing or frequency of any governmental mortgage insurance claim payments, issuer repurchases, loss mitigation arrangements or foreclosure proceedings with respect to defaulted mortgage loans and the resulting effect on the timing or rate of principal payments on your securities.

Rates of principal payments can reduce your yield. The yield on your securities probably will be lower than you expect if:

- you bought your securities at a premium (interest only securities, for example) and principal payments are faster than you expected, or

- you bought your securities at a discount and principal payments are slower than you expected.

In addition, if your securities are interest only securities or securities purchased at a significant premium, you could lose money on your investment if prepayments occur at a rapid rate.

Under certain circumstances, a Ginnie Mae issuer has the right to repurchase a defaulted mortgage loan from the related pool of mortgage loans underlying a particular Ginnie Mae MBS certificate, the effect of which would be comparable to a prepayment of such mortgage loan. At its option and without Ginnie Mae's prior consent, a Ginnie Mae issuer may repurchase any mortgage loan at an amount equal to par less any amounts previously advanced by such issuer in connection with its responsibilities as servicer of such mortgage loan to the extent that (i) in the case of a mortgage loan included in a pool of mortgage loans underlying a Ginnie Mae MBS certificate issued on or before December 1, 2002, such mortgage loan has been delinquent for four consecutive months, and at least one delinquent payment remains uncured or (ii) in the case of a mortgage loan included in a pool of mortgage loans underlying a Ginnie Mae MBS certificate issued on or after January 1, 2003, no payment has been made on such mortgage loan for three consecutive months. Any such repurchase will result in prepayment of the principal balance or reduction in the notional balance of the securities ultimately backed by such mortgage loan. No assurances can be given as to the timing or frequency of any such repurchases.

The levels of LIBOR will affect the yields on floating rate and inverse floating rate securities. If LIBOR performs differently from what you expect, the yield on the floating rate and inverse floating rate securities may be lower than you expect. Lower levels of LIBOR will generally reduce the yield on floating rate securities; higher levels of LIBOR will generally reduce the yield on inverse floating rate securities. You should bear in mind that the timing of changes in the level of LIBOR may affect your

yield: generally, the earlier a change, the greater the effect on your yield. It is doubtful that LIBOR will remain constant.

An investment in the securities is subject to significant reinvestment risk. The rate of principal payments on your securities is uncertain. You may be unable to reinvest the payments on your securities at the same returns provided by the securities. Lower prevailing interest rates may result in an unexpected return of principal. In that interest rate climate, higher yielding reinvestment opportunities may be limited. Conversely, higher prevailing interest rates may result in slower returns of principal, and you may not be able to take advantage of higher yielding investment opportunities. The final payment on your security may occur much earlier than the final distribution date.

Up to 10% of the mortgage loans underlying the trust assets may be higher balance mortgage loans. Subject to special pooling parameters set forth in the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide, qualifying federally-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans that exceed certain balance thresholds established by Ginnie Mae ("higher balance mortgage loans") may be included in Ginnie Mae guaranteed pools. There are no historical performance data regarding the prepayment rates for higher balance mortgage loans. If the higher balance mortgage loans prepay faster or slower than expected, the weighted average lives and yields of the related securities are likely to be affected, perhaps significantly. Furthermore, higher balance mortgage loans tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas, which may experience relatively higher rates of defaults in the event of adverse economic conditions. No assurances can be given about the prepayment experience or performance of the higher balance mortgage loans.

Changes to, the elimination of, and uncertainty with respect to, LIBOR could adversely affect your investment in LIBOR Classes. On July 27, 2017, the U.K.-based Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") announced its intention to cease sustaining LIBOR after 2021. The FCA indicated that it does

not intend to sustain LIBOR through using its influence or legal powers beyond that date. It is possible that the ICE Benchmark Administration (“ICE”) and the reference banks could continue to produce LIBOR on the current basis after 2021, if they are willing and able to do so, but it cannot be predicted or assured whether LIBOR will survive in its current form, a modified form, or at all. If LIBOR changes in a manner that causes regulators or market participants to question LIBOR’s continued viability as a benchmark, or if LIBOR becomes unavailable, investors in financial instruments linked to LIBOR will likely experience disparate outcomes based on relevant contractual terms, market or product type, jurisdiction, and a host of other factors. There can be no assurance that legislative or regulatory actions will provide for an effective LIBOR substitute or replacement or that broadly accepted industry practices regarding LIBOR cessation will develop. It is uncertain what effect such disparate outcomes or divergent industry practices will have on the performance or value of securities with an interest rate based on LIBOR (“LIBOR Classes”).

In the event of a benchmark transition event with respect to LIBOR, Ginnie Mae will select an alternative index for LIBOR Classes in accordance with the ARRC Endorsed Terms, as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR” in the base offering circular. The ARRC Endorsed Terms, however, generally rely on actions to be taken by regulators or the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“ARRC”) convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and there can be no assurance whether or when those actions will be taken. Further, there can be no assurance that those actions or related events will be sufficient to trigger a change from LIBOR to an alternative index in all circumstances where LIBOR is no longer representative of market interest rates, or that benchmark transition events for the LIBOR Classes will align with similar events in the market generally or in other parts of the financial markets, such as the derivatives market.

The ARRC Endorsed Terms provide for various alternative benchmarks based on availability: the

first two alternatives involve the secured overnight financing rate (“SOFR”) published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the last two alternatives are not currently specified. SOFR is a secured, risk-free rate that is calculated based on different criteria than LIBOR, which is an unsecured rate reflecting counterparty risk. Accordingly, SOFR and LIBOR may diverge, particularly in times of macroeconomic stress. Since the initial publication of SOFR in April 2018, daily changes in SOFR have at times been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates. Over the lives of the LIBOR Classes, SOFR may diverge from historical or indicative data. Term SOFR, which is the first alternative benchmark, is expected to be a prospective term rate based on SOFR. Term SOFR is currently in development and no assurance can be provided that its development will be completed. If term SOFR is unavailable as of the benchmark replacement date, as defined in the base offering circular under “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR”, the next alternative benchmark is compounded SOFR. Compounded SOFR is a compounded average for which there are multiple methodologies, which may also diverge from LIBOR. If a benchmark replacement other than term SOFR is chosen because term SOFR is not initially available, term SOFR will become the benchmark replacement if it later becomes available, which could lead to further volatility in the interest rates on the LIBOR Classes. Moreover, a benchmark replacement adjustment will be applied to compensate for the foregoing effects of any benchmark replacement. However, no assurance can be provided that any benchmark replacement adjustment will be sufficient to produce the economic equivalent of the then-current benchmark, either at the benchmark replacement date or over the lives of the LIBOR Classes. Additionally, Ginnie Mae cannot anticipate how long it will take to develop the systems and processes necessary to adopt a specific benchmark replacement, which may delay and contribute to uncertainty and volatility surrounding any benchmark transition for LIBOR Classes.

