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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-222194

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee ⁽¹⁾
3.450% Senior Notes due 2025	\$1,000,000,000	99.804%	\$998,040,000	\$129,545.59

This filing fee is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) and relates to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-222194) filed by the Registrant on December 20, 2017.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated December 20, 2017)

\$1,000,000,000



SANTANDER HOLDINGS USA, INC.

3.450% Senior Notes due 2025

Santander Holdings USA, Inc., a Virginia corporation (“SHUSA” or the “Company”), is offering \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 3.450% Senior Notes due 2025 (the “notes”). The Company will receive all of the net proceeds from the sale of the notes.

The Company will pay interest on the notes at an annual rate of 3.450% per year and will pay interest on June 2 and December 2 of each year beginning on December 2, 2020.

The notes will mature on June 2, 2025. The Company may, at its option, redeem, in whole or in part, the notes at any time on or after November 28, 2020 (or, if additional notes are issued, beginning 180 days after the issue date of such additional notes) and prior to May 2, 2025, at the applicable redemption price described herein under “Description of Notes–Redemption.” The notes will be redeemable in whole or in part by the Company on or after May 2, 2025 at 100% of the principal amount of the notes (par), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to but not including the date of redemption.

Each series of the notes will be issued in denominations of \$2,000, and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the Company and will rank equally with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated debt.

These securities are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or any other governmental agency, nor are obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Investing in the notes involves a high degree of risk. Before buying any notes, you should read the discussion of risks of investing in our notes in “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Note		Total
Public Offering Price	99.804%	\$	998,040,000
Underwriting Discount	0.350%	\$	3,500,000

http://www.oblible.com

Proceeds, Before Expenses, to the Company	99.454%	\$	994,540,000
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The underwriters are offering the notes as set forth under “Underwriting; Conflicts of Interest.” The underwriters expect to deliver the notes to purchasers in book-entry form only, through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company for the accounts of its participants, including Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* and the Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V., against payment on or about June 1, 2020.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Citigroup

Credit Suisse

RBC Capital Markets

Santander

Co-Managers

BMO Capital Markets

Deutsche Bank Securities

TD Securities

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is May 27, 2020.

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We have provided only the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. Neither we nor any underwriter has authorized anyone to provide information different from that contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement nor sale of the notes means that information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference therein is correct after their respective dates. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the notes in any circumstances under which the offer or solicitation is unlawful.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Unless the context requires otherwise, in this prospectus supplement we use the terms the “Company”, “SHUSA”, “we”, “us” and “our” to refer to Santander Holdings USA, Inc.

This document consists of two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which contains more general information. You should read both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with additional information described under the heading “Available Information” below.

We have provided only the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the information incorporated by reference. Neither the Company nor any underwriters or agents have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not offering the notes in any state in which the offer is prohibited. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference is accurate or complete at any date other than the date mentioned on the cover page of these documents.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. The Company may from time to time make forward-looking statements in its filings with the SEC and in other communications by the Company, including this prospectus supplement, which are made in good faith by the Company pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Some of the statements made by the Company, including any statements preceded by, followed by or which include the words “may,” “could,” “should,” “looking forward,” “will,” “would,” “believe,” “expect,” “hope,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “assume,” “goal,” “seek” or similar expressions are intended to indicate forward-looking statements.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable as of the date on which the statements are made, these statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties based on various factors and assumptions, many of which are beyond the Company’s control. Among the factors that could cause the Company’s financial performance to differ materially from that suggested by forward-looking statements are:

- the adverse impact of COVID-19 on our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations;
- the effects of regulation, actions and/or policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”), the FDIC, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and other changes in monetary and fiscal policies and regulations, including policies that affect market interest rates and money supply, as well as in the impact of changes in and interpretations of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”), including adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s current expected credit losses credit reserving framework, the failure to adhere to which could subject SHUSA and/or its subsidiaries to formal or informal regulatory compliance and enforcement actions and result in fines, penalties, restitution and other costs and expenses, changes in our business practice, and reputational harm;
- SHUSA’s ability to manage credit risk that may increase to the extent our loans are concentrated by loan type, industry segment, borrower type or location of the borrower or collateral;
- the slowing or reversal of the current U.S. economic expansion and the strength of the U.S. economy in general and regional and local economies in which SHUSA conducts operations in particular, which may affect, among other things, the level of non-performing assets, charge-offs, and credit loss expense;
- acts of God, including pandemics and other significant public health emergencies, and other natural disasters;
- inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations, including effects from the pending discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) as an interest rate benchmark, which may, among other things, reduce net interest margins and impact funding sources, revenue and expenses, the value of assets and obligations, and the ability to originate and distribute financial products in the primary and secondary markets;
- the pursuit of protectionist trade or other related policies, including tariffs by the U.S., its global trading partners, and/or other countries, and/or trade disputes generally;
- the ability of certain European member countries to continue to service their debt and the risk that a weakened European economy could negatively affect U.S.-based financial institutions, counterparties with which SHUSA does business, as well as the stability of global financial markets, including economic instability and recessionary conditions in Europe and the eventual exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union;

