IBOR Reform Frequently Asked Questions

August 2021

Table of contents

1. Disclaimer

J.P. Morgan does not provide legal, tax, financial or accounting advice and clients should consider any loan amendments and the appropriateness of the fallbacks incorporated therein together with their legal, tax, financial and accounting advisers, taking into consideration their own particular circumstances and the fallbacks that may be applicable in any related products.

Please visit the following link for JPMorgan disclosures: https://www.jpmorgan.com/global/disclosures

2. Alternative Reference Rates

1. Why and when is the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) ceasing?

- LIBOR rates are derived from an average of submissions by panel banks. The underlying market that LIBOR seeks to reflect has become increasingly less active. Therefore, given the decrease in transactions, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) has observed that submissions used to determine LIBOR are increasingly based upon expert judgment. In 2017, Andrew Bailey, the Chief Executive of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which oversees LIBOR, announced that the FCA would no longer persuade or compel member panel banks to make LIBOR quote submissions after 2021 and that market participants should expect LIBOR to be subsequently discontinued, or at least to no longer be deemed representative.

- On March 5th, the FCA formally announced the cessation of one week USD, two month USD, GBP, JPY, CHF, and EUR LIBOR rates after December 31, 2021 with the remaining USD LIBOR settings to cease publication after June 30, 2023 following the IBA's publication of the results of its consultation.

- The Federal Reserve Board (FRB), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), issued supervisory guidance encouraging banks to cease entering into new contracts that use USD LIBOR as a reference rate as soon as practicable and in any event by December 31, 2021. New contracts entered into before December 31, 2021 should either utilize a reference rate other than LIBOR or have robust fallback language that includes a clearly defined alternative reference rate after LIBOR's discontinuation. The FCA also welcomed the supervisory guidance issued by the FRB, FDIC, and OCC.

2. What are Risk Free Rates ("RFRs") and how are they different from LIBOR?

Risk Free Rates ("RFRs") are alternative reference rates that have been developed for use instead of LIBOR. Regulators for the 5 LIBOR currency jurisdictions have published their preferred alternative reference rates as shown in the table below:

LIBOR Currency	Administrator	RFR	Secured/ Unsecured
USD	Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Fed)	Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)	Secured
GBP	Bank of England (BoE)	Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)	Unsecured
EUR	European Central Bank (ECB)	Euro Short Term Rate (€STR)	Unsecured
CHF	SIX Swiss Exchange	Swiss Average Overnight Rate (SARON)	Secured
YEN	Bank of Japan (BoJ)	Tokyo Overnight Average Rate (TONA)	Unsecured

While RFRs and LIBOR are both benchmarks, there are distinct differences between them which include:

1. Reference Period: LIBOR is a forward-looking term rate whereas RFRs are backward-looking overnight rates;
2. Methodology: LIBOR is derived from quotes provided by panel banks' submissions that are meant to be estimates of where they could borrow funds whereas RFRs are benchmarks generally based upon a broader range of actual transactions;

3. Credit Risk: LIBOR and RFR rates reflect different elements of credit risk. LIBOR is an unsecured borrowing rate and includes the implied credit risk of the panel banks and a liquidity premium related to the length of the interest period. RFRs do not include the panel bank credit risk element nor a liquidity premium related to the length of the interest period as they are overnight rates. Some RFRs are unsecured and others are secured.

3. What is SOFR First?

The SOFR First initiative refers to the July 26th interdealer trading conventions switch from LIBOR to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) for USD linear interest rate swaps. This initiative was recommended by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's (CFTC) Market Risk Advisory Committee (MRAC) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Subcommittee. SOFR First is a phased initiative for switching trading conventions from LIBOR to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) for U.S. Dollar (USD) linear interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, non-linear derivatives and exchange traded derivatives.