Ginnie Mae will have sole discretion with respect to certain elements of the benchmark

replacement process, including determining whether a benchmark transition event and its related benchmark replacement date have occurred, determining which benchmark replacement is available, determining the earliest practicable index determination date for using the benchmark replacement, selecting a benchmark replacement in the event term SOFR or compounded SOFR is unavailable, determining benchmark replacement adjustments (if not otherwise determined by applicable governing bodies or authorities) and making benchmark replacement conforming changes (including potential changes affecting the business day convention and index determination date). If Ginnie Mae, in its sole discretion, determines that an alternative index is not administratively feasible, including as a result of technical, administrative or operational issues, then such alternative index will be deemed not determinable as of such date. Ginnie Mae may determine an alternative not to be administratively feasible even if such alternative index has been adopted by other market participants in similar products. Furthermore, if Ginnie Mae does not select an alternative index on any date as a result of its determination that an alternative higher on the list of ARRC Endorsed Terms is not administratively feasible as of such date and such higher alternative subsequently becomes administratively feasible (as determined by Ginnie Mae in its sole discretion), then Ginnie Mae may elect to replace the previously selected alternative with such higher alternative. Any of the foregoing determinations will be at the sole discretion of Ginnie Mae and may adversely affect the return on LIBOR Classes, the trading market for such classes and the value of such classes. None of the foregoing determinations, or the application thereof to payment calculations on the LIBOR Classes, will be subject to the approval of security holders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Ginnie Mae will select only an alternative index as to which it and the trustee will receive an opinion of counsel that the selection of such alternative index will not cause any related Trust REMIC to lose its classification as a REMIC for United States federal income tax purposes.

The securities may not be a suitable investment for you. The securities, in particular, the interest only and residual classes, are not suitable investments for all investors.

In addition, although the sponsor intends to make a market for the purchase and sale of the securities after their initial issuance, it has no obligation to do so. There is no assurance that a secondary market will develop, that any secondary market will continue, or that the price at which you can sell an investment in any class will enable you to realize a desired yield on that investment.

You will bear the market risks of your investment. The market values of the classes are likely to fluctuate. These fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to you.

The secondary markets for mortgage-related securities have experienced periods of illiquidity and can be expected to do so in the future. Illiquidity can have a severely adverse effect on the prices of classes that are especially sensitive to prepayment or interest rate risk or that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors.

The residual securities may experience significant adverse tax timing consequences. Accordingly, you are urged to consult tax advisors and to consider the after-tax effect of ownership of a residual security and the suitability of the residual securities to your investment objectives. See *“Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences”* in this supplement and in the base offering circular.

You are encouraged to consult advisors regarding the financial, legal, tax and other aspects of an investment in the securities. You should not purchase the securities of any class unless you understand and are able to bear the prepayment, yield, liquidity and market risks associated with that class.

The actual characteristics of the underlying mortgage loans will affect the weighted average lives and yields of your securities.

The yield and decrement tables in this supplement are based on assumed characteristics which are likely to be different from the actual

characteristics. As a result, the yields on your securities could be lower than you expected, even if the mortgage loans prepay at the constant prepayment rates set forth in the applicable table.

It is highly unlikely that the underlying mortgage loans will prepay at any of the prepayment rates assumed in this supplement, or at any constant prepayment rate.

THE TRUST ASSETS

General

The Sponsor intends to acquire the Trust Assets in privately negotiated transactions prior to the Closing Date and to sell them to the Trust according to the terms of a Trust Agreement between the Sponsor and the Trustee. The Sponsor will make certain representations and warranties with respect to the Trust Assets. All Trust Assets will evidence, directly or indirectly, Ginnie Mae Certificates.

The Trust MBS

The Subgroup 3A Trust Assets are either:

1. Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, or
2. Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificates backed by Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificates and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae.

Each Mortgage Loan underlying a Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificate bears interest at a Mortgage Rate 0.50% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate. The difference between the Mortgage Rate and the Certificate Rate is used to pay the related servicers of the Mortgage Loans a monthly servicing fee and Ginnie Mae a fee for its guaranty of the Ginnie Mae I MBS Certificate of 0.44% per annum and 0.06% per annum, respectively, of the outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loan.

The Group 1, 2 and 4 and Subgroup 3B Trust Assets are either:

1. Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificates guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, or
2. Ginnie Mae Platinum Certificates backed by Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificates and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae.

Each Mortgage Loan underlying a Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificate issued prior to July 1, 2003 bears interest at a Mortgage Rate 0.50% to 1.50% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate. Each Mortgage Loan underlying a Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificate issued on or after July 1, 2003 bears interest at a Mortgage Rate 0.25% to 0.75% per annum greater than the related Certificate Rate. Ginnie Mae receives a fee (the “Ginnie Mae Certificate Guaranty Fee”) for its guaranty of each Ginnie Mae II MBS Certificate of 0.06% per annum of the outstanding principal balance of each related Mortgage Loan. The difference between (a) the Mortgage Rate and (b) the sum of the Certificate Rate and the rate of the Ginnie Mae Certificate Guaranty Fee is used to pay the related servicers of the Mortgage Loans a monthly servicing fee.

