## Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

As of June 30, 2025

(UNAUDITED)

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Santander US Capital Markets LLC and Subsidiary (A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Santander Holdings USA, Inc.) June 30, 2025

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# Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Assets**

Cash	\$ 468,611,270
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	394,249,203
Securities borrowed	1,300,384,658
Securities purchased under resale agreements	6,638,162,529
Deposits with and receivables from clearing organizations and clearing broker	2,858,174,332
Receivables from broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing organizations	217,460,264
Receivables from customers	98,541,606
Receivables from affiliates	61,674,201
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (including securities pledged of	
\$15,438,250,062)	16,225,703,595
Accrued interest receivable	71,958,622
Fixed assets and leasehold improvements, net	22,467,568
Goodwill and intangibles, net	186,792,794
Other assets	123,077,324
Total Assets	\$ 28,667,257,966
Liabilities and Member's Equity	
Liabilities	
Loan payable	\$ 375,000,000
Subordinated debt	100,000,000
Securities loaned	28,799
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	20,250,819,176
Payables to broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing organizations	428,881,134
Securities sold not yet purchased, at fair value	3,169,064,311
Payables to customers	2,948,443,801
Payables to affiliates	106,830
Accrued interest payable	22,980,599
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	246,268,412
Total Liabilities	27,541,593,062
Member's Equity	
Member's Equity	1,125,664,904
memori o Equity	1,123,007,707
Total Liabilities and Member's Equity	\$ 28,667,257,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated statement of financial condition.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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### 1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Santander US Capital Markets LLC (formerly Amherst Pierpont Securities LLC), a limited liability company organized in Delaware, is wholly owned by Santander Capital Holdings LLC (formerly Pierpont Capital Holdings LLC), which in turn is wholly owned by Santander Holdings USA, Inc. ("SHUSA"). SHUSA is wholly owned by Banco Santander, S.A., a Spanish banking corporation (the "Ultimate Parent").

On April 11, 2022, SHUSA acquired Pierpont Capital Holdings LLC ("PCHL"), the parent company of Amherst Pierpont Securities LLC ("APS"), a leading institutional fixed-income broker dealer. In February 2023, Santander Investment Securities Inc. ("SIS") merged with and into APS, and APS was renamed Santander US Capital Markets LLC ("SanCap"). Also in February 2023, PCHL was renamed Santander Capital Holdings LLC ("SCH") (the "Parent").

SanCap is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). SanCap is also registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM") and is a member of the National Futures Association ("NFA"), the New York Stock Exchange LLC ("NYSE") and NYSE MKT LLC ("NYSE MKT").

SanCap is a clearing member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. ("CME"), Chicago Board of Trade, Inc. ("CBOT"), New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. ("NYMEX"), Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX"), Intercontinental Exchange ("ICE") and ICE Futures Energy Division ("IFED"). SanCap provides execution and clearing services directly to SanCap clients and to the ultimate parent company("BSSA") on an undisclosed omnibus basis. In addition, the Company offers execution and clearing services on non-US exchanges through a carrying broker relationship with BSSA. As a clearing member of the CME, SanCap clears interest rate swap ("IRS") transactions for its affiliates.

SanCap is a clearing member of the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") for equity and index contracts. SanCap clears transactions on behalf of an affiliate customer.

SanCap was designated as a Primary Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") effective May 6, 2019. As a Primary Dealer, SanCap serves as a direct trading counterparty to the FRBNY.

SanCap clears the majority of its business on a delivery versus payment ("DVP") and receive versus payment ("RVP") basis.

SanCap's business activities include investment banking, institutional sales and trading. SanCap self-clears the majority of its fixed income business. SanCap clears its U.S. equity securities transactions through a third-party broker-dealer (the "Clearing Broker") on a fully disclosed basis. International equity securities transactions are cleared through affiliates and other third parties.

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition refer to SanCap and its subsidiary, Freedom Depository LLC, ("FDLLC"), together as (the "Company"). FDLLC, a limited liability company, was organized with the sole purpose of facilitating securitizations through the issuance and sale of securities.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Basis of Presentation**

The Company's consolidated statement of financial condition include the accounts of SanCap and its subsidiary. All material intercompany balances have been eliminated. The Company's consolidated statement of financial condition is presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated statement of financial condition requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial condition and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the consolidated statement of financial condition and accompanying notes.

#### **Recently Adopted Accounting Standards**

Effective December 2024, the Company adopted ASU 2023-07 Segment Reporting – Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures, which enhances segment disclosure requirements primarily in the area of significant segment expenses. This standard was applied retrospectively to the disclosures in Note 9 - Business Segment Information. The adoption of this standard did not impact the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and amounts due from depository institutions, and interest-bearing deposits in other banks. Cash and cash equivalents have original maturities of three months or less and, accordingly, the carrying amount of these instruments is deemed to be a reasonable estimate of fair value.

## Cash Segregated under Federal and Other Regulations

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Rule 15c3-3) and segregation rules of the CFTC, the Company is obligated to segregate cash for the exclusive benefit of its customers (see Note 3).

### **Collateralized Agreements**

Transactions involving borrowed securities, securities loaned, securities purchased under resale agreements ("resale agreements") or securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("repurchase agreements") are accounted for as collateralized agreements or financings. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are recorded at the amount of cash collateral deposited or received. It is the policy of the Company to obtain possession of collateral with a fair value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements. Collateral is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged when appropriate. Interest on such contracts is accrued and is

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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included in the consolidated statement of financial condition in receivables from and payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations.