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- adverse movements and volatility in debt and equity capital markets and adverse changes in the securities markets, including those related to the financial condition of significant issuers in SHUSA’s investment portfolio;
- SHUSA’s ability to grow revenue, manage expenses, attract and retain highly-skilled people and raise capital necessary to achieve its business goals and comply with regulatory requirements;
- SHUSA’s ability to effectively manage its capital and liquidity, including approval of its capital plans by its regulators and its subsidiaries’ ability to continue to pay dividends to it;
- changes in credit ratings assigned to SHUSA or its subsidiaries;
- the ability to manage risks inherent in our businesses, including through effective use of systems and controls, insurance, derivatives and capital management;
- SHUSA’s ability to timely develop competitive new products and services in a changing environment that are responsive to the needs of SHUSA’s customers and are profitable to SHUSA, the success of our marketing efforts to customers, and the potential for new products and services to impose additional unexpected costs, losses, or other liabilities not anticipated at their initiation, and expose SHUSA to increased operational risk;
- competitors of SHUSA may have greater financial resources or lower costs, or be subject to different regulatory requirements than SHUSA may innovate more effectively, or may develop products and technology that enable those competitors to compete more successfully than SHUSA and cause SHUSA to lose business or market share;
- Santander Consumer USA Inc.’s (“SC’s”) agreement with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles US LLC (“FCA”) may not result in currently anticipated levels of growth, is subject to performance conditions that could result in termination of the agreement, and is also subject to an option giving FCA the right to acquire an equity participation in the Chrysler Capital portion of SC’s business;
- consumers and small businesses may decide not to use banks for their financial transactions, which could impact our net income;
- changes in customer spending, investment or savings behavior;
- loss of customer deposits that could increase our funding costs;
- the ability of SHUSA and its third-party vendors to convert, maintain and upgrade, as necessary, SHUSA’s data processing and other information technology infrastructure on a timely and acceptable basis, within projected cost estimates and without significant disruption to our business;
- SHUSA’s ability to control operational risks, data security breach risks and outsourcing risks, and the possibility of errors in quantitative models SHUSA uses to manage its business, including as a result of cyberattacks, technological failure, human error, fraud or malice by internal or external parties, and the possibility that SHUSA’s controls will prove insufficient, fail or be circumvented;
- changes to tax laws and regulations and the outcome of ongoing tax audits by federal, state and local income tax authorities that may require SHUSA to pay additional taxes or recover fewer overpayments compared to what has been accrued or paid as of period-end;
- the costs and effects of regulatory or judicial actions or proceedings, including possible business restrictions resulting from such actions or proceedings;
- adverse publicity, and negative public opinion, whether specific to SHUSA or regarding other industry participants or industry-wide factors or other reputational harm; and
- acts of terrorism or domestic or foreign military conflicts.

If one or more of the factors affecting the Company’s forward-looking information and statements proves incorrect, the actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in,

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or implied by, forward-looking information and statements. Therefore, holders should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information and statements. The effect of these factors is difficult to predict. Factors other than these also could adversely affect the results, and holders of the notes covered by this prospectus supplement should not consider these factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. New factors emerge from time to time, and management cannot assess the impact of any such factor on the Company’s business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Any forward-looking statements only speak as of the date of this document or the applicable document incorporated herein by reference, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking

information or statements, whether written or oral, to reflect any change. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

Information regarding other important factors that could cause actual results to differ, perhaps materially, from those in our forward looking statements is contained under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and in Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020, both of which are incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference (and in any of our filings with the SEC that are so incorporated). See “Available Information” below for information about how to obtain a copy of these filings.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company is required to file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. The Company’s filings with the SEC are available to the public through the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC relating to the securities covered by this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement is part of a registration statement and does not contain all of the information in the registration statement. Whenever a reference is made in this prospectus supplement to a contract or other document of the Company, please be aware that the reference is only a summary and that you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement for a copy of the applicable contract or other document.

The SEC’s rules allow us to “incorporate by reference” information into this prospectus supplement. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to any of the SEC filings referenced in the list below. Any information referred to in this way in this prospectus supplement is considered part of this prospectus supplement from the date we file that document. Any reports filed by us with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement and before the date that the offering of securities by means of this prospectus supplement is terminated will automatically update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in this prospectus supplement or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

The Company incorporates by reference into this prospectus supplement the following documents or information filed with the SEC (other than, in each case, documents or information deemed to have been furnished and not filed in accordance with the SEC’s rules):

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended [December 31, 2019](#);
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended [March 31, 2020](#); and
- all documents filed by the Company under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) on or after the date of this prospectus supplement and before the termination of the offering of securities under this prospectus supplement.

The Company will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus supplement is delivered, upon his or her written or oral request, a copy of any or all documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, excluding exhibits to those documents unless they are specifically incorporated by reference into those documents. You can request copies of these documents by visiting our website at santanderus.com or by phone at (617) 346-7200. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

Statements contained in this prospectus supplement or in any document incorporated by reference herein as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus supplement or in any document incorporated by reference therein do not purport to be complete, and where reference is made to the particular provisions of such contract or other document, such provisions are qualified in all respects by reference to all of the provisions of such contract or other document.

In reviewing any agreements incorporated herein by reference, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding the terms of such agreements and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about the Company. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the Company or other parties, which should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate. The representations and warranties were made only as of the date of the relevant agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in such agreement and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties alone may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere, or incorporated by reference, into this prospectus supplement. As a result, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you or that you should consider before investing in the notes. You should read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the “Risk Factors” section and the documents incorporated by reference, which are described under “Available Information.”

The Company

SHUSA is the parent company of Santander Bank, National Association, (the “Bank” or “SBNA”), a national banking association, and owns a majority interest (approximately 76.5%) of Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “SC”), a specialized consumer finance company focused on vehicle finance and third-party servicing. SHUSA is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts and the Bank’s main office is in Wilmington, Delaware. SC is headquartered in Dallas, Texas. SHUSA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banco Santander, S.A. (“Santander”). SHUSA is also the parent company of Santander BanCorp (together with its subsidiaries, “Santander BanCorp”), a holding company headquartered in Puerto Rico which offers a full range of financial services through its wholly-owned banking subsidiary, Banco Santander Puerto Rico; Santander Securities LLC (“SSLLC”), a broker-dealer headquartered in Boston; Banco Santander International (“BSI”), a financial services company located in Miami that offers a full range of banking services to foreign individuals and corporations based primarily in Latin America; Santander Investment Securities Inc. (“SIS”), a registered broker-dealer located in New York providing services in investment banking, institutional sales, and trading and offering research reports of Latin American and European equity and fixed-income securities; and several other subsidiaries. SSLLC, SIS and another SHUSA subsidiary, Santander Asset Management, LLC (“SAM”), are registered investment advisers with the SEC. SHUSA’s two largest subsidiaries by asset size and revenue are the Bank and SC.