The Mortgage Loans

The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets are expected to have, on a weighted average basis, the characteristics set forth in the Terms Sheet under “Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets” and the general characteristics described in the Base Offering Circular. The Mortgage Loans will consist of first lien, single-family, fixed rate, residential mortgage loans that are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Rural Development (formerly the Rural Housing Service) or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). See *“The Ginnie Mae Certificates — General” in the Base Offering Circular.*

Specific information regarding the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS is not available. For purposes of this Supplement, certain assumptions have been made regarding the remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and Mortgage Rates of the Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust MBS. However, the actual remaining terms to maturity, loan ages and Mortgage Rates of many of the Mortgage Loans will differ from the characteristics assumed, perhaps significantly. This will be the case even if the weighted average characteristics of the Mortgage Loans are the same as the assumed characteristics. Small differences in the characteristics of the Mortgage Loans can have a significant effect on the Weighted Average Lives and yields of the Securities. See *“Risk Factors” and “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in this Supplement.*

The Trustee Fee

The Sponsor will contribute certain Ginnie Mae Certificates in respect of the Trustee Fee. On each Distribution Date, the Trustee will retain all principal and interest distributions received on such Ginnie Mae Certificates in payment of the Trustee Fee.

GINNIE MAE GUARANTY

The Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States of America within HUD, guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on the Securities. The General Counsel of HUD has provided an opinion to the effect that Ginnie Mae has the authority to guarantee multiclass securities and that Ginnie Mae guaranties will constitute general obligations of the United States, for which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged. See *“Ginnie Mae Guaranty” in the Base Offering Circular.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES

General

The description of the Securities contained in this Supplement is not complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the Trust Agreement. See *“Description of the Securities” in the Base Offering Circular.*

Form of Securities

Each Class of Securities other than the Residual Securities initially will be issued and maintained, and may be transferred only on the Fedwire Book-Entry System. Beneficial Owners of Book-Entry Securities will ordinarily hold these Securities through one or more financial intermediaries, such as banks, brokerage firms and securities clearing organizations that are eligible to maintain book-entry accounts on the Fedwire Book-Entry System. By request accompanied by the payment of a transfer fee of \$25,000 per Certificated Security to be issued, a Beneficial Owner may receive a Regular Security in certificated form.

The Residual Securities will not be issued in book-entry form but will be issued in fully registered, certificated form and may be transferred or exchanged, subject to the transfer restrictions applicable to Residual Securities set forth in the Trust Agreement, at the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee. See *“Description of the Securities — Forms of Securities; Book-Entry Procedures” in the Base Offering Circular.*

Each Regular and MX Class (other than the Increased Minimum Denomination Classes) will be issued in minimum dollar denominations of initial principal balance of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1 in excess of \$1,000. The Increased Minimum Denomination Classes will be issued in minimum denominations that equal \$100,000 in initial notional balance.

Distributions

Distributions on the Securities will be made on each Distribution Date as specified under “Terms Sheet — Distribution Date” in this Supplement. On each Distribution Date for a Security, or in the case of the Certificated Securities, on the first Business Day after the related Distribution Date, the Distribution Amount will be distributed to the Holders of record as of the related Record Date. Beneficial Owners of Book-Entry Securities will receive distributions through credits to accounts maintained for their benefit on the books and records of the appropriate financial intermediaries. Holders of Certificated Securities will receive distributions by check or, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Base Offering Circular, by wire transfer. See “Description of the Securities — Distributions” and “— Method of Distributions” in the Base Offering Circular.

Interest Distributions

The Interest Distribution Amount will be distributed on each Distribution Date to the Holders of all Classes of Securities entitled to distributions of interest.

- Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
- Interest distributable on any Class for any Distribution Date will consist of 30 days’ interest on its Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) as of the related Record Date.
- Investors can calculate the amount of interest to be distributed on each Class of Securities for any Distribution Date by using the Class Factors published in the preceding month. See “— Class Factors” below.

Categories of Classes

For purposes of interest distributions, the Classes will be categorized as shown under “Interest Type” on the front cover of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. The abbreviations used in this Supplement to describe the interest entitlements of the Classes are explained under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.

Accrual Periods

The Accrual Period for each Regular and MX Class is set forth in the table below:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Accrual Period</u>
Fixed Rate and Delay Classes	The calendar month preceding the related Distribution Date
Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes	From the 20th day of the month preceding the month of the related Distribution Date through the 19th day of the month of that Distribution Date

Fixed Rate Classes

Each Fixed Rate Class will bear interest at the per annum Interest Rate shown on the front cover of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement.

Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

The Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will bear interest as shown under “Terms Sheet — Interest Rates” in this Supplement. The Interest Rates for the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes will be based on LIBOR. The Trustee or its agent will determine LIBOR on the basis of the ICE LIBOR method, as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR” in the Base Offering Circular.

We can provide no assurance that LIBOR for a Distribution Date accurately represents the offered rate at which one-month U.S. dollar deposits are being quoted to prime banks in the London interbank market, nor that the procedures for calculating LIBOR on the basis of the ICE LIBOR method for one-month U.S. dollar deposits will not change. Any change in LIBOR values resulting from any change in reporting or in the determination of LIBOR may cause LIBOR to fluctuate disproportionately to changes in other market lending rates. If LIBOR becomes unavailable, a replacement rate will be selected, as described under “Description of the Securities — Interest Rate Indices — Determination of LIBOR” in the Base Offering Circular.

Weighted Average Coupon Class

The Weighted Average Coupon Class will bear interest as shown under “Terms Sheet — Interest Rates” in this Supplement.

The Trustee’s determination of LIBOR and its calculation of the Interest Rates will be final except in the case of clear error. Investors can obtain LIBOR levels and Interest Rates for the current and preceding Accrual Periods on ginniemae.gov or by calling the Information Agent at (800) 234-GNMA.

Principal Distributions

The Principal Distribution Amount for each Group will be distributed to the Holders entitled thereto as described under “Terms Sheet — Allocation of Principal” in this Supplement. Investors can calculate the amount of principal to be distributed with respect to any Distribution Date by using the Class Factors published in the preceding and current months. See “— Class Factors” below.

Categories of Classes

For purposes of principal distributions, the Classes will be categorized as shown under “Principal Type” on the front cover of this Supplement and on Schedule I to this Supplement. The abbreviations used in this Supplement to describe the principal entitlements of the Classes are explained under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.

Notional Classes

The Notional Classes will not receive principal distributions. For convenience in describing interest distributions, the Notional Classes will have the original Class Notional Balances shown on the front cover of this Supplement. The Class Notional Balances will be reduced as shown under “Terms Sheet — Notional Classes” in this Supplement.