# Deposits with and Receivables from Clearing Organizations and Clearing Broker and Receivables from Broker-Dealers, Financial Institutions and Clearing Organizations

Deposits with and receivables from clearing organizations and clearing broker and receivables from broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing organizations mainly include cash and U.S. treasuries deposited as margin as required by clearing organizations related to the Company's futures business. The deposits include cash of \$2,857,872,383 to satisfy the Company's margin and guaranty deposit requirements as a clearing member of such organizations and a cash deposit of \$301,949 at the Clearing Broker.

The Company's receivables from broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing organizations include amounts receivable from unsettled trades, including amounts related to futures and options on futures contracts executed on behalf of customers, amounts receivable for securities failed to deliver, accrued interest receivables on resale agreements and cash deposits. A portion of the Company's trades and contracts are cleared through a clearing organization and settled daily between the clearing organization and the Company. Because of this daily settlement, the amount of unsettled credit exposures is limited to the amount owed the Company for a very short period of time. The Company continually reviews the credit quality of its counterparties.

#### **Receivables from and Payables to Customers**

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and delivery versus payment and receipt versus payment (DVP/RVP) securities transactions, and cash deposits received from the futures customer to cover margin calls from commodity clearing organizations, and net unrealized gains and losses not yet remitted. Payables to customers are primarily cash deposits received related to the Company's commodities and futures business.

#### Financial Instruments Owned and Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value

The sales and trading of financial instruments are recorded on the trade date. Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are reported net in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Financial instruments owned and securities sold, not yet purchased, are carried at fair value. The Company offsets long and short positions for a particular security recorded at fair value when the long and short positions have identical Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures numbers ("CUSIPs").

#### **Fair Value Measurements**

A portion of the Company's assets and liabilities are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs of valuation techniques used to

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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measure fair value. These three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows, with Level 1 representing the most transparent inputs and Level 3 representing the least transparent inputs:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical unrestricted assets or liabilities, accessible by the Company at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active or adjusted quoted prices in markets that are active, for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. The inputs are based on quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternate pricing sources with reasonable level of price transparency.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of financial assets or liabilities, which usually are based on the Company's own assumptions about the estimates used by other market participants in valuing similar financial instruments.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including for example, the type of security, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security.

The fair values of certain financial instruments including cash, securities borrowed and loaned, receivables from and deposits with clearing organizations and broker-dealers, security deposits, receivable from and payable to customers, accrued interest receivable and payable, payables to broker-dealers, and accrued payables are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their liquidity and short-term nature.

#### **Determination of Fair Value**

The following is a description of the Company's valuation methodologies for assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

- U.S. Government and Federal Agency Securities
- U.S. Treasury Securities: U.S. Treasury securities are measured based on quoted market prices and are categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.
- U.S. Agency Issued Debt Securities: Callable and non-callable U.S. agency issued debt securities are measured primarily based on observed market price quotations and are generally categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

#### Mortgage-Backed Securities

Agency and Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities: U.S. agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through securities (fixed and adjustable rate), collateralized mortgage obligations and interest-only and principal-only securities and are generally measured based on observed market price quotations and categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In some instances,

### Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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non-agency mortgage-backed securities are measured using inputs to a valuation methodology that include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. These securities are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In addition, certain less liquid securities with unobservable prices and valuation inputs are classified as Level 3.

Corporate Debt Securities, Convertible Debt Securities and Foreign Sovereign Debt

Corporate bonds, convertible bonds and foreign sovereign debt are measured primarily based on observed market price quotations including broker quotations, and where available, prices observed for recently executed market transactions. These securities, measured using these valuation methods, are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In addition, certain less liquid securities with trade restrictions or unobservable prices and valuation inputs are classified as Level 3.

Equity Securities

Equity securities are measured based on quoted market prices and categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Resale and Repurchase Agreements

To estimate the fair value of resale and repurchase agreements, cash flows are first evaluated taking into consideration the value and relative availability of the underlying collateral which are then discounted using the appropriate market rates for the applicable maturity. As the inputs into the valuation are primarily based upon readily observable pricing information, such resale and repurchase agreements are classified within Level 2 of the fair valuation hierarchy.

Exchange Traded Futures and Options

Where quoted prices for identical instruments are available in an active market, instruments are classified in Level 1 of the fair valuation hierarchy. Level 1 instruments include exchange traded futures and options, for which there are quoted prices in active markets.

Forward Settling Securities Trades and Forward Settling Resale and Repurchase Agreements

Forward settling trades includes mortgage-backed securities that will be issued in the future on a 'to be announced' basis (TBA's) and fixed income securities trades, resale and repurchase agreements with settlement dates beyond the time established by regulations or conventions in the marketplace. The fair value of forward settling transactions is based on the values of the underlying financial instruments to be delivered under the purchase and sale contracts and are classified as Level 2.

#### **Fixed Assets and Leasehold Improvements**

Fixed assets are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation for furniture, fixtures, computer equipment and amortization for leasehold improvements and capitalized software commence on the date placed into service. Furniture, fixtures and computer equipment are depreciated on a straight-line

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basis using estimated useful lives which ranges from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset or the remaining term of the related lease. Capitalized software costs are amortized based on straight-line basis over the estimated economic life, generally three years.

#### **Goodwill and Intangibles**

Goodwill relates to the acquisition of PCHL by SHUSA and represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets. The goodwill and intangible assets were pushed down to the Company by the Parent upon the merger of APS and SIS on February 3, 2023. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment on an annual basis as of October 1 and in interim periods when events or changes indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company has the option of performing a qualitative assessment of goodwill for its sole reporting unit to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than the carrying value of a reporting unit. If it is more likely than not that the fair value exceeds the carrying value of the reporting unit, then no further testing is necessary; otherwise, the Company must perform a quantitative assessment of goodwill. The Company may elect to bypass the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to performing a quantitative assessment. The Company performed a quantitative assessment of its goodwill.