The Bank’s principal markets are in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern United States. At March 31, 2020, the Bank had 575 branches and 2,000 automated teller machines across its footprint. The Bank uses its deposits, as well as other financing sources, to fund its loan and investment portfolios. The Bank earns interest income on its loan and investment portfolios. In addition, the Bank generates non-interest income from a number of sources, including deposit and loan services, sales of loans and investment securities, capital markets products and bank-owned life insurance. The Bank’s principal non-interest expenses include employee compensation and benefits, occupancy and facility-related costs, technology and other administrative expenses. The financial results of the Bank are affected by the economic environment, including interest rates and consumer and business confidence and spending, as well as the competitive conditions within the Bank’s geographic footprint.

SC is the holding company for Santander Consumer USA Inc., a specialized consumer finance company focused on vehicle finance and third-party servicing and delivering service to dealers and customers across the full credit spectrum. SC’s primary business is the indirect origination and servicing of retail installment contracts (“RICs”) and leases, principally, through manufacturer-franchised dealers in connection with their sale of new and used vehicles to retail consumers. Santander Auto Finance is SC’s primary vehicle brand, and is available as a finance option for automotive dealers across the United States.

Since May 2013, under a ten-year master private-label financing agreement (the “Chrysler Agreement”) with FCA US LLC, formerly Chrysler Group LLC (“FCA”), SC has operated as FCA’s preferred provider for consumer loans, leases and dealer loans and provides services to FCA customers and dealers under the Chrysler Capital brand. These products and services include consumer RICs and leases, as well as dealer loans for inventory, construction, real estate, working capital and revolving lines of credit. In 2019, SC entered into an

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amendment to the Chrysler Agreement with FCA, which modified the Chrysler Agreement to, among other things, adjust certain performance metrics, exclusivity commitments and payment provisions.

SC also originates vehicle loans through a web-based direct lending program, purchases vehicle RICs from other lenders, and services automobile and recreational and marine vehicle portfolios for other lenders. Additionally, SC has other relationships through which it provides other consumer finance products.

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The Offering	
Notes We Are Offering	\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.450% Senior Notes due 2025 (the “notes”)
Maturity Date	The notes will mature on June 2, 2025.
Interest Rate	The notes will bear interest at the rate of 3.450% per year.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 2 and December 2 of each year, beginning on December 2, 2020.
Redemption	<p>The notes will be redeemable at the Company’s option, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, on or after November 28, 2020 (or, if additional notes are issued, beginning 180 days after the issue date of such additional notes), and prior to May 2, 2025, in each case at a redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, equal to the greater of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed on that redemption date; and• the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed that would be due if the notes to be redeemed matured on May 2, 2025 (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued to the redemption date), discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the applicable Treasury Rate (as defined in this prospectus supplement) plus 50 basis points. <p>On or after May 2, 2025, the notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at the Company’s option at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of such notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.</p> <p>See “Description of Notes—Redemption.”</p>
Listing	The notes will not be listed on any national securities exchange or included in any automated quotation system. Currently there is no market for the notes.
Governing Law	New York law, without regard to principles of conflicts of law.
Trustee, Registrar and Paying Agent	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
Use of Proceeds after Expenses	We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering, after giving effect to underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses, of

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	\$994,040,000. We currently intend to use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Denomination	The notes will be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in

	excess thereof.
Ranking	<p>The notes will be our unsecured, unsubordinated debt obligations, rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt, rank senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future obligations that are by their terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes, and be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.</p> <p>As of March 31, 2020, our subsidiaries had, in the aggregate, outstanding debt and other liabilities, including deposits, of \$120.1 billion. All of such debt and other liabilities would rank structurally senior to the notes in case of liquidation or otherwise. As of March 31, 2020, the Company itself had an aggregate of \$9.4 billion of outstanding senior debt and no outstanding junior subordinated debt. See “Capitalization” for the pro forma effect of this offering.</p> <p>The indenture (as defined herein) places no limitation on the amount of secured or additional unsecured indebtedness that may be incurred by us.</p>
Form	<p>The notes will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, referred to as “DTC.” Beneficial interests in the notes will be evidenced by, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by participants in DTC.</p>
Delivery and Clearance	<p>We will deposit the global securities representing the notes with DTC in New York. You may hold an interest in the notes through DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear Bank, as operator of the Euroclear System, directly as a participant of any such system or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such systems.</p>
Conflicts of Interest	<p>Both we and Santander Investment Securities Inc. are subsidiaries of Banco Santander. Therefore, Santander Investment Securities Inc. is deemed to have a “conflict of interest” under Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) and, accordingly, the offering of the notes will comply with the applicable requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. Pursuant to FINRA Rule 5121, a qualified independent underwriter is not required in connection with this offering because the notes to be offered are rated in one of the four highest generic rating categories by one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. See “Underwriting; Conflicts of Interest—Conflicts of Interest.”</p>

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Summary Historical Financial and Other Data		
<p>The following table sets forth certain of our summary historical financial and operating data. We derived our summary historical financial data from our audited consolidated financial statements for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019 and our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019. The information below should be read in conjunction with “Use of Proceeds,” “Capitalization,” and the information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, including our “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” (the “MD&A”), our audited financial statements and related notes and our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes. For more information, see the description under the heading “Available Information.”</p> <p>Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation, which we believe is more meaningful to readers of our consolidated financial statements.</p>		
	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	For the Years Ended December 31,