The roadmap to the SOFR First Initiative is as follows:

- Phase 1 – From July 26th, 2021 interdealer brokers replace trading of LIBOR linear swaps with trading of SOFR linear swaps.
- Phase 2 – September 21st, 2021 Interdealer trading conventions for cross-currency basis swaps with legs involving USD, JPY, GBP, CHF LIBOR move to each currency's risk-free rate.
- Phase 3 – Interdealer market for Swaptions, caps, floors, other non-linear products. Date to be confirmed by Subcommittee.
- Phase 4 - Certain futures contracts, other exchange traded products (giving due consideration to supervisory guidance and USD LIBOR's cessation date). Other products may include XCCY swaps for currencies not covered in Phase 2. Date to be confirmed by the Subcommittee.

4. How do you calculate a compounded in arrears rate?

Compounding in arrears is a methodology that compounds daily values of the overnight rate, throughout the relevant term period. Compounding in arrears differs from a typical term rate by calculating interest looking backwards and therefore such a methodology is usually accompanied by a brief period in advance of payment to set the interest rate and calculate payment.

The ARRC's "A User's Guide to SOFR" provides a comprehensive overview of the compatibility of compounded in arrears with SOFR. The overview also highlights other methodologies such as simple interest averaging in arrears, which takes the average of the daily values of the overnight rate throughout the relevant term period.

The SRFRWG published its "Recommendation on conventions for referencing compounded in arrears SONIA in the sterling loan market" in September 2020 which contains illustrative worked examples of RFR compounding conventions for the Sterling loan market. It also includes a variety of system infrastructure implementation considerations taking into account the overall needs of the sterling loan market and is intended to support the Working Group's target for lenders to be able to offer non-LIBOR alternatives to clients by the end of September.
https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/markets/transition-to-sterling-risk-free-rates-from-libor

Compounding in arrears is compatible with a wide variety of derivatives and cash products. Please contact your J.P. Morgan representative for further information.

5. How do I check the amount my company is being charged for interest is correct?

The SRFRWG has published a "Freely Available Independent RFR Calculator Summary" that includes independent RFR calculators that could be beneficial in helping market participants to calculate and validate interest amounts in agreements for certain RFRs (e.g. SOFR, SONIA, €STR, TONAR). Users need to independently validate the calculators to ensure that they are accurate.

6. How have alternative references rates performed during times of volatility?

The alternative rates are overnight rates and can move around on a daily basis, but they are generally not used in that manner. Contracts referencing the alternative rates are generally based on an average of the daily rates over a longer time period such as 1-month, 3-month, 6-month. When you review the historical volatility of these averages in comparison to 1-month, 3-month and 6-month LIBOR, the historical volatility is on a par or less than LIBOR.

7. Can I move from LIBOR onto another rate other than one of the RFRs?

J.P. Morgan can offer a range of alternative rates. You should discuss these options with your J.P. Morgan representative. You should seek independent advice in understanding what rates are appropriate for your company's specific circumstances.

J.P. Morgan may offer other market established benchmarks where there is client demand for them and where appropriate.

8. Can I move onto a replacement RFR before LIBOR ceases?

J.P. Morgan will be able to accommodate client requests for transitioning to replacement RFRs prior to the cessation of LIBOR using pre-determined "switch dates" or "early opt in" ahead of the expected cessation of LIBOR. Should you wish to move to a replacement rate before LIBOR ceases, contact your J.P. Morgan representative to discuss the options available.

In November 2020 the LMA, a UK industry group, published its revised exposure draft of the multicurrency term and revolving facilities agreement incorporating rate switch provisions. Additionally, in the US, the fallback language recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) for use in USD loans contains an "Early Opt-In" trigger, which allows the loan document to transition to a SOFR-based rate (Term SOFR being step 1 in the replacement rate waterfall) upon a certain number of publicly available USD-denominated syndicated credit agreements being originated with, or switching over to, a SOFR-based rate.