The Company currently does not have any intangible assets with indefinite lives other than goodwill. The Company evaluates intangible assets with finite lives for impairment on an annual basis or when events or changes indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company also evaluates the remaining useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization.

For additional information on goodwill and other intangibles, see Note 10.

#### Leases

For leases with an original term longer than one year, lease liabilities are initially recognized on the lease commencement date based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. A corresponding right-of-use ("ROU") asset is initially recognized equal to the lease liability adjusted for any lease prepayments, initial direct costs and lease incentives. The ROU assets are included in fixed assets and the lease liabilities are included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The discount rates used in determining the present value of leases represent the Company's collateralized borrowing rate considering each lease's term and currency for payment. Some of the leases may include options to extend or terminate the lease, but the Company does not include the option period as part of the lease term unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

#### Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of other assets to determine if events or circumstances exist indicating that other assets may be impaired. Other assets include the Company's

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underwriting and syndicate fee receivables, clearing organization and exchange memberships including DTCC Common shares and ownership interests in ICE which consist of shares purchased as membership and a seat on that exchange, and prepaid expenses. The shares and the seat are reflected at cost, or if an other-than temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the impairment, in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Underwriting and syndicate fee receivables resulting from capital markets activities are \$67,271,537. Underwriting and syndicate fee receivables are measured at amortized cost basis less expected credit losses. At June 30, 2025, there were no allowances for losses related to these receivables.

Other liabilities include accrued compensation, other accrued expenses, lease liabilities and cash collateral received from counterparties.

#### **Revenue Recognized from Contracts with Customers**

#### Investment Banking

The Company performs underwriting services for issuers that want to raise funds through the sale of securities. Revenues are earned from fees arising from securities offerings in which the Company acts as an underwriter. Revenue is recognized on the trade date (the date on which the Company purchases the securities from the issuer) for the portion that the Company is contracted to buy. The Company believes that this is the appropriate point in time as there are no significant actions which the Company needs to take subsequent to this date as the underwriting entity obtains the control and benefit of the referral service in the offering at that point.

Underwriting revenues also result from securitization activities related to commercial mortgage loans and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. Such transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets. The gain or loss on sale of such financial assets is recorded as investment banking revenues and is based upon their respective fair values at the date of sale. The Company does not retain any financial interests in the assets securitized.

Associated underwriting costs that are deferred are recognized in expense at the time the related revenues are earned. In the event that transactions are not completed and the securities are not issued, the Company immediately expenses these costs.

#### Structuring and Advisory Fees

Structuring and advisory fees are primarily comprised of referral fees earned where the Company refers institutional clients to entities participating in real estate financing transactions. The transaction price is based on an agreed-upon percentage of the loan amount. Revenue is recognized at a point-in-time, shortly after the funding date, when the performance obligation (i.e. referral of clients results in a funded loan) is satisfied, as the Company believes that it is the appropriate point in time as there are no significant actions which the Company needs to take subsequent to this date and the client obtains the benefit of the services provided by the Company at that point.

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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#### Service Fees

The Company earns revenues for investment and other services performed for certain affiliates on a daily basis. The Company believes that the performance obligation for providing investment services and other services is satisfied over time because the customer is receiving and consuming the benefits as they are provided by the Company. Fee arrangements are based on cost plus a percentage applied to the costs incurred by the Company for providing such services. These revenues are accrued monthly and cash settled between monthly and annually depending on the agreement.

#### Commissions

The Company earns brokerage commissions for executing securities and futures transactions as part of its brokerage business. The performance obligation is satisfied on the trade date because that is when the underlying financial instrument is identified, the pricing is agreed upon and the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to/from the customer. Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on the trade date.

## **Principal Transactions**

Principal transaction revenues are generated primarily from the sales and trading of securities and exchange traded derivatives. Realized gains and losses from these principal transactions are recognized on a trade date basis as transactions occur. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized on positions held at fair value. Amounts receivable and payable for principal transactions that have not settled as of the reporting date are recorded on a net basis in receivables from or payables to broker-dealers and financial institutions in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

#### **Interest and Dividends Income and Expense**

The Company earns interest income primarily on its cash balances, security positions and from collateralized agreements. The Company records interest income and expenses on an accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on an ex-dividend date basis.

## **Foreign Currency**

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into US dollar equivalents at spot foreign exchange rates prevailing as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition, while revenue and expense accounts are remeasured at the actual foreign exchange rate as of the date that the transaction occurred. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in principal transactions in the consolidated statement of income.

#### 3. CASH SEGREGATED UNDER FEDERAL AND OTHER REGULATIONS

At June 30, 2025, cash of \$35,000,000 has been segregated on behalf of customers pursuant to the reserve formula requirements of Rule 15c3-3. In addition, cash of \$359,249,203 has been segregated pursuant to Regulation 1.20 under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

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#### 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following table presents information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025:

