LIBOR to SOFR Transition

The “Why” to the change

U.S. Banks are required to stop offering new LIBOR-based products by December 31, 2021. That date is the end date – banks can go no later than the end of this year. Regulators and other government agencies have stated the move away from LIBOR must occur at a balanced and measured pace, and that this transition needs to begin before the required end date.

What is SOFR? What is LIBOR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOFR</th>
<th>LIBOR</th>
<th>Base Rate (e.g., Prime Rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Risk Free Rate  
(no credit risk component)  
Secured with US Treasuries  
Transaction based | Bank to Bank lending Rate  
(includes credit risk component)  
Unsecured  
Based on Bank submissions and expert judgement | Bank Prime lending rate  
(correlated historically to Fed Funds)  
Unsecured |

Why is Fifth Third using SOFR as its Preferred Alternative Rate?

The Commercial bank at Fifth Third will use either Term SOFR or Daily SOFR as the primary lending rate on new credit facilities. Prime will continue to serve and operate as the Base Rate alternative. Term SOFR utilizes a 1-month or 3-month term rate, which sets in advance and pays in arrears, similar to current LIBOR agreements. Daily SOFR resets daily and is paid at the end of the 1-Month or 3-Month interest period, with a 5-day lookback provision. Both Term and Daily SOFR are viable and recommended alternative reference rates to LIBOR by the ARRC* and each has a few advantages and disadvantages. Term SOFR has the simplicity of a single 1-month or 3-month rate setting but is based on futures contracts of Daily SOFR for the same period. Term SOFR may ultimately price higher or lower than the actual daily rates. Daily SOFR will more properly reflect the actual daily rate settings in the market; however, the rate of interest for the billing period is not fully known until 5 business days prior to the end of the billing period (due to the 5-day lookback). Daily SOFR is also more fully supported in the derivatives market as a tradeable index rate at this time, as is Prime. It is anticipated Term SOFR will become supported in the derivatives market but likely not until 2022.

*The Federal Reserve created the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) (www.newyorkfed.org/arrc) to select an alternative interest rate to replace LIBOR.


**LIBOR vs. SOFR vs. Base Rate Loan Pricing**

A detailed analysis completed by the ARRC in March 2021 indicated that LIBOR priced approximately 12 basis points (bps) higher than SOFR on average for the prior 5-year period. Accordingly, to facilitate the transition from an unsecured reference rate (LIBOR) to a secured rate (SOFR), the industry expects loan pricing for spread adjustments over the index rate to increase to compensate for the lower computed index rate (e.g., an increase of approximately 0.12bps in the loan spread could be expected for a 1-month index interest billing period and 0.26bps for 3-month period). Base rate funding is generally not expected to be directly impacted by this transition.

**Futures Implied LIBOR v SOFR Spreads**

Looking forward, interest rate futures contracts indicate that the market is anticipating that both LIBOR and SOFR rates will increase over the next several years. If, as anticipated, rates move away from zero, the spread difference would likely widen and be closer to the ARRC recommended 11.448 bps and 26.161 bps spread for the 1M and 3M tenors, consistent with historical correlation.
Are Other Index Rates Available?

As the market transitions other market indices have emerged to fill the void left by the discontinuance of LIBOR in June of 2023. However, none of the other alternatives have received the recommendation from the ARRC, and in fact, some of the other indices being market tested have negatively attracted the attention of certain US regulatory bodies. Fifth Third Bank will continue to actively monitor market conditions and respond appropriately should other alternative reference rates become better or more viable long-term solutions for our borrowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governing Name</th>
<th>Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index</th>
<th>Secured Overnight Financing Rate</th>
<th>TERM Secured Overnight Financing Rate</th>
<th>Bank Prime Loan Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>BSBY</td>
<td>SOFR</td>
<td>Term SOFR</td>
<td>Prime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability to Market</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenors</td>
<td>O/N, 1m, 3m, 6m, 12m</td>
<td>O/N</td>
<td>1m, 3m, 6m</td>
<td>O/N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Sensitivity</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>Secured - U.S. Treasuries</td>
<td>Secured - U.S. Treasuries</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Daily Transaction Volume</td>
<td>-$60Bln per day / Calculation Period = 3days</td>
<td>-$750Bln - $1 Trln Daily</td>
<td>-$750Bln - $1 Trln Daily</td>
<td>U.S. prime rate is the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 70% of the 10 largest U.S. banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination of cost</td>
<td>Commercial Paper, Executable Quotes, Secondary Bond Trades, Certificates of Deposit</td>
<td>Repurchase (Repo) Agreements (Tri-Party, GCF &amp; other Repo activities)</td>
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<td>Target = Federal Funds Rate + 300 basis points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors to the cost</td>
<td>-30 Global Banks</td>
<td>Banks, Central Banks and Money Market funds</td>
<td>Banks, Central Banks and Money Market funds</td>
<td>Federal Reserve Bank and other banks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where Can I Get More Information on this Topic?
53.com/libor-transition
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