Regarding new LIBOR referencing products:

- The UK Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates (SRFRWG) has published milestones encouraging active conversion of legacy contracts. The milestones include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - End Q1 2021: Cease initiation of new GBP LIBOR linked loans, bonds, securitizations and linear derivatives that expire after the end of 2021, except for risk management of existing positions. Complete identification of all legacy GBP LIBOR contracts expiring after end 2021 that can be actively converted and accelerate active conversion where viable. Widespread sign-up to the ISDA protocol ahead of effective.
    - End Q2 2021: Cease initiation of new GBP LIBOR-linked non-linear derivatives that expire after the end of 2021.
    - Q2 / Q3 2021**:** Progress active conversion of all legacy GBP LIBOR-linked loans, bonds, securitizations and derivatives where viable.
    - End Q3 2021: Cease initiation of new cross-currency derivatives and complete active conversion with a LIBOR-linked sterling legs that expire after the end of

2021, except for risk management of existing positions where viable and, if not viable, ensure robust fallbacks are adopted where possible
  - End Q4 2021: Be fully prepared for the end of GBP LIBOR

The SRFRWG published its Active transition of GBP LIBOR referencing loans in September 2020 which covers the amending of GBP LIBOR referencing loans to reference SONIA or another appropriate alternative rate and proposes that "Market participants should be looking to amend their legacy GBP LIBOR referencing loans now where feasible". The FRB, FDIC, and OCC issued supervisory guidance encouraging banks to cease entering into new contracts that use USD LIBOR as a reference rate as soon as practicable and in any event by December 31, 2021. New contracts entered into before December 31, 2021 should either utilize a reference rate other than LIBOR or have robust fallback language that includes a clearly defined alternative reference rate after LIBOR's discontinuation.

J.P. Morgan will follow announcements made by other regional working groups as they arise.

9. Do bilateral swaps and CSAs need to transition to €STR/SOFR discounting, given the Big Bang Discounting and PAI switch at the Central Counterparties (CCPs) in 2020?

The Discounting and PAI change at the CCPs does not change the Discounting & PAI on your bilateral swaps. Amendments to your bilateral Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) are required to change Discounting & PAI on your bilateral swaps. Cleared trades at the CCPs are governed by terms that are independent from bilateral CSAs. J.P. Morgan is prepared to discuss changes to your bilateral CSA should you wish.

10. When existing contracts convert from IBOR to an RFR, what happens to the calculation of interest for a period that starts before and ends after an IBOR cessation date?

Using USD LIBOR on a derivative trade as an example; the USD LIBOR interest rate would be used in calculation of interest for the full period. Subsequent interest periods would no longer be calculated based on the relevant USD LIBOR tenor, and would now observe the interest calculation methodology as per the fallback language on the trade. Thus, if both parties on the trade have adhered to the ISDA IBORs 2020 Fallback Protocol, or have bilaterally adhered, subsequent interest periods post LIBOR cessation date would be calculated on a compounded SOFR in arrears methodology plus the credit spread adjustment.

3. Forward-Looking Term Rates

11. Is there a forward-looking term rate similar to LIBOR?

In the U.K., Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited and the IBA began publishing forward-looking SONIA term risk-free rates in January 2021. The published Term SONIA is available for one, three, six, and 12-month tenors. However, the Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates have outlined limited usage of the Term SONIA based on the UK authorities preference for the market to adopt a broad-based transition to the SONIA compounded in arrears. Note, though, in US law governed agreements, it is more common to see Daily Simple SONIA as a rate.

In Japan, Quick Corp (QBS) publish the Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF). TORF is based on uncollateralized overnight call rate which calculates the interest rate from derivative transaction data for a period of one or three months. More information can be found here. TIBOR is also expected to remain available in the near term.

The CME Group has been selected by the ARRC as the administrator of the Term SOFR. CME publishes the forward-looking term 1-month, 3-month, and 6-month SOFR rates for use in cash market transactions. These rates can be used in new cash market transactions today.