Residual Securities

The Class R Securities will represent the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Trust REMIC, as described in “Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular. The Class R Securities have no Class Principal Balance and do not accrue interest. The Class R Securities will be entitled to receive the proceeds of the disposition of any assets remaining in the Trust REMIC after the Class Principal Balance or Class Notional Balance of each Class of Regular Securities has been reduced to zero. However, any remaining proceeds are not likely to be significant. The Residual Securities may not be transferred to a Plan Investor, a Non-U.S. Person or a Disqualified Organization.

Class Factors

The Trustee will calculate and make available for each Class of Securities, no later than the day preceding the Distribution Date, the factor (carried out to eight decimal places) that when multiplied by the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of that Class, determines the

Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) after giving effect to the distribution of principal to be made on the Securities or any reduction of Class Notional Balance on that Distribution Date (each, a “Class Factor”).

- The Class Factor for any Class of Securities for each month following the issuance of the Securities will reflect its remaining Class Principal Balance (or Class Notional Balance) after giving effect to any principal distribution to be made or any reduction of Class Notional Balance on the Distribution Date occurring in that month.
- The Class Factor for each Class for the month of issuance is 1.00000000.
- The Class Factors for the MX Classes and the Classes of REMIC Securities that are exchangeable for the MX Classes will be calculated assuming that the maximum possible amount of each Class is outstanding at all times, regardless of any exchanges that may occur.
- Based on the Class Factors published in the preceding and current months (and Interest Rates), investors in any Class can calculate the amount of principal and interest to be distributed to that Class on the Distribution Date in the current month.
- Investors may obtain current Class Factors on ginniemae.gov.

See “Description of the Securities — Distributions” in the Base Offering Circular.

Termination

The Trustee, at its option, may purchase or cause the sale of the Trust Assets and thereby terminate the Trust on any Distribution Date on which the aggregate of the Class Principal Balances of the Securities is less than 1% of the aggregate Original Class Principal Balances of the Securities. On any Distribution Date upon the Trustee’s determination that the REMIC status of the Trust REMIC has been lost or that a substantial risk exists that this status will be lost for the then current taxable year, the Trustee will terminate the Trust and retire the Securities.

Upon any termination of the Trust, the Holder of any outstanding Security (other than a Residual or Notional Class Security) will be entitled to receive that Holder’s allocable share of the Class Principal Balance of that Class plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the applicable Interest Rate, and any Holder of any outstanding Notional Class Security will be entitled to receive that Holder’s allocable share of any accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the applicable Interest Rate. The Residual Holders will be entitled to their pro rata share of any assets remaining in the Trust REMIC after payment in full of the amounts described in the foregoing sentence. However, any remaining assets are not likely to be significant.

Modification and Exchange

All or a portion of the Classes of REMIC Securities specified on the front cover may be exchanged for a proportionate interest in the related MX Class shown on Schedule I to this Supplement. Similarly, all or a portion of the related MX Class may be exchanged for proportionate interests in the related Classes of REMIC Securities. This process may occur repeatedly.

Each exchange may be effected only in proportions that result in the principal and interest entitlements of the Securities received being equal to the entitlements of the Securities surrendered.

A Beneficial Owner proposing to effect an exchange must notify the Trustee through the Beneficial Owner’s Book-Entry Depository participant. This notice must be received by the Trustee not later than two Business Days before the proposed exchange date. The exchange date can be any Business Day

other than the last Business Day of the month. The notice must contain the outstanding principal and notional balances of the Securities to be included in the exchange and the proposed exchange date. The notice is required to be delivered to the Trustee by email to USBGNMATEam@USBank.com or in writing at its Corporate Trust Office at U.S. Bank National Association, One Federal Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110, Attention: Ginnie Mae REMIC Program Agency Group 2020-101. The Trustee may be contacted by telephone at (617) 603-6451 and by fax at (617) 603-6644.

A fee will be payable to the Trustee in connection with each exchange equal to $\frac{1}{32}$ of 1% of the outstanding principal balance of the Securities surrendered for exchange (but not less than \$2,000 or more than \$25,000). The fee must be paid concurrently with the exchange.

The first distribution on a REMIC Security or an MX Security received in an exchange will be made on the Distribution Date in the month following the month of the exchange. The distribution will be made to the Holder of record as of the Record Date in the month of exchange.

See "Description of the Securities — Modification and Exchange" in the Base Offering Circular.

YIELD, MATURITY AND PREPAYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

General

The prepayment experience of the Mortgage Loans will affect the Weighted Average Lives of and the yields realized by investors in the related Securities.

- The Mortgage Loans do not contain "due-on-sale" provisions, and any Mortgage Loan may be prepaid in full or in part at any time without penalty.
- The rate of payments (including prepayments and payments in respect of liquidations) on the Mortgage Loans is dependent on a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including prevailing market interest rates and general economic factors.

The rate of prepayments with respect to single-family mortgage loans has fluctuated significantly in recent years. Although there is no assurance that prepayment patterns for the Mortgage Loans will conform to patterns for more traditional types of conventional fixed rate mortgage loans, generally:

- if mortgage interest rates fall materially below the Mortgage Rates on any of the Mortgage Loans (giving consideration to the cost of refinancing), the rate of prepayment of those Mortgage Loans would be expected to increase; and
- if mortgage interest rates rise materially above the Mortgage Rates on any of the Mortgage Loans, the rate of prepayment of those Mortgage Loans would be expected to decrease.

In addition, following any Mortgage Loan default and the subsequent liquidation of the underlying Mortgaged Property, the principal balance of the Mortgage Loan will be distributed through a combination of liquidation proceeds, advances from the related Ginnie Mae Issuer and, to the extent necessary, proceeds of Ginnie Mae's guaranty of the Ginnie Mae Certificates. As a result, defaults experienced on the Mortgage Loans will accelerate the distribution of principal of the Securities.

The terms of the Mortgage Loans may be modified to permit, among other things, a partial release of security, which releases a portion of the mortgaged property from the lien securing the related Mortgage Loan. Partial releases of security may allow the related borrower to sell the released property and generate proceeds that may be used to prepay the related Mortgage Loan in whole or in part.

Under certain circumstances, the Trustee has the option to purchase the Trust Assets, thereby effecting early retirement of the Securities. See *“Description of the Securities — Termination”* in this Supplement.