		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		<u>Total</u>
Financial assets: U.S. Treasury securities	\$	3,063,314,848	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,063,314,848
U.S. Government agency debt Mortgage-backed securities - US Agency		-		318,497,497 11,594,074,123		5,350 149,922,460		318,502,847 11,743,996,583
Mortgage-backed securities - OS Agency  Mortgage-backed securities - Non-agency		-		369,955,108		4,509,265		374,464,373
Corporate debt securities Convertible debt securities		-		285,327,888		297,039		285,624,927
Foreign sovereign debt		-		37,138,874		259.075		37,138,874 259,075
Asset-backed securities		-		347,590,231		1,553,859		349,144,090
Equity securities		19,469,713		-		-		19,469,713
Exchange traded options  Exchange traded futures, interest rate and		2,331,475		-		-		2,331,475
credit default swaps Forward settling trades		- -		2,623 31,454,167		- -		2,623 31,454,167
Total financial assets	\$	3,085,116,036	\$	12,984,040,511	\$	156,547,048	\$	16,225,703,595
Other assets								
Money market funds	\$	762	\$	-	\$	-	\$	762
Mutual funds		1,468,301		-		-		1,468,301
Total other assets	\$	1,469,063	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,469,063
Financial liabilities:								
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	2,711,993,810	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,711,993,810
U.S. Government agency debt Corporate debt securities		-		43,456,924 228,301,705		-		43,456,924 228,301,705
Convertible debt securities		-		19,495,390		-		19,495,390
Equity securities		21,705,576		-		_		21,705,576
Exchange traded options		213,500		-		-		213,500
Exchange traded futures, interest rate and								
credit default swaps Forward settling trades		-		5,408,856 138,488,550		-		5,408,856 138,488,550
Total financial liabilities	\$	2,733,912,886	\$	435,151,425	\$		\$	3,169,064,311
Total Illianolal Habilities	Ψ	2,133,712,000	Ψ	733,131,723	Ψ		Ψ	5,107,004,511

The Company assesses its financial instruments on a periodic basis to determine the appropriate classifications within the fair value hierarchy and any transfers of financial instruments among levels are considered to be effective as of the end of the reporting period.

There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2025.

US GAAP requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments and the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate their fair values. Certain financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These instruments include cash, cash segregated under federal regulations, securities borrowed, resales, deposits and receivables from clearing organizations, receivables from broker-dealers and financial institutions, receivables from customers,

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receivable from affiliates, other assets, loan payable, securities loaned, repos, payables to broker-dealers and financial institutions, payables to customers, and accrued expenses and other liabilities. Cash and cash segregated under federal regulations are considered Level 1 and the remaining items are considered Level 2.

#### 5. DERIVATIVES ACTIVITIES

Derivatives contracts are financial instruments whose value is based upon the value of the underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates or any combination of these factors. The Company uses exchange-traded options and futures, credit default swaps, and forward settling securities trades as part of its trading business, as well as to actively manage risk exposures that arise from its trading in cash instruments. Unrealized gains and losses on these derivative contracts are recognized currently in the consolidated statement of income as principal transactions. The Company does not apply hedge accounting as defined in FASB ASC 815 because all financial instruments are recorded at fair value with changes in fair values reflected in consolidated statement of income.

**Futures and Forwards.** Contracts that commit counterparties to purchase or sell financial instruments, commodities or currencies in the future.

**Swaps.** Contracts that require counterparties to exchange cash flows such as currency or interest payment streams. The amounts exchanged are based on the specific terms of the contract with reference to specified rates, financial instruments, commodities, currencies or indices.

**Options.** Contracts in which the option purchaser has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from or sell to the option writer financial instruments, commodities or currencies within a defined time period for a specified price.

**Forward Settling Securities and Repo Trades.** The Company's activities in forward settling trades include transactions in securities that are to be announced ("TBAs") and transactions in which the settlement date is a date beyond the time generally established by regulations or conventions in the marketplace or exchange in which the transaction is executed. These financial instruments expose the Company to varying degrees of market and credit risk.

The Company records its derivative trading activities at fair value. Derivative assets and liabilities related to exchange traded options and forward trades are presented net, when the right of offset exists, and are included in "Financial instruments owned, at fair value" and "Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value," respectively in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Derivative assets and liabilities related to futures and credit default swaps are the result of margin placed with brokers and are included in Receivable from broker dealers and clearing organizations in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Exchange traded options are considered Level 1 in the valuation hierarchy and forward trades, futures and credit default swaps are considered Level 2 in the valuation hierarchy.

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	June 30, 2025						
	N	otional value	de	Asset erivatives	Liability derivatives		
Exchange traded futures, interest rate, and credit default swaps	\$	6,905,762,500	\$	2,623	\$	5,408,856	
Exchange traded options		770,100,000		2,331,475		213,500	
Forward settling securities trades		33,203,169,851		31,454,167		138,488,550	
Forward settling repos and resales		19,406,718,125		-			
	\$	60,285,750,476	\$	33,788,265	\$	144,110,906	

# 6. RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO BROKER-DEALERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

Receivables from and payables to broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing organizations consisted of the following at June 30, 2025:

	F	Receivables	Payables		
Receivables/payables related to pending trades, net	\$	-	\$	209,314,098	
Accrued interest		85,953,410		40,208,272	
Commodities and clearing brokers		78,585,128		18,797,591	
Securities failed to deliver/receive		52,921,726		152,310,748	
Other		<u>-</u> _		8,250,425	
	\$	217,460,264	\$	428,881,134	

The Company self-clears the majority of its fixed income business. The Company clears U.S. equity securities transactions through the Clearing Broker and international securities transactions through foreign affiliates and broker-dealers. Receivables from brokers, dealers, financial institutions, and clearing organizations represent affiliate and non-affiliate balances.

Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities that have not been delivered or received by the Company on settlement date.

Pending trades relate to purchases and sales of securities that have not reached their contractually scheduled settlement date.

#### 7. RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO CUSTOMERS

At June 30, 2025, receivables from customers includes securities trades that have reached contractual settlement of \$64,699,988, cash collateral related to off-balance sheet transaction of \$7,646,476 and other receivables of \$26,195,142.

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At June 30, 2025, payables to customers includes credit balances related to securities trades which have reached the contractual settlement date of \$49,106,115, excess cash collateral received related to off-balance sheet transactions of \$75,181, and other payables of \$2,899,262,505, mainly related to centrally cleared futures of \$2,880,007,343.