	2020	2019	2019(1)	2018(1)	2017(1)
(Dollars in thousands)					
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$152,144,560	\$138,956,595	\$149,499,477	\$135,634,285	\$128,274,525
Loans held for investment, net of allowance(2)(5)	86,382,111	85,361,165	89,059,251	83,148,738	76,795,794
Loans held-for-sale(3)	1,128,794	1,212,578	1,420,223	1,283,278	2,522,486
Total investments	17,762,092	15,074,444	19,274,235	15,189,024	16,871,855
Total deposits and other customer accounts	68,671,503	62,946,844	67,326,706	61,511,380	60,831,103
Borrowings and other debt obligations(4)(5)	52,982,389	45,647,858	50,654,406	44,953,784	39,003,313
Total liabilities(5)	129,920,587	114,828,190	125,100,647	111,787,053	104,583,693
Total stockholder's equity	22,223,973	24,128,405	24,398,830	23,847,232	23,690,832
Statements of Operations Data					
Total interest income	2,109,975	2,141,043	\$ 8,650,195	\$ 8,069,053	\$ 7,876,079
Total interest expense	523,999	538,158	2,207,427	1,724,203	1,452,129
Net interest income	1,585,976	1,602,885	6,442,768	6,344,850	6,423,950
Credit loss expense(6)	1,185,610	600,211	2,292,017	2,339,898	2,759,944
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	400,366	1,002,674	4,150,751	4,004,952	3,664,006
Total non-interest income(7)	1,027,159	895,446	3,729,117	3,244,308	2,901,253
Total general, administrative and other expenses(8)	1,583,802	1,542,414	6,365,852	5,832,325	5,764,324
Income before income taxes	(156,277)	355,706	1,514,016	1,416,935	800,935
Income tax provision / (benefit)(9)	(33,362)	116,214	472,199	425,900	(157,040)
Net income(10)	\$ (122,915)	\$ 239,492	\$ 1,041,817	\$ 991,035	\$ 957,975
Selected Financial Ratios(11)					
Return on average assets	-0.33%	0.70%	0.73%	0.76%	0.71%
Return on average equity	-2.13%	3.97%	4.23%	4.11%	4.10%
Average equity to average assets	15.57%	17.66%	17.31%	18.37%	17.39%
Efficiency ratio	60.61%	61.74%	62.58%	60.82%	61.81%

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(1)	On July 1, 2017, ownership of a Santander subsidiary, Santander Financial Services, Inc. (“SFS”), a finance company located in Puerto Rico, was transferred to the Company. As this entity was and is solely owned and controlled by Santander prior to and after July 1, 2017, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 805, the transaction has been accounted for under the common control guidance, which requires the Company to recognize the assets and liabilities transferred at their historical cost of the transferring entity at the date of the transfer. On July 2, 2018, an additional Santander subsidiary, Santander Asset Management, LLC (“SAM”), an investment adviser located in Puerto Rico, was transferred to the Company. SFS and SAM are entities under common control of Santander; however, their results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows are immaterial to the historical financial results of the Company on both an individual and aggregate basis. As a result, the Company has reported the results of SFS on a prospective basis beginning July 1, 2017 and the results of SAM on a prospective basis beginning July 1, 2018. Refer to Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements to the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 for additional information.
(2)	Includes \$87.4 million and \$102.0 million of loans recorded at fair value at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.
(3)	Includes \$148.8 million and \$289.0 million of loans recorded at the fair value option at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.
(4)	The increase in Borrowings and other debt obligations from 2017 to 2019 was primarily a result of the Company funding the growth of the loan portfolio and operating lease portfolio.
(5)	The Company has interests in certain securitization trusts that are considered variable interest entities (“VIEs”) for accounting purposes. At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Loans held for investment, net of allowance included \$24.5 billion and \$26.5 billion, Borrowings and other debt obligations included \$35.4 billion and \$34.2 billion, and Other liabilities included \$117.0 million and \$188.1 million of assets or liabilities that were included within VIEs, respectively. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements to the Company’s Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2020 for additional information.
(6)	The decrease in the Credit loss expense from 2017 to 2019 was primarily due to lower net charge-offs on the RIC portfolio, accompanied by a recovery on the purchased RIC portfolio and lower provision on the originated RIC portfolio and a lower provision on the commercial loan portfolio. During the first quarter of 2020, the increase in credit loss expense was primarily due to business drivers, including \$0.7 billion of additional reserves specific to COVID-19 risk, partially offset by balance changes in the portfolio mix.
(7)	The increase in Non-interest income from 2017 to 2019 is primarily attributed to an increase in lease income corresponding to the growth of the operating lease portfolio.

- (8)

General, administrative, and other expenses increased annually between 2017 and 2019, primarily due to growth in compensation and benefits and lease expense, driven by corresponding growth of the operating lease portfolio.
- (9)

Refer to Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements to the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 for additional information on the Company’s income taxes. The income tax benefit in 2017 was due to the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, resulting in a tax benefit to the Company.
- (10)

Includes net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest of \$288.6 million, \$283.6 million, and \$405.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.
- (11)

For the calculation components of these ratios, see the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of the Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations in the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks described in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and in Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020, both of which are incorporated by reference herein, or any other documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, before making an investment decision. The risks and uncertainties described in this prospectus supplement and incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially affected. In that case, the value of our securities could decline substantially.

Risks Relating to the Notes

We operate through our subsidiaries and, as a result, the notes will be effectively subordinated to the liabilities of our subsidiaries, including the claims of depositors at our bank subsidiaries.

Because our assets consist principally of interests in the subsidiaries through which we conduct our businesses, our right to participate as an equity holder in any distribution of assets of any of our subsidiaries upon the subsidiary’s liquidation or otherwise, and thus the ability of our security holders to benefit from the distribution, is junior to creditors of the subsidiary, except to the extent that any claims we may have as a creditor of the subsidiary are recognized. Claims from creditors (other than us) against the subsidiaries may include long-term and medium-term debt and substantial obligations related to deposit liabilities, federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings. In addition, dividends, distributions, loans and advances to us from some of our subsidiaries, including the Bank, are restricted by net capital requirements under applicable banking regulations. The notes are exclusively obligations of the Company. Our subsidiaries are not guarantors of the notes and have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes. Similarly, neither our parent, Banco Santander, nor any of its subsidiaries are guarantors of the notes or have any obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes.