The ARRC's Best Practice Recommendations Related to Scope of Use of the Term Rate calls for the continued use of the SOFR overnight rates and SOFR averages in Floating Rate Notes and in the majority of the securitized products markets. It acknowledges the need to use the SOFR term rates in:

1. Business loans: particularly multi-lender facilities, middle market loans, and trade finance loans—where transitioning from LIBOR to an overnight rate has been difficult and where use of a term rate could be helpful in addressing such difficulties.
2. Certain securitizations: those that hold underlying business loans or other assets that reference the SOFR Term Rate and where those assets cannot easily reference other forms of SOFR deals,
3. Limited derivative markets: limited to end-user facing derivatives intended to hedge cash products that reference the SOFR Term Rate. This limitation is intended to avoid use that is not in proportion to, or materially detracts from, the depth of transactions in the underlying derivatives markets that are essential to the construction of the SOFR Term Rate over time.

The CME Group is expected to provide more information about licensing the SOFR term rates for derivative products in-line with the ARRC's Best Practice Recommendations Related to Scope of Use of the Term Rate.

The ARRC formally recommended the use of CME's forward-looking SOFR rates on July 29. The ARRC endorsement allows you to use the CME Term SOFR rates in contract fallback language. It allows you to apply these rates to transactions at LIBOR cessation where this language is used in contracts. The ARRCs recommended fallback language used in contracts references an endorsed forward-looking term rate.

For more information on the CME Term SOFR, please refer to CME's FAQs here.

The Working Group on Euro Risk Free Rates (EUR) intends to develop a term rate for €STR having announced an RFP process in July 2019. The Working Group has not released a target date for when it expects to publish a term rate. Note that EURIBOR is expected to remain available in the near term.

The National Working Group on Swiss Franc Reference Rates (CHF) is not intending to develop a term rate for SARON.

Term rates, even if available, may not be offered for all products in the market. J.P. Morgan may offer other market established benchmarks where there is client demand for them and where appropriate.

12. I prefer to use a benchmark with a credit sensitive component. Are there any alternatives to a forward-looking Term Rate currently available and are these rates endorsed by National Working Groups?

Bloomberg released the Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index (BSBY) which represents a series of credit sensitive reference rates that incorporate systemic bank credit spreads and defines a forward term structure. The ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) has created the ICE Bank Yield Index (IBYI), a forward-looking credit sensitive rate developed as a potential replacement for LIBOR. AMERIBOR is a benchmark rate that reflects borrowing costs of small, medium, and regional banks across the US. Additionally, IHS Markit launched the Credit Inclusive Term Rate (CRITR) and USD Credit Inclusive Term Spread (CRITS) which are both a series of forward-looking dynamic term rates that measure the daily USD cost of funding in institutional markets.

While not part of the ARRC, a forum was created from September 2020 to January 2021 by the New York Federal Reserve Board to discuss the possibility of a Credit Sensitive Rate (CSR) that would adjust based on credit stress events. However, US regulators confirmed in a letter that they would not adjudicate the selection of a reference rate for use in deals and recognized the need for markets to develop and use rates such as those that may have credit sensitive elements. The workshops focused on a Credit Sensitive supplement to SOFR. Details on the workshops can be found here.

Various global regulators have cautioned against the use of the CSR rates as replacements to LIBOR (e.g., FCA and SEC). Other credit sensitive rates may emerge over time. J.P. Morgan will continue to monitor developments.

National Working Groups have not endorsed any benchmark alternatives to LIBOR other than the alternative reference rates (i.e. SOFR, SONIA, SARON, €STR and TONA) and their respective term rates (where planned).

13. Should I use compounded in arrears for loans if term rates become available?

In the United Kingdom, the SRFRWG "Use Cases of Benchmark Rates: Compounded in Arrears, Term Rate and Further Alternatives" publication considers that the usage of SONIA compounded in arrears is appropriate for approximately 90% of new loan deals by value and provides guidance where the usage of alternative approaches may be necessary. J.P. Morgan supports the use of term rates as outlined by the SRFRWG.