#### 8. COLLATERALIZED AGREEMENTS

The Company has pledged \$15,438,250,062 of its financial instruments owned to counterparties that have the right to repledge these securities. The Company has no financial instruments pledged to counterparties that do not have the right to repledge the securities.

The Company has the right to sell or repledge all of the securities it has received under securities borrowed and securities resale agreements. These repledged securities have been used in the normal course of business.

At June 30, 2025, the Company has securities borrowed, resale agreements, securities loaned and repurchase agreements as follows:

		Securities borrowed	Resale agreements		
Gross balance	\$	1,300,384,658	\$	26,911,067,697	
Fair value of collateral received	\$	1,260,292,304	\$	27,000,701,951	
		Securities		Repurchase	
	loaned		agreements		
Gross balance	\$	28,799	\$	40,523,724,356	
Fair value of collateral pledged	\$	64,000	\$	40,727,208,595	

The Company's counterparties to its repurchase agreements have the right by contract to sell or re-pledge the Company's pledged securities. At June 30, 2025, the Company had off-balance sheet forward commitments to enter into resale and repurchase agreements in the amounts of \$9,136,060,000 and \$10,270,658,125, respectively.

The Company has no repurchase to maturity transactions as of June 30, 2025.

The following table summarizes, by tenor and underlying collateral, repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions accounted for as secured borrowings as of June 30, 2025:

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

# As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

	June 30, 2025									
	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements									
Repurchase agreements		night and tinuous		Up to 30 days	31 to 90	days	91 day one ye			Гotal
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 10,9	944,059,226	\$	3,111,357,589	\$ 4,098,8	864,732	\$ 1,805,9	37,500	\$ 19,9	960,219,047
Mortgage-backed securities	11,7	777,116,427		1,637,873,237	2,544,	106,851	3,200,0	000,000	19,1	59,096,515
Other		526,469,573		18,733,361	734,2	205,848	25,0	000,000	1,4	104,408,782
Total repurchase agreements	\$ 23,3	347,645,226	\$	4,767,964,187	\$ 7,377,	177,431	\$ 5,030,9	937,500	\$ 40,5	523,724,344
Securities loaned										
Other	\$	28,799	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$		\$	28,799
Total securities loaned	\$	28,799	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	28,799
Gross amount of repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowings	\$ 23,3	347,674,025	\$	4,767,964,187	\$ 7,377,	177,431	\$ 5,030,9	937,500	\$ 40,5	523,753,143
Netting applied in accordance with applicable accounting guidance									(20,2	72,905,168)
Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions reported in the consolidated statement of financial condition									\$ 20,2	250,847,975

#### **Offsetting of Collateralized Agreements**

To manage exposure to credit risk associated with securities financing transactions, the Company may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. Generally, transactions are executed under standard industry agreements, including, but not limited to, master securities lending agreements (securities lending transactions) and master repurchase agreements (repurchase transactions). A master agreement creates a single contract under which all transactions between two counterparties are executed allowing for trade aggregation and a single net payment obligation. Master agreements provide protection in bankruptcy in certain circumstances and, where legally enforceable, enable receivables and payables with the same counterparty to be settled or otherwise eliminated by applying amounts due against all or a portion of an amount due from the counterparty or a third party. In addition, the Company enters into customized bilateral trading agreements and other customer agreements that provide for the netting of receivables and payables with a given counterparty as a single net obligation.

In the event of the counterparty's default, provisions of the master agreement permit acceleration and termination of all outstanding transactions covered by the agreement such that a single amount is owed by, or to, the non-defaulting party. In addition, any collateral posted can be applied to the net obligations,

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

with any excess returned; and the collateralized party has a right to liquidate the collateral. Any residual claim after netting is treated along with other unsecured claims in bankruptcy court.

The following table summarizes collateralized transactions at June 30, 2025:

				Amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial condition (a)				
	Gross amount	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated statement of financial condition	Amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition	Financial instruments	Cas collate receiv	eral	Net am	nount_
Assets:								
Derivatives	\$ 36,624,758	\$ (2,836,493)	\$ 33,788,265	\$ 33,788,265	\$	-	\$	-
Securities borrowed	1,300,384,658	-	1,300,384,658	1,169,124,987		-	131,25	9,671
Resale agreements	26,911,067,697	(20,272,905,168)	6,638,162,529	6,632,428,523		-	5,73	4,006
<u>Liabilities:</u>								
Derivatives	\$ 146,947,400	\$ (2,836,494)	\$ 144,110,906	\$ 144,110,906	\$	-	\$	-
Securities loaned	28,799	-	28,799	28,799		-		-
Repurchase agreements	40,523,724,356	(20,272,905,168)	20,250,819,176	20,239,587,966		-	11,23	1,210

(a) Under master netting agreements with our counterparties, the Company has the legal right of offset with a counterparty, which incorporates all of the counterparty's outstanding rights and obligations under the arrangement. These balances reflect additional credit risk mitigation that is available by counterparty in the event of a counterparty's default, but which are not netted in the consolidated statement of financial condition because other netting provisions of U.S. GAAP are not met.

#### 9. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates under Santander's (the Ultimate Parent's) Corporate & Investment Bank ("CIB") which is the Company's sole business segment. The Chief Executive Officers of SHUSA, CIB US and the Company are the chief operating decision makers ("CODM") of this business segment.