Assumability

Each Mortgage Loan may be assumed, subject to HUD review and approval, upon the sale of the related Mortgaged Property. See *“Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Assumability of Government Loans”* in the Base Offering Circular.

Final Distribution Date

The Final Distribution Date for each Class, which is set forth on the front cover of this Supplement or on Schedule I to this Supplement, is the latest date on which the related Class Principal Balance or Class Notional Balance will be reduced to zero.

- The actual retirement of any Class may occur earlier than its Final Distribution Date.
- According to the terms of the Ginnie Mae Guaranty, Ginnie Mae will guarantee payment in full of the Class Principal Balance of each Class of Securities no later than its Final Distribution Date.

Modeling Assumptions

Unless otherwise indicated, the tables that follow have been prepared on the basis of the following assumptions (the “Modeling Assumptions”), among others:

1. The Mortgage Loans underlying the Trust Assets have the assumed characteristics shown under “Assumed Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans Underlying the Trust Assets” in the Terms Sheet, except in the case of information set forth under the 0% PSA Prepayment Assumption Rate, for which each Mortgage Loan underlying a Group 1, 2 or 4 Trust Asset is assumed to have an original and a remaining term to maturity of 360 months and a Mortgage Rate of 1.50% per annum higher than the related Certificate Rate.

2. The Mortgage Loans prepay at the constant percentages of PSA or CPR (described below), as applicable, shown in the related table.

3. Distributions on the Securities are always received on the 20th day of the month, whether or not a Business Day, commencing in August 2020.

4. A termination of the Trust does not occur.

5. The Closing Date for the Securities is July 30, 2020.

6. No expenses or fees are paid by the Trust other than the Trustee Fee, which is paid as described under “The Trust Assets — The Trustee Fee” in this Supplement.

7. Each Class is held from the Closing Date and is not exchanged in whole or in part.

When reading the tables and the related text, investors should bear in mind that the Modeling Assumptions, like any other stated assumptions, are unlikely to be entirely consistent with actual experience.

- For example, most of the Mortgage Loans will not have the characteristics assumed, many Distribution Dates will occur on a Business Day after the 20th day of the month, and the Trustee may cause a termination of the Trust as described under “Description of the Securities — Termination” in this Supplement.
- In addition, distributions on the Securities are based on Certificate Factors and Calculated Certificate Factors, as applicable, which may not reflect actual receipts on the Trust Assets.

See *“Description of the Securities — Distributions”* in the Base Offering Circular.

Decrement Tables

Prepayments of mortgage loans are commonly measured by a prepayment standard or model. The models used in this Supplement, Prepayment Speed Assumption (“PSA”) and Constant Prepayment Rate (“CPR”), are the standard prepayment assumption models of The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association. PSA represents an assumed rate of prepayment each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of the Mortgage Loans to which the model is applied. CPR represents a constant rate of prepayment on the Mortgage Loans each month relative to the then outstanding aggregate principal balance of the Mortgage Loans for the life of those Mortgage Loans. *See “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Standard Prepayment Assumption Models” in the Base Offering Circular.*

The decrement tables set forth below are based on the assumption that the Mortgage Loans prepay at the indicated percentages of PSA (the “PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates”) or CPR (the “CPR Prepayment Assumption Rate”), as applicable. As used in the tables, each of the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates or CPR Prepayment Assumption Rates reflects a percentage of the 100% PSA or CPR assumed prepayment rate. **The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any of the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates or CPR Prepayment Assumption Rates, and the timing of changes in the rate of prepayments actually experienced on the Mortgage Loans will not follow the pattern described for the PSA or CPR assumption.**

The decrement tables set forth below illustrate the percentage of the Original Class Principal Balance (or, in the case of a Notional Class, the original Class Notional Balance) that would remain outstanding following the distribution made each specified month for each Regular or MX Class, based on the assumption that the related Mortgage Loans prepay at the PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates or CPR Prepayment Assumption Rates, as applicable. The percentages set forth in the following decrement tables have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage (including rounding down to zero).

The decrement tables also indicate the Weighted Average Life of each Class under each PSA Prepayment Assumption Rate or CPR Prepayment Assumption Rate, as applicable. The Weighted Average Life of each Class is calculated by:

- (a) multiplying the net reduction, if any, of the Class Principal Balance (or the net reduction of the Class Notional Balance, in the case of a Notional Class) from one Distribution Date to the next Distribution Date by the number of years from the date of issuance thereof to the related Distribution Date,
- (b) summing the results, and
- (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate amount of the assumed net reductions in principal balance or notional balance, as applicable, referred to in clause (a).

The information shown for each Notional Class is for illustrative purposes only, as a Notional Class is not entitled to distributions of principal and has no Weighted Average Life. The Weighted Average Life shown for each Notional Class has been calculated on the assumption that a reduction in the Class Notional Balance thereof is a distribution of principal.

The Weighted Average Lives are likely to vary, perhaps significantly, from those set forth in the tables below due to the differences between the actual characteristics of the Mortgage Loans underlying the related Trust Assets and the Modeling Assumptions.

Percentages of Original Class Principal (or Class Notional) Balances and Weighted Average Lives

Security Group 1 PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates					
Classes AG, FA and SA					
Distribution Date	0%	300%	625%	950%	1,300%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
July 2021	98	94	89	84	78
July 2022	97	81	66	51	37
July 2023	95	65	41	22	9
July 2024	93	52	25	9	2
July 2025	91	42	15	4	0
July 2026	89	33	9	2	0
July 2027	87	27	6	1	0
July 2028	85	21	3	0	0
July 2029	83	17	2	0	0
July 2030	80	13	1	0	0
July 2031	78	11	1	0	0
July 2032	75	8	0	0	0
July 2033	72	7	0	0	0
July 2034	69	5	0	0	0
July 2035	66	4	0	0	0
July 2036	63	3	0	0	0
July 2037	60	2	0	0	0
July 2038	56	2	0	0	0
July 2039	53	1	0	0	0
July 2040	49	1	0	0	0
July 2041	45	1	0	0	0
July 2042	41	1	0	0	0
July 2043	36	0	0	0	0
July 2044	32	0	0	0	0
July 2045	27	0	0	0	0
July 2046	22	0	0	0	0
July 2047	17	0	0	0	0
July 2048	12	0	0	0	0
July 2049	6	0	0	0	0
July 2050	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	18.3	5.4	3.1	2.2	1.8