In the United States, the ARRC's fallback language for use in business loans, however, recommends Term SOFR as the first preferred option for borrowers and lenders, and Daily Simple SOFR as a second alternative, rather than compounded SOFR. J.P. Morgan supports the use of Term SOFR.

https://www.newyorkfed.org/medialibrary/Microsites/arrc/files/2020/Updated-Final-Recommended-Language-June-30-2020.pdf

https://www.newyorkfed.org/medialibrary/Microsites/arrc/files/2020/Updated-Final-Recommended-Bilateral-Business-Loans-Fallback-Language-August-27-2020.pdf

While the recommendations by the National Working Groups are clear, J.P. Morgan is not able to confirm whether this will result in a continued adoption of a compounding in arrears methodology. J.P. Morgan will be receptive to client demands and preferences towards methodologies that best cater to their needs. You should consider seeking independent advice in understanding which RFR is appropriate for you.

4. Contract Fallback Language

14. What does “fallback language” mean?

Fallback language refers to document terms that are intended to provide for a smooth transition to an alternative reference rate in the event LIBOR ceases to exist. The cessation of LIBOR after the end of 2021 and June 30, 2023 for major USD LIBOR settings may impact the viability of the document should adequate fallback language not be included that facilitates the transition to a suitable alternative reference rate for interest payment calculations.

15. What will happen if my contracts do not contain fallback language when LIBOR ceases?

Market participants should review their contracts to identify whether adequate and robust fallback language has been implemented to address the cessation of LIBOR. In some instances, and these may differ on a case-by-case basis, the lack of adequate fallback language may result in the contract referencing the last published LIBOR rate on a continued basis (i.e. the reference rate will become fixed), or, in the case of US dollars, a prime based rate.

16. Have any jurisdictions released recommended fallback language for cash products and/or derivatives?

The Alternative Reference Rates Committee has published recommended fallback language for USD based contracts for the following:

- Floating Rate Notes;
- Bilateral and Syndicated Business Loans;
- Securitizations;
- Student Loans;
- Adjustable Rate Mortgages.

Fallback language has further been made available by other industry bodies, including the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) (which include fallback language for IBOR-referencing derivatives as part of the amendments to the ISDA 2006 Definitions and a Protocol to facilitate the amendment of legacy derivatives transactions to include such fallbacks language) and the Loan Market Association (LMA) in EMEA.

17. Have any jurisdictions released recommended fallback language specific to loans?

In the US, the ARRC has published recommended language for, amongst other products, bilateral and syndicated loans, for USD.

For example, for Syndicated Loans in USD, the ARRC has recommended using ‘hardwired’ fallback language where the replacement rate will follow the below waterfall structure:

1. Term SOFR + Adjustment.
2. Daily Simple SOFR + Adjustment (or Daily Compounded SOFR or SOFR Average at parties’ option).
3. Borrower and Administrative Agent Selected Rate + Adjustment.

In the UK, the SRFRWG has recommended the use of SONIA compounded in arrears for sterling loans (there are limited use cases for term SONIA loans). In March 2020 the Loan Market Association (the “LMA”) published recommended forms of multicurrency and single currency facilities agreements incorporating backward-looking compounded rates and forward looking term rates with rate switch provisions. The LMA has applied the SRFRWG conventions to each currency for which the use of compounded risk-free rates is contemplated (US dollar, sterling and Swiss franc loans). With regard to EUR-LIBOR, the LMA recommended forms contemplate a move to EURIBOR with the option to provide for the replacement of EURIBOR with compounded €STR at a later date. The general fallback to the compounded risk free rates is to a central bank rate plus an appropriate central bank adjustment spread and an option, if no risk free rate or central bank rate is available, for an ultimate fallback to cost of funds.

It should be noted that the national working group on Swiss franc reference rates has made recommendations for the use of SARON for syndicated loans which differ in certain respects from the recommendations of the SRFRWG. On 11 May 2021, the working group on euro risk-free rates published its recommendations on €STR based EURIBOR fallback rates and EURIBOR fallback trigger events.