The Company is a broker-dealer headquartered in New York and has significant capabilities in market-making via an experienced fixed-income sales and trading team. The Company also has a focus on underwriting in the debt and equity capital markets as well as structuring and advisory services for asset originators in the real estate and specialty finance markets. In addition, the Company provides brokerage services in exchange traded derivatives and serves clients in the cash equities markets. The Company has

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

an institutional client base including asset managers, hedge funds, banks and brokerages, pension funds, insurance companies, and corporations. Additionally, the CODM uses excess net capital (see Note 20), which is not a measure of profit and loss, to make operational decisions while maintaining capital adequacy, such as whether to reinvest profits or pay dividends. The Company's operations constitute a single operating segment and therefore, a single reportable segment, because the CODM manages the business activities using information of the Company as a whole. The accounting policies used to measure the profit and loss of the segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The U. S. GAAP results reported to the CODM is substantially the same as the consolidated statement of financial condition.

#### 10. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis as of October 1 and in interim periods when events or changes indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company operates under a single business segment and a single reporting unit called Corporate and Investment Bank. At June 30, 2025, all of the \$170,504,316 of goodwill was allocated to this unit.

#### **Other Intangible Assets**

The following table summarizes the Company's other intangible assets as of June 30, 2025 with finite lives consisting of customer relationships and technology related assets:

	Gros	ss intangible asset	Accumulated amortization		ntangible assets, net
Customer relationships	\$	25,315,900	\$	(9,027,422)	\$ 16,288,478
IT intangibles		6,000,000		(6,000,000)	 
	\$	31,315,900	\$	(15,027,422)	\$ 16,288,478

#### 11. FIXED ASSETS AND LEASHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Fixed assets and leasehold improvements, net consisted of the following at June 30, 2025:

	Cost		 Accumulated depreciation		d assets and easehold exements, net
Computer equipment and software	\$	60,012,325	\$ (39,970,875)	\$	20,041,450
Leasehold improvements		7,310,964	(4,933,548)		2,377,416
Furniture and office equipment		1,281,929	 (1,233,227)		48,702
	\$	68,605,218	\$ (46,137,650)	\$	22,467,568

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

The Company leases office space under operating leases with maturity dates ranging from April 2025 to October 2028. Some of the leases may include an option to renew the lease, but the Company generally does not include optional periods as part of the lease term, unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise the option(s). In addition to rent payments, the operating leases may also require payment for real estate taxes, insurance costs, common area maintenance, and utilities. These payments typically are not fixed. The Company accounts for these costs as variable payments and excludes them from the monthly fixed rent payment amounts included in the lease liability calculations.

The operating lease liability consists of the fixed rental payments discounted to present value using the Company's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) for each lease, as the rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable.

The Company has elected to account for lease components and non-lease components associated with its leases (e.g., common area maintenance costs) as a single lease component for its real estate and equipment leases, as permitted by the lease accounting guidance. Additionally, the Company has also elected the short-term lease exemption, which exempts the Company from recognizing the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with terms of 12 months or less.

At June 30, 2025, the Company's right of use asset and lease liabilities are \$1,644,846 and \$1,734,560, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's weighted-average remaining lease term and the weighted-average discount rate as of June 30, 2025:

	June 30, 2025
Weighted-average remaining lease term	2.6 Years
Weighted-average discount rate	5.71%

Ma4---:4-- aflace liabilities si-- -- ---4b

The following table presents the maturity analysis of the Company's operating lease liabilities for the six months ended June 30,:

ended June 30,	
2025	\$ 460,450
2026	641,761
2027	506,547
2028	 247,424
Total lease payments	1,856,182
less: Imputed interest	 (121,622)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 1,734,560

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

#### 12. OTHER ASSETS AND ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Other assets consisted of the following at June 30, 2025:

Underwriting and syndicate fee receivables	\$	67,271,537
Prepaid expenses		15,458,985
Commissions receivables		14,295,671
Deferred shares upfront payment		7,171,808
Clearing organizations and exchange memberships		966,131
Other		17,913,192
	\$_	123,077,324

Underwriting and syndicate fee receivables represent fee income receivables resulting from capital markets activities.

Commissions receivables represent commission income receivables resulting from centrally cleared futures contracts.

Deferred shares upfront payment represents payments made to the Ultimate Parent for shares of the Ultimate Parent to be distributed in the future under the deferred compensation plan (see Note 18).

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consisted of the following at June 30, 2025:

Compensation payables	\$ 136,883,319
Accrued expenses	64,816,790
Service fees payables to affiliate	23,744,664
Syndicate fee payable	1,575,164
Other	 19,248,475
	\$ 246,268,412

#### 13. SUBORDINATED AND UNSUBORDINATED LOAN AGREEMENTS

Subordinated borrowings are subordinated to all existing and future claims of all non-subordinated creditors of the Company and constitute part of the Company's net capital under the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Rule 15c3-1). Subordinated borrowings may be repaid only if, after giving effect to such repayment, the Company meets the net capital requirements.

The Company has a Revolving Note and Cash Subordination Agreement (Revised Subordinated Revolver on May 21, 2021) with SHUSA for up to \$750,000,000 bearing a floating rate with an expiration date of December 20, 2028. Borrowings under the Revised Subordinated Revolver bear interest at Overnight SOFR + 150 bps. The Company also pays a commitment fee of 50 bps on the undrawn balance.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company borrowed under the Subordinated Revolver several times in the total of \$1,950,000,000 and subsequently repaid \$1,850,000,000. At June 30, 2025, the loan payable of \$100,000,000 was included in subordinated debt in the consolidated statement of financial condition (see Note 16). The average interest rate for the borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2025 was 5.82%. At June 30, 2025, commitment fee payable of \$244,444 was included in accrued expense and other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition (see Note 16).

The Company has a liquidity line with SHUSA to support the settlement of billing and delivery roles in underwriting transactions. The line is \$6,000,000,000 and the current rate of borrowing is Overnight SOFR + 215bps. The company also currently pays a commitment fee of 2 bps on the undrawn balance. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company borrowed under the liquidity line several times for a total of \$722,000,000 and subsequently repaid the entire amount. There was no balance drawn at June 30, 2025. The average interest rate for the borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2025 was 6.52%. At June 30, 2025, commitment fee payable of \$100,000 was included in accrued expense and other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition (see Note 16).