Security Group 2 PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates					
Classes FJ, JA and SJ					
Distribution Date	0%	300%	606%	950%	1,300%
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
July 2021	99	93	88	82	76
July 2022	97	80	65	49	34
July 2023	95	65	41	21	8
July 2024	94	52	25	9	2
July 2025	92	41	16	4	0
July 2026	90	33	10	2	0
July 2027	88	26	6	1	0
July 2028	86	21	4	0	0
July 2029	84	17	2	0	0
July 2030	81	13	1	0	0
July 2031	79	11	1	0	0
July 2032	76	8	1	0	0
July 2033	74	7	0	0	0
July 2034	71	5	0	0	0
July 2035	68	4	0	0	0
July 2036	65	3	0	0	0
July 2037	61	2	0	0	0
July 2038	58	2	0	0	0
July 2039	54	1	0	0	0
July 2040	51	1	0	0	0
July 2041	47	1	0	0	0
July 2042	42	1	0	0	0
July 2043	38	0	0	0	0
July 2044	33	0	0	0	0
July 2045	28	0	0	0	0
July 2046	23	0	0	0	0
July 2047	18	0	0	0	0
July 2048	12	0	0	0	0
July 2049	6	0	0	0	0
July 2050	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	18.6	5.4	3.1	2.2	1.7

**Security Group 3
CPR Prepayment Assumption Rates**

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Class WA</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>40%</u>
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
July 2021	93	84	74	65	56
July 2022	86	70	55	42	31
July 2023	78	57	40	27	17
July 2024	71	46	29	17	9
July 2025	62	37	20	10	5
July 2026	56	30	15	7	3
July 2027	49	23	10	4	1
July 2028	42	18	7	2	1
July 2029	34	13	5	1	0
July 2030	26	9	3	1	0
July 2031	18	6	2	0	0
July 2032	10	3	1	0	0
July 2033	1	0	0	0	0
July 2034	0	0	0	0	0
July 2035	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	6.8	4.5	3.1	2.3	1.7

**Security Group 4
PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates**

<u>Distribution Date</u>	<u>Classes FK, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KG, KH, KJ, KL, KM, KN and SK</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>300%</u>	<u>644%</u>	<u>950%</u>	<u>1,300%</u>
Initial Percent	100	100	100	100	100
July 2021	99	93	87	82	76
July 2022	97	80	63	49	34
July 2023	96	65	38	21	8
July 2024	94	52	23	9	2
July 2025	92	42	14	4	0
July 2026	91	34	8	2	0
July 2027	89	27	5	1	0
July 2028	87	21	3	0	0
July 2029	85	17	2	0	0
July 2030	83	14	1	0	0
July 2031	80	11	1	0	0
July 2032	78	9	0	0	0
July 2033	75	7	0	0	0
July 2034	72	5	0	0	0
July 2035	69	4	0	0	0
July 2036	66	3	0	0	0
July 2037	63	3	0	0	0
July 2038	60	2	0	0	0
July 2039	56	1	0	0	0
July 2040	52	1	0	0	0
July 2041	48	1	0	0	0
July 2042	44	1	0	0	0
July 2043	40	0	0	0	0
July 2044	35	0	0	0	0
July 2045	30	0	0	0	0
July 2046	24	0	0	0	0
July 2047	19	0	0	0	0
July 2048	13	0	0	0	0
July 2049	7	0	0	0	0
July 2050	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Life (years)	19.0	5.4	3.0	2.2	1.7

Yield Considerations

An investor seeking to maximize yield should make a decision whether to invest in any Regular or MX Class based on:

- the anticipated yield of that Class resulting from its purchase price,
- the investor's own projection of Mortgage Loan prepayment rates under a variety of scenarios, and
- in the case of a Floating Rate or an Inverse Floating Rate Class, the investor's own projection of levels of LIBOR under a variety of scenarios.

No representation is made regarding Mortgage Loan prepayment rates, LIBOR levels or the yield of any Class.

Prepayments: Effect on Yields

The yields to investors will be sensitive in varying degrees to the rate of prepayments on the related Mortgage Loans.

- In the case of Regular Securities or MX Securities purchased at a premium (especially the Interest Only Classes), faster than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields.
- Investors in the Interest Only Classes should also consider the risk that rapid rates of principal payments could result in the failure of investors to recover fully their investments.
- In the case of Regular Securities or MX Securities purchased at a discount, slower than anticipated rates of principal payments could result in actual yields to investors that are lower than the anticipated yields.

See "Risk Factors — Rates of principal payments can reduce your yield" in this Supplement.

Rapid rates of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans are likely to coincide with periods of low prevailing interest rates.

During periods of low prevailing interest rates, the yields at which an investor may be able to reinvest amounts received as principal payments on the investor's Class of Securities may be lower than the yield on that Class.

Slow rates of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans are likely to coincide with periods of high prevailing interest rates.

During periods of high prevailing interest rates, the amount of principal payments available to an investor for reinvestment at those high rates may be relatively low.

The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any constant rate until maturity, nor will all of the Mortgage Loans underlying any Trust Asset Group prepay at the same rate at any one time. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments may affect the actual yield to an investor, even if the average rate of principal prepayments is consistent with the investor's expectation. In general, the earlier a prepayment of principal on the Mortgage Loans, the greater the effect on an investor's yield. As a result, the effect on an investor's yield of principal prepayments occurring at a rate higher (or lower) than the rate anticipated by the investor during the period immediately following the Closing Date is not likely to be offset by a later equivalent reduction (or increase) in the rate of principal prepayments.

LIBOR: Effect on Yields of the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes

Low levels of LIBOR can reduce the yield of the Floating Rate Classes. High levels of LIBOR can reduce the yield of the Inverse Floating Rate Classes. In addition, the Floating Rate Classes will not necessarily benefit from a higher yield at high levels of LIBOR because the rate on such Classes is capped at a maximum rate described under “Terms Sheet — Interest Rates.”

Payment Delay: Effect on Yields of the Fixed Rate and Delay Classes

The effective yield on any Fixed Rate or Delay Class will be less than the yield otherwise produced by its Interest Rate and purchase price because, on each Distribution Date, 30 days’ interest will be payable on that Class even though interest began to accrue approximately 50 days earlier.