18. Should I change the fallback language in my contracts to reference forward-looking term rates if these become available prior to LIBOR cessation?

J.P. Morgan does not provide legal, tax, financial or accounting advice and clients should consider any amendments and the appropriateness of the fallbacks incorporated therein together with their legal, tax, financial and accounting advisers, taking into consideration their own particular circumstances and the fallbacks that may be applicable in any related products. However, you should become familiar with the recommended fallback language across products because they differ based on the product and may create basis risk as a result. For example, ISDA derivatives fallbacks will not include a forward-looking term rate and will fallback to a compounded in arrears overnight rate plus an applicable credit spread adjustment. ARRC recommended fallback for cash products in USD has forward-looking term rates as the first step of the fallback waterfall.

19. What is the solution to address tough legacy contracts in the UK?

The UK government has passed legislation that enhances the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) powers under the Benchmark Regulation (BMR) providing the FCA the ability to change the methodology of critical benchmarks like LIBOR for certain "tough legacy" contracts. This changed methodology would be a synthetic form of LIBOR, to be available for tough legacy contracts only. For GBP and JPY, Synthetic LIBOR will be the term RFR plus the spread adjustment. The FCA has released their approach for this consultation.

The HM Treasury (HMT) has released the outcome of its consultation which sought feedback on whether legal safe harbour could be a helpful supplement to the provisions inserted into the Benchmark Regulations (BMR) by the Financial Services Bills. The consultation results conclude that the UK government does intend to bring forward legislation to reduce the potential risk of contract uncertainty and disputes related to certain tough legacy contracts. For more information on the proposed amendments to the BMR, please visit the FCA website.

20. What is the proposed solution to address tough legacy contracts in the US?

The U.S. House Financial Services Committee voted to advance "The Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021", a bill that would establish a process at the federal level to add the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), or an appropriately adjusted form of SOFR, to certain legacy contracts that do not have sufficient fallback language. This legislation is intended to promote a smooth transition away from Libor by promoting legal certainty, consistency and limiting legal disputes. This followed the NYS Governor's signing of the New York State LIBOR legislation. The NYS legislation, by operation of law, would insert ARRC-recommended fallback language in Libor-referencing contracts that are governed by NY law and either a) have no fallback provisions addressing a cessation of Libor or b) fall back to a LIBOR-based rate / dealer poll. Additionally, the legislation provides a liability and litigation safe harbor to parties that have contractual discretion to choose a replacement for Libor that is based on Libor or similar to Libor if they select the fallback recommended by the ARRC for that particular type of product. The legislation has no effect on contracts, securities or instruments that fall back to a rate that is not

Libor (e.g., Prime, FFE) or on contracts where the parties to the contract have agreed that the legislation will not apply.

21. When did the ISDA Protocol launch and take effect?

The ISDA 2020 IBOR Fallbacks Protocol released on October 23, 2020 and became effective on January 25, 2021.

22. What is the difference between pre-cessation and permanent cessation?

Permanent and pre-cessation triggers vary by means of how the cessation of LIBOR is announced.

- Permanent cessation triggers are activated when a public statement or publication made by an official party announces that LIBOR has or will cease permanently or indefinitely.
- Pre-cessation triggers are activated upon the announcement made by the UK FCA on which LIBOR is deemed ‘non-representative’.

Both permanent and pre-cessation triggers may activate notifications and/or fallback language, depending on how the fallback language is drafted in the loan document.

23. What does “trigger” or “switch mechanism” mean in relation to moving to a new RFR?

Fallback language refers to contractual provisions that identify the replacement rates (including any spread adjustment) that would apply if a particular trigger event occurs. For LIBOR, fallback language could be ‘triggered’ upon its cessation by a declaration of its non-representativeness, or by the occurrence of an “Early Opt-In” trigger depending on how the fallback language is drafted. This type of provision is generally found in US law governed loan agreements.

