

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Overview

WHAT IS AN INTEREST RATE SWAP ("SWAP")?

An independent agreement between two parties in which one agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest—and the other agrees to pay a floating rate of interest—for an agreed-upon notional (principal) amount.

No principal changes hands—instead there's simply an exchange (or swapping) of interest payments for a set period of time at a rate derived from market expectations at the time of execution of the swap. A floating-rate loan and an interest rate swap together create a "synthetic" fixed-rate loan.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF A SWAP?

FLEXIBILITY | Ability to fix the interest rate on all, or a portion of, the principal balance for a set term.

BILATERAL PREPAYMENT | Retain economic benefit if swap rates rise (swap becomes an asset); if swap rates fall, then the swap becomes a liability.

COST SAVINGS | Potentially reduced borrowing costs in a rising rate environment.

WHO IS A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR A SWAP?

Someone who:

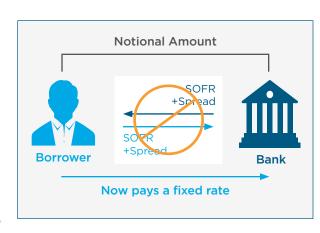
- Is seeking a financing term of three (3) years or longer;
- Has a current loan balance of \$2 million or larger; and
- Qualifies as an Eligible Contract Participant (ECP)⁽¹⁾ under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

HOW DOES A SWAP WORK?

Assume a borrower has an adjusted 1-month term SOFR-based loan and pays variable interest payments over the term.

The borrower then executes a "pay fixed" swap contract at a fixed rate vs. adjusted 1-month term SOFR, respectivley; for an agreed term.

The net effect of these cash flows is that the borrower pays a fixed rate for an agreed term.



TRISTATE CAPITAL BANK TSCBANK.COM 412-304-0304