Yield Tables

The following tables show the pre-tax yields to maturity on a corporate bond equivalent basis of specified Classes at various constant percentages of PSA and at various constant levels of LIBOR.

The Mortgage Loans will not prepay at any constant rate until maturity, and it is unlikely that LIBOR will remain constant. Moreover, it is likely that the Mortgage Loans will experience actual prepayment rates that differ from those of the Modeling Assumptions. **Therefore, the actual pre-tax yield of any Class may differ from those shown in the applicable table below for that Class even if the Class is purchased at the assumed price shown.**

The yields were calculated by

1. determining the monthly discount rates that, when applied to the applicable assumed streams of cash flows to be paid on the applicable Class, would cause the discounted present value of the assumed streams of cash flows to equal the assumed purchase price of that Class plus accrued interest, and
2. converting the monthly rates to corporate bond equivalent rates.

These calculations do not take into account variations that may occur in the interest rates at which investors may be able to reinvest funds received by them as distributions on their Securities and consequently do not purport to reflect the return on any investment in any Class when those reinvestment rates are considered.

The information set forth in the following tables was prepared on the basis of the Modeling Assumptions and the assumptions that (1) the Interest Rate applicable to each Inverse Floating Rate Class for each Accrual Period following the first Accrual Period will be based on the indicated level of LIBOR and (2) the purchase price of each Class (expressed as a percentage of original Class Notional Balance) plus accrued interest is as indicated in the related table. **The assumed purchase price is not necessarily that at which actual sales will occur.**

SECURITY GROUP 1

**Sensitivity of Class SA to Prepayments
Assumed Price 23.125%***

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates</u>			
	<u>300%</u>	<u>625%</u>	<u>950%</u>	<u>1,300%</u>
0.100000%	9.7%	(7.9)%	(26.4)%	(47.2)%
0.176630%	9.3%	(8.3)%	(26.9)%	(47.8)%
3.188315%	(6.6)%	(25.9)%	(47.0)%	(71.6)%
6.200000% and above	**	**	**	**

SECURITY GROUP 2

**Sensitivity of Class SJ to Prepayments
Assumed Price 21.0625%***

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates</u>			
	<u>300%</u>	<u>606%</u>	<u>950%</u>	<u>1,300%</u>
0.100000%	12.6%	(4.2)%	(24.2)%	(45.7)%
0.176630%	12.2%	(4.7)%	(24.7)%	(46.3)%
3.188315%	(5.0)%	(23.4)%	(46.0)%	(71.1)%
6.200000% and above	**	**	**	**

SECURITY GROUP 4

**Sensitivity of Class SK to Prepayments
Assumed Price 19.14063%***

<u>LIBOR</u>	<u>PSA Prepayment Assumption Rates</u>			
	<u>300%</u>	<u>644%</u>	<u>950%</u>	<u>1,300%</u>
0.100000%	16.3%	(2.3)%	(19.8)%	(40.9)%
0.176630%	15.8%	(2.8)%	(20.4)%	(41.5)%
3.188315%	(3.0)%	(23.6)%	(43.5)%	(68.2)%
6.200000% and above	**	**	**	**

* The price does not include accrued interest. Accrued interest has been added to the price in calculating the yields set forth in the table.

** Indicates that investors will suffer a loss of virtually all of their investment.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following tax discussion, when read in conjunction with the discussion of “Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the Base Offering Circular, describes the material United States federal income tax considerations for investors in the Securities. However, these two tax discussions do not purport to deal with all United States federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules.

REMIC Election

In the opinion of Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, the Trust will constitute a Single REMIC Series for United States federal income tax purposes.

Regular Securities

The Regular Securities will be treated as debt instruments issued by the Trust REMIC for United States federal income tax purposes. Income on the Regular Securities must be reported under an accrual method of accounting.

The Notional Classes of Regular Securities will be issued with original issue discount (“OID”), and certain other Classes of Regular Securities may be issued with OID. See “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Treatment of Regular Securities — Original Issue Discount,*” “*— Variable Rate Securities*” and “*— Interest Weighted Securities and Non-VRDI Securities*” in the Base Offering Circular.

The prepayment assumption that should be used in determining the rates of accrual of OID, if any, on the Regular Securities (as described in “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations” in this Supplement) is as follows.

<u>Security Group</u>	<u>PSA or CPR</u>
1	625% PSA
2	606% PSA
3	20% CPR
4	644% PSA

In the case of the Floating Rate Classes, the interest rate values to be used for these determinations are the initial Interest Rates as set forth in the Terms Sheet under “Interest Rates.” No representation is made, however, about the rate at which prepayments on the Mortgage Loans underlying any Group of Trust Assets actually will occur or the level of LIBOR at any time after the date of this Supplement. See “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in the Base Offering Circular.

The Regular Securities generally will be treated as “regular interests” in a REMIC for domestic building and loan associations and “real estate assets” for real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) as described in “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in the Base Offering Circular. Similarly, interest on the Regular Securities will be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” for REITs as described in “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Residual Securities

The Class R Securities will represent the beneficial ownership of the Residual Interest in the Trust REMIC. The Residual Securities, *i.e.*, the Class R Securities, generally will be treated as “residual interests” in a REMIC for domestic building and loan associations and as “real estate assets” for REITs, as described in “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences*” in the Base Offering Circular, but will not be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes. Instead, the Holders of the Residual Securities will be required to report, and will be taxed on, their pro rata shares of the taxable income or loss of the Trust REMIC, and these requirements will continue until there are no Securities of any Class outstanding. Thus, Residual Holders will have taxable income attributable to the Residual Securities even though they will not receive principal or interest distributions with respect to the Residual Securities, which could result in a negative after-tax return for the Residual Holders. Even though the Holders of the Residual Securities are not entitled to any stated principal or interest payments on the Residual Securities, the Trust REMIC may have substantial taxable income in certain periods, and offsetting tax losses may not occur until much later periods. Accordingly, the Holders of the Residual Securities may experience substantial adverse tax timing consequences. Prospective investors

are urged to consult their own tax advisors and consider the after-tax effect of ownership of the Residual Securities and the suitability of the Residual Securities to their investment objectives.