We may be unable to repay the notes if our subsidiaries are unable to pay dividends or distributions or make advances to us.

At maturity, the entire outstanding principal amount of the notes will become due and payable by us. We may not have sufficient funds to pay the principal amount due. If we do not have sufficient funds on hand or available through existing borrowing facilities or through the declaration and payment of dividends or distributions by our subsidiaries, we will need to seek additional financing. Additional financing may not be available to us in the amounts necessary or on terms favorable to us.

We are a separate and distinct legal entity from each of the Bank and SC and depend on dividends, distributions and other payments from each of the Bank and SC to fund all payments on our obligations.

The Bank is subject to laws that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to us. Regulatory action of that kind could impede access to funds we need to make payments on our obligations.

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We have made only limited covenants in the indenture, which may not protect your investment if we experience significant adverse changes in our

financial condition or results of operations, and we and our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness that may adversely affect our ability to meet our financial obligations under the notes.

The indenture governing the notes and the notes do not:

- require us to maintain any financial ratios or specified levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity, and therefore do not protect holders of the debt securities in the event that we experience significant adverse changes in our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity;
- limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness that would be effectively senior in right of payment to the debt securities, indebtedness that is equal in right of payment to the debt securities or, subject to certain exceptions, indebtedness that is secured by liens on capital stock of certain subsidiaries;
- limit the payment of dividends by us or our acquisition of any of our equity securities; or
- limit the aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued.

Except for the covenants described in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer—Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries” and “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer—Mergers and Similar Transactions,” there are no covenants or any other provisions which afford holders of debt securities protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction which may or may not result in a change in control of the Company. Additional debt could make us more vulnerable to changes in general economic conditions and also could affect the ratings of our notes. The indenture contains no financial covenants and does not restrict us from paying dividends or issuing or repurchasing other securities, and does not contain any provision that would provide protection to the holders of the notes against a sudden and dramatic decline in credit quality resulting from a merger, takeover, recapitalization, or similar restructuring or any other event.

Events for which acceleration rights under the notes may be exercised are more limited than those available pursuant to the terms of our outstanding senior debt securities issued under our senior debt indenture (as defined herein) prior to March 1, 2017.

In response to the final total loss-absorbing capacity (“TLAC”) rules issued by the Federal Reserve on December 15, 2016, on March 1, 2017 we amended the senior debt indenture to, among other things, limit the circumstances under which the payment of the principal amount of senior debt securities (including the notes) issued pursuant to the senior debt indenture on or after March 1, 2017 can be accelerated (unless specified otherwise for a specific series of debt securities in accordance with the indenture). All aspects of the final TLAC rules became effective on January 1, 2019.

All or substantially all of our outstanding senior debt securities issued prior to March 1, 2017, including outstanding debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture prior to such date (the “Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities”), provide acceleration rights for default (i) in the performance or breach of any covenant or warranty of the Company and the continuance of such default or breach for a period of 60 days after notice has been given to the Company by the trustee or to the Company and the trustee, as the case may be, and (ii) under any mortgage, indenture or other debt instrument of the Company that results in the acceleration of any debt in excess of \$100 million.

However, under the senior debt indenture, as amended, unless we specify otherwise for a specific series of debt securities, payment of the principal amount of the senior debt securities may not be accelerated upon the occurrence of any of the events enumerated in the previous paragraph. Additionally, the events of default

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applicable to the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities do not provide for a 30-day cure period with respect to any failure by us to pay the principal of those senior debt securities, whereas the senior debt indenture as amended and the terms of the notes provide for such 30-day cure period. As a result of these differing provisions, if we breach or otherwise default in the payment of any covenant with respect to both the notes and the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities, the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities may have acceleration rights that are not available to the holders of the notes. Furthermore, in the event of any default under any mortgage, indenture or other debt instrument of the Company that results in the acceleration of any debt in excess of \$100 million, the holders of Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities would have cross-acceleration rights under the senior debt indenture that are not available to the holders of the notes. Additionally, if we fail to pay the principal of any series of Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities when due, the holders of such senior debt securities would be entitled to declare their securities due and payable immediately, whereas holders of the notes would not be entitled to accelerate the notes until 30 days after our failure to pay the principal of the notes.

Any repayment of the principal amount of Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities following the exercise of acceleration rights in circumstances in which such rights are not available to the holders of the notes could adversely affect our ability to make timely payments on the notes thereafter. See our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 1, 2017, “Description of the Notes—Holding Company Status” and “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer—Covenant Breach, Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default” in the accompanying prospectus for additional information.

An active trading market for the notes may not develop.

We do not intend to apply for the notes to be listed on any securities exchange or to arrange for the notes to be quoted on any quotation system. The underwriters have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so, and may discontinue any market making with respect to the notes at any time, for any reason or for no reason, without notice. If the underwriters cease to act as market makers for the notes, we cannot assure you another firm or person will make a market in the notes.

The liquidity of any market for the notes will depend upon the number of holders of the notes, our results of operations and financial condition, the market for similar securities, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the notes and other factors. An active or liquid trading market for the notes may not develop. We cannot assure you that you will be able to sell your notes at favorable prices or at all.

Our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in the notes.

Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations as they become due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the trading value of the notes. Our credit ratings, however, may not reflect the potential risks related to the market or other factors on the value of the notes. Our credit ratings may also be affected by matters relating to our parent company, Banco Santander, or Spain. Furthermore, because your return on the notes depends upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

We are controlled by a principal equity holder who will be able to make important decisions about our business and capital structure; its interests may differ from your interest as a debtholder.