A “switch mechanism” refers to clear contractual arrangements which are incorporated in LIBOR-referencing products to actively facilitate conversion away from LIBOR by a fixed date ahead of end-2021, which would fall into the category of “pre-agreed conversion terms” as referenced in the recommendations by the SRFRWG’s April 2020 statement. This type of provision is usually found in UK law governed agreements.

24. Will any other terms in the loan document change as a result of LIBOR transition?

Other than fallback provisions, loan documents may also contain other operational, technical or administrative provisions that may be impacted by the transition from LIBOR to an alternative RFR.

5. Credit Spread Adjustment

25. What is the credit spread adjustment and why is it needed?

LIBOR and RFRs are calculated using separate methodologies and therefore there may be differences between the published rates of the two benchmarks. In order to accommodate the differences observed and minimize value transfer to the extent possible, industry working groups recommend the usage of a credit spread adjustment.

The established market approach for the credit spread adjustment is based on the historical median with 5-year lookback period that calculates the difference between LIBOR and the alternative reference rate over five years' worth of daily data points.

The results for consultations raised on this topic by ISDA, Sterling RFR WG, and the ARRC can be found below:

ISDA:
https://www.isda.org/2019/11/15/isda-publishes-results-of-consultation-on-final-parameters-for-benchmark-fallback-adjustments/

Sterling RFR WG:
https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/markets/benchmarks/summary-of-responses-on-consultation-credit-adjustment.pdf

ARRC:
https://www.newyorkfed.org/medialibrary/Microsites/arrc/files/2020/ARRC_Recommendation_Spread_Adjustments_Cash_Products_Press_Release.pdf

26. When will the credit spread adjustment be calculated and become active?

The spread adjustment calculation as recommended by ISDA, the SRFRWG for cash products and the ARRC for cash products is based on a historical median with 5-year lookback approach and was calculated from March 5, which is the date the FCA formally announced the cessation of certain LIBOR settings. This statement locked in the credit adjustment spread which has been posted by Bloomberg and available here. These spread adjustments will be applied to derivative products if they reference the ISDA master agreements that reference the revised 2006 ISDA definitions. These spreads will be fixed for the duration of the product they are applied to.

The ARRC has stated its recommended spread adjustments for fallback language in non-consumer cash products will be the same as the spread adjustments applicable to fallbacks in ISDA's documentation for USD LIBOR.

6. Market Liquidity and Portfolio Remediation

27. Is liquidity for RFRs at tradeable levels for me to transition away from LIBOR?

National Working Groups have been strongly advocating the use of alternative reference rates where possible in order to improve the liquidity of these benchmarks.

In order to transition over LIBOR portfolios, liquidity in the market needs to be at adequate levels to trade in or out of positions. This level of liquidity across RFRs currently varies by tenor and currency. However, liquidity is generally expected to increase over time. We would recommend any clients looking to transition away from LIBOR to contact their J.P. Morgan representatives to discuss solutions available to you.

ISDA-Clarus RFR Adoption Indicator: Charts and Data: https://rfr.clarusft.com/

28. Can the Firm support us to reduce our existing LIBOR exposure maturing after 2021?

J.P. Morgan can provide or recommend various solutions to transition your IBOR portfolios. As preferred methods will differ between clients, please contact your J.P. Morgan representative to discuss options that may be available to you.

29. I have a loan hedged with a derivative: (a) Will the LIBOR transition affect my hedge accounting treatment? (b) Will my derivatives hedges still function as intended upon the cessation of LIBOR?

J.P. Morgan does not provide legal, tax, financial or accounting advice and clients should consider any loan amendments and the appropriateness of the fallbacks incorporated therein together with their legal, tax, financial and accounting advisers, taking into consideration their own particular circumstances and the fallbacks that may be applicable in any related products.

1. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance around optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles to contract modifications and hedging relationships, subject to meeting certain criteria, that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued.
   https://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Document_C/DocumentPage?cid=1176174318625&acceptedDisclaimer=true

   The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued guidance in August 2020.
   https://www.ifrs.org/news-and-events/2020/08/iasb-completes-response-to-ibor-reform/

   J.P. Morgan encourages you to seek independent advice in understanding how LIBOR reform could affect the accounting treatment of any derivatives and cash products.

2. The cessation of LIBOR may have an impact on the hedging structure of your portfolios and could result in a mismatch between the rate referenced in one instrument such as a bond or loan and that referenced in another instrument such as a derivative, including where the derivative is intended to operate as a hedge. J.P. Morgan notes that there are distinct differences observed between the ARRC's recommended fallback language for syndicated and bilateral loans, the variations on compounded in arrears methodology documented in loans to date in the London market and ISDA's Protocol fallback language as per below:

Waterfall structure:

ARRC's recommended fallback language for syndicated and bilateral loans in USD	ISDA Protocol fallback language for derivatives
1. Term SOFR + Adjustment 2. Daily Simple SOFR + Adjustment 3. Borrower and Administrative Agent Selected Rate + Adjustment	1. RFR compounded in arrears + Adjustment

The methodology between calculating term SOFR and SOFR compounded in arrears differs which subsequently may cause a difference in the rate calculated for loans and derivatives products.

J.P. Morgan encourages you to seek independent advice on the possible implications of LIBOR transition on your hedging structures.

30. Why does my loan document need changing and what options exist if I don't want to change my loan documents?

If your loan document has been identified as having fallback language that may not allow for a smooth transition of the interest rate on your loan onto a Risk Free Rate should LIBOR cease, it may be preferable or necessary to amend the language of the loan document to facilitate such a transition in the event LIBOR ceases.

J.P. Morgan encourages that borrowers review their loan documents to identify how they would address the anticipated cessation of LIBOR. Some documents may reference the last published LIBOR rate on a continued basis (i.e. the interest rate will become fixed) while others may reference a prime based rate or the "cost of funds" of each lender in the loan facility. In order to promote a consistent approach to address a cessation of LIBOR, J.P. Morgan encourages the use of recommended fallback language and approaches developed by the various National Working Groups (e.g. ARRC and SRFRWG) to ensure impacted documents are smoothly transitioned to an endorsed alternative reference rate.

31. I have loans with non-LIBOR benchmark rates. What are the transition timelines for these?

For multi-currency loan documents that reference a LIBOR rate and one or more non-LIBOR benchmark rates where the relevant regulatory bodies and/or central banks of these currencies have indicated that the non-LIBOR benchmark will cease, J.P. Morgan will work with its clients to try to ensure a smooth transition in line with published cessation timelines.

For loan documents that have non-LIBOR benchmark rates, clients should refer to the relevant regulatory body and central bank websites to stay up to date with ongoing developments and timelines surrounding planned cessation. As and when the non-LIBOR benchmark rate cessation timelines are published, J.P. Morgan will engage with clients whose underlying loan documentation needs amending to discuss and agree moving onto a new benchmark rate.

32. How will Global Trade products be impacted by LIBOR Reform?

Global Trade offers a number of lending products that will be impacted by LIBOR reform. For certain products (including, for example, supply chain finance), forward looking term rates are now available to the market. Global Trade has migrated currencies for GBP, EURO, JPY, CHF and SGD, with USD transition targeted for 25th October 2021. Existing impacted legal agreements are under review and J.P. Morgan is in the process of reaching out to affected clients to engage in a remediation exercises where appropriate.

33. How will Export Agency Finance (EAF) be impacted by LIBOR Reform?

Export Agency Finance (EAF) and other structured finance lending products are being addressed on a deal-specific basis following local market methodologies and may incorporate forward-looking term rates or overnight interest rate accrual conventions such as “Simple in Arrears” or “Compounded in Arrears” in 2021.