The Company has a committed unsecured operating line of credit with SHUSA for general operating purposes. The line is \$650,000,000 and the current rate of borrowing is Overnight SOFR + 120bps. The company also currently pays a commitment fee of 75 bps on the undrawn balance. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a drawn balance of \$375,000,000 that was borrowed for operating purposes and is presented in loan payable in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The average interest rate for the borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2025 was 5.53%. At June 30, 2025, commitment fee payable of \$186,458 was included in accrued expense and other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition (see Note 16).

#### 14. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities involve execution of various securities and futures transactions as principal or agent. These activities may expose the Company to risk in the event counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company's counterparties include customers and certain related entities, generally U.S. institutional investors, and broker-dealers that are members of major regulated exchanges.

The Company records customer securities and futures transactions in conformity with the settlement cycle of the respective country, which is generally one to five business days after trade date. The Company is therefore exposed to off-balance-sheet risk of loss on unsettled transactions in the event customers and other counterparties are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations.

The Company seeks to control the risks associated with these activities by requiring the counterparty to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requests counterparties to deposit additional collateral, or reduce securities or other positions when necessary.

At June 30, 2025, the Company maintained cash with major financial institutions, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits set by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not subject to minimal credit risk on its cash.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

#### 15. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

### **Contingent Liabilities**

The Company entered into employment contracts in which the Company agreed to make guaranteed payments totaling \$99,947,443 provided that the employees remained employed with the Company. These payments include cash and equity shares of the Ultimate Parent to be paid as follows:

Six months ended June 30,	
2025	\$ 13,159,839
2026	44,171,081
2027	21,038,131
2028	16,194,991
2029	5,383,401
Total	\$ 99,947,443

## Representation, Warranties and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company may be named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with its activities as a broker-dealer. The Company may also be involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations, and proceedings (formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding the Company's business.

The Company evaluates the outcome of each contingent matter as appropriate. A liability is established when the loss contingency is probable and the amount is estimable. In many proceedings, however, it is inherently difficult to predict the eventual outcome of the pending matters, the timing of the ultimate resolution of the matters, or the eventual loss, fines or penalties related to the matter.

The Company does not believe, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that the outcome of such pending matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition, liquidity or consolidated statement of income.

#### Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Company provides guarantees to clearing houses and exchanges. These guarantees generally are required under the standard membership agreements, such that members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. To mitigate these performance risks, the exchanges and clearinghouses often require members to post collateral. The Company's liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed the collateral amount posted. However, the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability was recorded in the consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2025.

#### Other

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

The Company executes certain transactions primarily on an agency basis through its Clearing Broker. The Company maintains a collateral deposit at the Clearing Broker in the form of cash. In the event a customer fails to fulfill its obligation, the Company's Clearing Broker has the right to deduct any loss or expense incurred from the deposit account. At June 30, 2025, cash of \$301,949 was on deposit at the Clearing Broker and included in deposits with and receivables from clearing organizations and Clearing Broker in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Company did not record any liabilities under this arrangement as of June 30, 2025.

#### 16. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of June 30, 2025, the related-party balances consisted of the following:

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 12,921,506
Receivables from broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing	521 270
organization	531,278
Securities purchased under resale agreements	268,190,689
Receivables from affiliates	61,674,201
Other assets	8,127,466
Liabilities:	
Loan payable	\$ 375,000,000
Subordinated debt	100,000,000
Payables to broker-dealers, financial institutions and clearing	
organizations	9,274,319
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,476,253,383
Payables to affiliates	106,830
Payables to customers	2,028,969,245
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	28,319,828

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its affiliates. The Company executes and clears securities and futures and options transactions on behalf of its affiliates and earns commissions on such services performed. The Company also executes, clears and custodies certain of its securities transactions through various affiliates in Latin America and Europe. Pursuant to such arrangements the affiliates pay the Company for commissions and the Company pays the affiliates for clearance and execution services received. At June 30, 2025, commissions receivable from affiliates of \$68,395 was included in receivables from affiliates in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

Also included in accrued expenses and other liabilities was payable to affiliates for clearance and execution services in the amount of \$35,000 at June 30, 2025.

The Company participates in various underwriting activities for its affiliates and fees earned are included in investment banking revenue in the consolidated statement of income. At June 30, 2025, the related receivables of \$1,868,709 were included in other assets in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company earns revenues from investment and other services performed for certain affiliates under service level agreements. At June 30, 2025, receivables of \$44,226,747 were included in receivables from affiliates in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company also pays for services such as management, administrative support services, systems and risk management received from its affiliates including SHUSA and the Ultimate Parent under service agreements. At June 30, 2025, the net payable of \$22,779,216 was included in accrued expenses and other liabilities. In addition, the Company also provides operational services to its New York affiliate, which also makes certain payments on behalf of the Company and the Company remits the payment later. Receivables from and payables to its New York affiliate arising from the above arrangements are settled net. At June 30, 2025, the net receivable from the New York affiliate of \$43,428,468 was included in receivables from affiliates in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

**Membership in Exchange** -The Ultimate Parent was approved under CME Rule 106.1, as an Affiliated Member Firm and owns the membership under this rule. The Company is a clearing member of the CME at no cost since the membership is owned by the Ultimate Parent and the business is performed exclusively for its benefit.