We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banco Santander. As a result, Banco Santander controls us and has the power to elect the members of our board of directors, appoint new management and approve any action requiring the approval of the holders of our stock and to control decisions affecting our capital structure. The interests of Banco Santander may not be aligned with yours as a holder of debt securities. If we encounter financial difficulties, we are unable to pay our debts as they mature, the holders of debt securities might prefer

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that we take certain actions to reduce our leverage and pay our debts, while Banco Santander might instead choose to take other actions. Banco Santander may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures (including our own divestiture), financings or other transactions that, in its judgment, could enhance its equity investment, even though such transactions might involve risks to you as a holder of debt securities. Additionally, Banco Santander may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us, or pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and which, as a result, will not be available to us.

Our resolution in a bankruptcy proceeding could result in losses for holders of our debt securities, including the notes.

Under regulations issued by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, and as required by Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), we must provide to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC a plan (a “Section 165(d) Resolution Plan”) for our rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress affecting the Company or the failure of the Company. The purpose of this provision of the Dodd-Frank Act is to provide regulators with plans that would enable them to resolve failing financial companies that pose a significant risk to the financial stability of the United States in a manner that mitigates such risk. The most recently filed Section 165(d) Resolution Plan by Santander dated as of December 31, 2018 (the “2018 Resolution Plan”), provides a roadmap for the orderly resolution of the material U.S. operations of Santander under hypothetical stress scenarios and the failure of one or more of its U.S. material entities (“U.S. MEs”). Material entities are defined as subsidiaries or foreign offices of Santander that are significant to the activities of a critical operation or core business line. The U.S. MEs identified in the 2018 Resolution Plan include, among other entities, the Company, the Bank and Santander Consumer USA Inc. (“SC”).

The 2018 Resolution Plan describes a strategy for resolving Santander’s U.S. operations, including its U.S. MEs and the core business lines that operate within those U.S. MEs, in a manner that would substantially mitigate the risk that the resolutions would have serious adverse effects on U.S. or global financial stability. Under the 2018 Resolution Plan’s hypothetical resolutions of the U.S. MEs, the Bank would be placed into FDIC receivership and the Company and SC would be placed into bankruptcy under Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, respectively.

The strategy described in the 2018 Resolution Plan contemplates a “multiple point of entry” strategy, in which Santander and the Company would each undergo separate resolution proceedings under European regulations and the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, respectively. In a scenario in which the Bank and SC were in resolution, the Company would file a voluntary petition under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, and holders of our long-term debt and other debt securities would be junior to the claims of priority (as determined by statute) and secured creditors of the Company.

The Company, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC are not obligated to follow the Company’s preferred resolution strategy for resolving its U.S.

operations under its resolution plan. In addition, Santander could in the future change its resolution strategy for resolving its U.S. operations. In an alternative scenario, the Company alone could enter bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, and the Company’s subsidiaries would be recapitalized as needed, using assets of the Company, so that they could continue normal operations as going concerns or subsequently be wound down in an orderly manner. As a result, the losses incurred by the Company and its subsidiaries would be imposed first on the holders of the Company’s equity securities and thereafter on unsecured creditors, including holders of our long-term debt and other debt securities. Holders of our long-term debt and other debt securities would be junior to the claims of creditors of the Company’s subsidiaries and to the claims of priority (as determined by statute) and secured creditors of the Company. Under either of these scenarios, in a resolution of the Company under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, holders of our long-term debt and other debt securities would realize value only to the extent available to the Company as a shareholder of the Bank, SC and its other subsidiaries, and only after any claims of priority and secured creditors of the Company have been fully repaid.

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The resolution of the Company under the orderly liquidation authority could result in greater losses for holders of the notes.

Your ability to recover the full amount that would otherwise be payable on the notes in a resolution proceeding under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code may be impaired by the exercise of the FDIC’s powers under the “orderly liquidation authority” under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act created a new resolution regime known as the “orderly liquidation authority” to which financial companies, including U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations with assets of \$50 billion or more, such as the Company, can be subjected. Under the orderly liquidation authority, the FDIC may be appointed as receiver in order to liquidate a financial company if, upon the recommendation of applicable regulators, the United States Secretary of the Treasury determines that the entity is in severe financial distress, the entity’s failure would have serious adverse effects on the U.S. financial system and resolution under the orderly liquidation authority would avoid or mitigate those effects, among other things. Absent such determinations, the Company would remain subject to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

If the FDIC is appointed as receiver under the orderly liquidation authority, then the orderly liquidation authority, rather than the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, would determine the powers of the receiver and the rights and obligations of creditors and other parties who have transacted with the Company. There are substantial differences between the rights available to creditors under the orderly liquidation authority and under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. For example, under the orderly liquidation authority, the FDIC may disregard the strict priority of creditor claims in some circumstances (which would otherwise be respected under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code), and an administrative claims procedure is used to determine creditors’ claims (as opposed to the judicial procedure utilized in bankruptcy proceedings). Under the orderly liquidation authority, in certain circumstances, the FDIC could elevate the priority of claims if it determines that doing so is necessary to facilitate a smooth and orderly liquidation without the need to obtain the consent of other creditors or prior court review. Furthermore, the FDIC has the right to transfer assets or liabilities of the failed company to a third party or “bridge” entity under the orderly liquidation authority.

Regardless of what resolution strategy Banco Santander might prefer for resolving its U.S. operations, the FDIC could determine that it is a desirable strategy to resolve the Company in a manner that would, among other things, impose losses on the Company’s shareholder, unsecured debt holders (including holders of the notes) and other creditors, while permitting the Company’s subsidiaries to continue to operate. It is likely that the application of such an entry strategy in which the Company would be the only legal entity in the U.S. to enter resolution proceedings would result in greater losses to holders of the notes than the losses that would result from the application of a bankruptcy proceeding or a different resolution strategy for the Company. Assuming the Company entered resolution proceedings and support from the Company to its subsidiaries was sufficient to enable the subsidiaries to remain solvent, losses at the subsidiary level could be transferred to the Company and ultimately borne by the Company’s security holders (including holders of the notes), with the result that third-party creditors of the Company’s subsidiaries would receive full recoveries on their claims, while the Company’s security holders (including holders of the notes) and other unsecured creditors could face significant losses. In addition, in a resolution under the orderly liquidation authority, holders of the notes and other debt securities of the Company could face losses ahead of our other similarly situated creditors if the FDIC exercised its right, described above, to disregard the strict priority of creditor claims.