Prospective Holders of Residual Securities should be aware that, at issuance, based on the expected prices of the Regular and Residual Securities and the prepayment assumption described above, the residual interests represented by the Residual Securities will be treated as “noneconomic residual interests” as that term is defined in Treasury regulations.

MX Securities

For a discussion of certain United States federal income tax consequences applicable to the MX Classes, see “*Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Treatment of MX Securities*”, “*— Exchanges of MX Classes and Regular Classes*” and “*— Taxation of Foreign Holders of REMIC Securities and MX Securities*” in the Base Offering Circular.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the United States federal, state, local, foreign and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Securities.

ERISA MATTERS

Ginnie Mae guarantees distributions of principal and interest with respect to the Securities. The Ginnie Mae Guaranty is supported by the full faith and credit of the United States of America. The Regular and MX Securities will qualify as “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificates” within the meaning of a Department of Labor regulation, the effect of which is to provide that mortgage loans and participations therein underlying a “guaranteed governmental mortgage pool certificate” will not be considered assets of an employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), or subject to Section 4975 of the Code (each, a “Plan”), solely by reason of the Plan’s purchase and holding of that certificate. Fiduciaries of any such Plans should consult with their counsel before purchasing any of the Securities.

Prospective Plan investors should consult with their advisors to determine whether the purchase, holding or resale of a Security could give rise to a transaction that is prohibited or is not otherwise permissible under either ERISA or the Code.

Governmental plans and certain church plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, may nevertheless be subject to local, state or other federal laws that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code. Fiduciaries of any such plans should consult with their counsel before purchasing any of the Securities.

See “*ERISA Considerations*” in the Base Offering Circular.

The Residual Securities are not offered to, and may not be transferred to, a Plan Investor.

LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations or to review by certain regulatory authorities may be subject to restrictions on investment in the Securities. **No representation is made about the proper characterization of any Class for legal investment or other purposes, or about the permissibility of the purchase by particular investors of any Class under applicable legal investment restrictions.**

Investors should consult their own legal advisors regarding applicable investment restrictions and the effect of any restrictions on the liquidity of the Securities prior to investing in the Securities.

See “Legal Investment Considerations” in the Base Offering Circular.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Sponsor Agreement, the Sponsor has agreed to purchase all of the Securities if any are sold and purchased. The Sponsor proposes to offer the Regular and MX Classes to the public from time to time for sale in negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale, plus accrued interest from (1) July 1, 2020 on the Fixed Rate and Delay Classes and (2) July 20, 2020 on the Floating Rate and Inverse Floating Rate Classes. The Sponsor may effect these transactions by sales to or through certain securities dealers. These dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the Sponsor and/or commissions from any purchasers for which they act as agents. Some of the Securities may be sold through dealers in relatively small sales. In the usual case, the commission charged on a relatively small sale of securities will be a higher percentage of the sales price than that charged on a large sale of securities.

INCREASE IN SIZE

Before the Closing Date, Ginnie Mae, the Trustee and the Sponsor may agree to increase the size of this offering. In that event, the Securities will have the same characteristics as described in this Supplement, except that the Original Class Principal Balance (or original Class Notional Balance) of each Class receiving principal distributions or interest distributions based upon a notional balance from the same Trust Asset Group will increase by the same proportion. The Trust Agreement, the Final Data Statement, and the Supplemental Statement, if any, will reflect any increase in the size of the transaction.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for Ginnie Mae by Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, for the Trust by Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP and Marcell Solomon & Associates, P.C., and for the Trustee by Nixon Peabody LLP.

Available Combinations(1)

REMIC Securities			MX Securities					
Class	Original Class	Notional Balance	Maximum Original Principal Balance(2)	Principal Type(3)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(3)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date(4)
	Principal Balance or Class							
Security Group 4								
Combination 1								
	FK	\$ 1,646,845	\$39,524,258	PT	0.75%	FIX	38382F5W0	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	1,646,845						
Combination 2								
	FK	\$ 3,443,402	\$41,320,815	PT	1.00%	FIX	38382F5X8	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	3,443,402						
Combination 3								
	FK	\$ 5,411,060	\$43,288,473	PT	1.25%	FIX	38382F5Y6	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	5,411,060						
Combination 4								
	FK	\$ 7,575,483	\$45,452,896	PT	1.50%	FIX	38382F5Z3	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	7,575,483						
Combination 5								
	FK	\$ 9,967,741	\$47,845,154	PT	1.75%	FIX	38382F6A7	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	9,967,741						
Combination 6								
	FK	\$12,625,805	\$50,503,218	PT	2.00%	FIX	38382F6B5	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	12,625,805						
Combination 7								
	FK	\$15,596,583	\$53,473,996	PT	2.25%	FIX	38382F6C3	July 2050
	KA	37,877,413						
	SK	15,596,583						

Class	REMIC Securities			MX Securities				
	Original Class Principal Balance or Class Notional Balance	Related MX Class	Maximum Original Class Principal Balance(2)	Principal Type(3)	Interest Rate	Interest Type(3)	CUSIP Number	Final Distribution Date(4)
	Combination 8							
FK	\$18,938,707	KL	\$56,816,120	PT	2.50%	FIX	38382F6D1	July 2050
KA	37,877,413							
SK	18,938,707							
Combination 9								
FK	\$22,726,449	KM	\$60,603,862	PT	2.75%	FIX	38382F6E9	July 2050
KA	37,877,413							
SK	22,726,449							
Combination 10								
FK	\$27,055,296	KN	\$64,932,709	PT	3.00%	FIX	38382F6F6	July 2050
KA	37,877,413							
SK	27,055,296							

(1) All exchanges must comply with minimum denomination restrictions.

(2) The amount shown for each MX Class represents the maximum Original Class Principal Balance of that Class, assuming it were to be issued on the Closing Date.

(3) As defined under “Class Types” in Appendix I to the Base Offering Circular.

(4) See “Yield, Maturity and Prepayment Considerations — Final Distribution Date” in this Supplement.



\$1,333,389,276

***Government National
Mortgage Association***

GINNIE MAE®

***Guaranteed REMIC
Pass-Through Securities
and MX Securities
Ginnie Mae REMIC Trust 2020-101***

***OFFERING CIRCULAR SUPPLEMENT
July 24, 2020***

***Morgan Stanley
Roberts & Ryan Investments***