#### 17. INCOME TAXES

SanCap and its subsidiary are both single-member limited liability companies (SMLLCs) that are ultimately owned by SCH, and as such are treated as disregarded entities for federal and state income tax purposes. Federal and state income taxes are calculated based on the SMLLC's activity that is included in SCH's federal and state income tax returns.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. The Company adopted this standard as of January 1, 2023 prospectively. The ASU specifies that an entity is not required to allocate any portion of the consolidated amount of current and deferred tax expense to a legal entity that is not subject to tax, such as a SMLLC, in its separate statement of financial condition.

#### 18. DEFERRED COMPENSATION AND BENEFIT PLANS

The Company is a participant, in conjunction with other affiliates, in a defined benefit pension plan and post-retirement benefit plan sponsored by Banco Santander S.A., New York Branch (the "Plan Sponsor"), covering substantially all employees. Benefits are based on years of service and the average compensation during the five highest paid consecutive calendar years. The funding policy is to contribute the annual pension costs accrued, but not less than the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 minimum

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

and not more than the maximum amount deductible for tax purposes. Allocations of plan costs, assets, actuarial gains, and elements of plan performance between the affiliates have been determined by an actuary. Effective December 31, 2010, the defined benefit pension plan was frozen. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had no share of pension liability.

The Company also participates with other affiliates, in an employee deferred compensation plan sponsored by Santander Holdings USA, covering substantially all employees, which qualify under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In 2010, the Ultimate Parent established and approved a deferred compensation plan that the Company participates in. In accordance with the plan, distributions (whether payable in cash or shares of Ultimate Parent common stock) will be made in three equal installments over a three-year period, if the employee remains employed at the Company or an affiliate of Santander Group through the applicable payment date. Upon each award, the Company has made up front payments for the shares to be distributed in the future of \$7,171,808 (see Note 12). At June 30, 2025, deferred compensation liability of \$11,750,536 was included in accrued compensation and benefits in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

#### 19. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

Variable interest entities ("VIEs") are entities in which equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. VIEs are consolidated by the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party who has both (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) an obligation to absorb losses of the entity or a right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity.

The Company determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon initial involvement with the VIE and reassess whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis. The determination of whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE is based upon the facts and circumstances for each VIE and requires significant judgment.

Considerations in determining the VIE's most significant activities and whether the Company has the power to direct those activities include, but are not limited to, the VIE's purpose and design and the risks passed through to investors, the voting interests of the VIE, management, service and/or other agreements of the VIE, involvement in the VIE's initial design and the existence of explicit or implicit financial guarantees.

Variable interests in a VIE are assessed both individually and in aggregate to determine whether the Company has an obligation to absorb losses of or a right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The determination of whether the Company's variable interest is significant to the VIE requires significant judgment. In determining the significance of the Company's variable interest, management considers the terms, characteristics and size of the variable interests, the design and characteristics of the VIE, the Company's involvement in the VIE and the Company's market-making activities related to variable interests.

## Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

FDLLC was formed for the limited purpose of purchasing assets and otherwise consummating and carrying out securitization activity for the Company. In the Company's securitization transactions, the Company transfers these assets to special purpose entities ("SPEs") and act as the placement or structuring agent for the beneficial interests sold to investors by the SPE. A significant portion of the Company's securitization transactions are securitization of assets issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. These SPEs generally meet the criteria of variable interest entities; however, the Company generally does not consolidate the SPEs as the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary for these SPEs.

The Company accounts for its securitization transactions as sales, provided it has relinquished control over the transferred assets. Transferred assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in principal transaction revenues in the consolidated statement of income prior to the identification and isolation for securitization. The Company generally receives cash proceeds in connection with the transfer of assets to an SPE.

Management has concluded that it is not required to consolidate the VIE's related to securitized transactions as the Company and FDLLC do not retain any economic interest in the transferred assets or an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity through the securitizations.

# 20. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND CUSTOMER RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

As a registered broker dealer, SanCap is subject to SEC Rule 15c3-1, under the Securities Exchange Act (SEA). SanCap utilizes the alternative method pursuant to Rule 15c3-1, which requires that SanCap maintain minimum net capital equal to the greater of 2% of aggregate debit items arising from customer transactions, as defined, or \$1,000,000.

As an FCM, SanCap is subject to minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17 under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), which requires the maintenance of regulatory capital equal to the greater of \$1,000,000, or 8% of the domestic and foreign domiciled customer and house risk maintenance margin performance bond requirements for all domestic and foreign futures and options on futures contracts, excluding the risk margin associated with naked long options positions.

As an OTC IRS clearing member, SanCap is required to maintain a minimum capital with CME in the amount equal to the greater of the CFTC or SEC capital requirement, \$50,000,000, or 20% of aggregate performance bond requirements for all customer and house accounts containing CME-cleared IRS positions.

Also, 10% of excess collateral on resale agreements as defined in SEA Rule 15c3-1 are added to the above requirements.

As of June 30, 2025, SanCap's net capital requirement pursuant to CEA Regulation 1.17 (FCM 8% margin) was greater than the SEC requirement. As of June 30, 2025, SanCap had regulatory net capital of \$452,913,348, which was \$227,060,874 in excess of the net capital requirement of \$225,852,474.

Notes to consolidated statement of financial condition

As of June 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED)

The firm is also subject to SEA Rule 15c3-3. At June 30, 2025, SanCap computed the reserve requirement for customers and was required to segregate \$1,749,767 in the special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers. At June 30, 2025 the amount held on deposit in the special reserve bank account was \$35,000,000. SanCap does not carry Proprietary Accounts of Broker-Dealers (PAB) and therefore did not perform a computation of reserve requirements for PAB pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.

As an FCM, segregated assets on deposit to meet requirements pursuant to CEA Section 4d(2) and CFTC Regulation 30.7 at June 30, 2025 were \$3,100,031,592 and \$1,002,292, respectively.