The orderly liquidation authority also requires that creditors and shareholders of the financial company in receivership must bear all losses before taxpayers are exposed to any losses, and amounts owed by the financial company or the receivership to the U.S. government would generally receive a statutory payment priority over the claims of private creditors, including holders of the notes. In addition, under the orderly liquidation authority, claims of creditors (including holders of the notes) could be satisfied through the issuance of equity or other securities in a bridge entity to which the Company’s assets are transferred, as described above. If securities were to be delivered in satisfaction of claims, there can be no assurance that the value of the

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securities of the bridge entity would be sufficient to repay all or any part of the creditor claims for which the securities were exchanged.

Although the FDIC has issued regulations to implement the orderly liquidation authority, not all aspects of how the FDIC might exercise this authority are known, and additional rulemaking is possible.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering, after giving effect to the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses, of \$994,040,000. We currently intend to use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization as of March 31, 2020:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as-adjusted basis to give effect to the aggregate principal amount of notes to be sold in this offering.

For a complete description of the borrowings and other debt obligations attributable to the Company, refer to the Company’s consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, incorporated by reference herein.

	March 31, 2020	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(\$ in thousands)	
Deposits and other customer accounts	\$ 68,671,503	\$ 68,671,503
Company borrowings and other debt obligations(1)		
Senior debt	9,446,027	10,446,027
Junior subordinated debentures due to capital trusts	—	—
Bank borrowings and other debt obligations	8,971,275	8,971,275
SC revolving credit facilities	6,521,679	6,521,679
SC secured structured financings	28,043,124	28,043,124
Other IHC entity borrowings and debt obligations	284	284
Total borrowings and other debt obligations	52,982,389	53,982,389
Other liabilities(1)	8,266,695	8,266,695
Total liabilities	129,920,587	130,920,587
Stockholder’s equity		
Common stock and paid-in capital (no par value; 800,000,000 shares authorized; 530,391,043 shares outstanding at December 31, 2019)	17,870,442	17,870,442
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	266,981	266,981
Retained earnings	2,557,302	2,557,302
Total SHUSA stockholder’s equity	20,694,725	20,694,725
Noncontrolling interest	1,529,248	1,529,248
Total stockholder’s equity	22,223,973	22,223,973
Total capitalization	\$ 152,144,560	\$ 153,144,560

(1) The Company has interests in certain securitization trusts that are considered variable interest entities (“VIEs”) for accounting purposes. At March 31, 2020, Borrowings and other debt obligations included \$35.4 billion, and Other Liabilities included \$117.0 million of liabilities that were included within VIEs, respectively. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements to the Company’s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 for additional information.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The following description of the particular terms of the notes offered hereby supplements, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replaces, the description of the general terms and provisions described under the caption “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer” in the accompanying prospectus. In this part of this prospectus supplement, all references to “the Company,” “SHUSA,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar references refer to Santander Holdings USA, Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

General

The notes will be issued under a senior debt indenture, dated as of April 19, 2011 (the “senior debt indenture”), as amended by the eighth supplemental indenture, dated as of March 1, 2017 (the “eighth supplemental indenture”), and as supplemented by the twenty-fifth supplemental indenture dated as of June 1, 2020, in each case between us and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee. We refer to the senior debt indenture, as amended by the eighth supplemental indenture and supplemented by the twenty-fifth supplemental indenture as the “indenture.”

The notes will mature on June 2, 2025. If the maturity date of the notes falls on a day that is not a business day, we will postpone the payment of principal and interest on such notes to the next succeeding business day, but the payment made on such date will be treated as being made on the date that the payment was first due and the holders of such notes will not be entitled to any further interest or other payments with respect to such postponement.

The notes will initially be limited to \$1,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount.

Unless previously purchased and cancelled, we will repay the notes in cash at 100% of their principal amount together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon at maturity. We will pay principal and interest on the notes in U.S. dollars.

The notes will be our unsecured, unsubordinated debt obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt, rank senior in right of payment to all of our existing and future obligations that are by their terms expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes, be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and be structurally subordinated to the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

As of March 31, 2020, our subsidiaries had, in the aggregate, outstanding debt and other liabilities, including deposits, of \$120.1 billion. All of such debt and other liabilities would rank structurally senior to the notes in case of liquidation or otherwise. As of March 31, 2020, the Company itself had an aggregate of \$9.4 billion of outstanding senior debt and no outstanding junior subordinated debt. See “Capitalization” for the pro forma effect of this offering.

The notes will not be subject to a sinking fund.

The notes will be issued in fully registered book-entry form only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes will be issued in the form of global securities. The global securities will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC, and registered in the name of DTC or a nominee, as further described below.

The covenants in the indenture described under the caption “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer” in the accompanying prospectus will apply to the notes.

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The provisions of the indenture relating to defeasance, which are described under the captions “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer—Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance” in the accompanying prospectus, will apply to the notes.

Interest

The notes will bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.450% per year. Interest on the notes will accrue from June 1, 2020 or from the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid or provided for, to but excluding the relevant interest payment date.

We will make interest payments on the notes semi-annually in arrears on June 2 and December 2 of each year, beginning on December 2, 2020, to the person in whose name such notes are registered at the close of business on the immediately preceding May 18 or November 17, as applicable.

Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

In the event that any day on which interest is payable on the notes is not a business day, then payment of the interest payable on such date will be made on the next succeeding day which is a business day (and without any interest or other payment in respect of such delay), with the same force and effect as if made on such date.

Redemption

The notes will be redeemable at the Company’s option, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, on or after November 28, 2020 (or, if additional notes are issued, beginning 180 days after the issue date of such additional notes), and prior to the Applicable Notes Par Call Date, in each case at a redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, equal to the greater of:

- 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed on that redemption date; and
- the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed that would be due if the notes to be redeemed matured on the Applicable Notes Par Call Date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued to the redemption date) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the applicable Treasury Rate plus the Applicable Spread for the notes to be redeemed, as such amount shall be certified to the Trustee by the Company.

On and after the Applicable Notes Par Call Date, the notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at the Company’s option at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

If the Company redeems notes at its option, then (a) notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on the notes that are due and payable on any interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date for the notes will be payable on that interest payment date to the registered holders thereof as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the terms of the notes and the Indenture and (b) the redemption price will, if applicable, be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

“Applicable Notes Par Call Date” means May 2, 2025.

“Applicable Spread” means 50 basis points.

“Comparable Treasury Issue” means the United States Treasury security selected by an Independent Investment Banker as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable to the remaining term of the notes to

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be redeemed (assuming the notes matured on the Applicable Notes Par Call Date) that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to such remaining term.

“Comparable Treasury Price” means, with respect to any redemption date for notes to be redeemed, (A) if the Independent Investment Banker obtains four or more applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations after excluding the highest and lowest of such applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations or (B) if the Independent Investment Banker obtains fewer than four applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations.

“Independent Investment Banker” means one of the Reference Treasury Dealers appointed by the Company to act as the “Independent Investment Banker.”

“Reference Treasury Dealers” mean, with respect to the notes offered hereby, (A) Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and a primary U.S. Government securities dealer in the United States (a “Primary Treasury Dealer”) selected by Santander Investment Securities Inc. (or their respective affiliates which are Primary Treasury Dealers (as defined below)), and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a Primary Treasury Dealer, the Company will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer; and (B) any other Primary Treasury Dealer(s) selected by the Company.

“Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation” means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date for notes to be redeemed, the average, as determined by the Independent Investment Banker, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue for the notes to be redeemed on such redemption date (expressed in each case as a percentage of its aggregate principal amount) quoted in writing to the Independent Investment Banker by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the third business day preceding such redemption date. As used in the preceding sentence, “business day” means any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banking institutions in The City of New York

are not authorized or obligated by law or executive order to remain closed.

“Treasury Rate” means, with respect to any redemption date applicable to the notes, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue for the notes to be redeemed on such redemption date, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its aggregate principal amount) equal to the applicable Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

If the redemption date of the notes falls on a day that is not a business day, we will postpone such redemption payment on such notes to the next succeeding business day, but the payment made on such date will be treated as being made on the date that the payment was first due and the holders of such notes will not be entitled to any further interest or other payments with respect to such postponement.

Any redemption or prepayment of the notes shall be subject to receipt of any and all required regulatory approvals. The redemption or purchase of any note that is our eligible long-term debt may require the prior approval of the Federal Reserve if, after such redemption or purchase, we would fail to satisfy our requirements as to eligible long-term debt or TLAC under the TLAC rules described below in “—Holding Company Status.”

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of the notes to be redeemed. Unless the Company defaults in payment of the redemption price, on or after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the notes called for redemption.

Holding Company Status

Because our assets consist principally of interests in the subsidiaries through which we conduct our businesses, our right to participate as an equity holder in any distribution of assets of any of our subsidiaries upon

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the subsidiary’s liquidation or otherwise, and thus the ability of our security holders to benefit from the distribution, is junior to creditors of the subsidiary except to the extent that any claims we may have as a creditor of the subsidiary are recognized. In addition, dividends, loans and advances to us from some of our subsidiaries, including the Bank, are restricted by net capital requirements under applicable banking regulations.

On December 15, 2016, the Federal Reserve issued a final TLAC rule that requires us to (i) maintain minimum levels of external TLAC and long-term debt and (ii) adhere to various “clean holding company” requirements. We continue to review and consider the implications of the final TLAC rule, including the impact of (x) the amount of our debt securities issued prior to December 31, 2016 that will benefit from the grandfathering provided by the final TLAC rule, (y) a new anti-evasion provision that authorizes the Federal Reserve to exclude from a holding company’s outstanding eligible long-term debt any debt having certain features that would, in the Federal Reserve’s view, “significantly impair” the debt’s ability to absorb losses and (z) the consequences of any breach of the external long-term debt or clean holding company requirements. In response to the final TLAC rule, we supplemented our senior debt indenture on March 1, 2017 to, among other things, limit the circumstances under which senior debt issued after the date of execution of the supplemental indenture can be accelerated by holders, as required by the final TLAC rule. See our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 1, 2017 and “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer—Covenant Breach, Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default” in the accompanying prospectus. All aspects of the final TLAC rule became effective on January 1, 2019.

Book-Entry System

Upon issuance, the notes will be represented by one or more fully registered global certificates, each of which we refer to as a “global security.” Each such global security will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC, and registered in the name of DTC or a nominee thereof. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for notes in definitive form, no global security may be transferred except as a whole by DTC to a nominee of DTC or by a nominee of DTC to DTC or another nominee of DTC or by DTC or any such nominee to a successor of DTC or a nominee of such successor.

Beneficial interests in the notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Investors may elect to hold interest in the notes held by DTC through Clearstream Bank, société anonyme, referred to as “Clearstream, Luxembourg,” or Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System, referred to as the “Euroclear operator,” if they are participants in such systems, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such systems. Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear operator will hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in Clearstream, Luxembourg’s and the Euroclear operator’s names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold such interests in customers’ securities accounts in the depositaries’ names on the books of DTC.

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is a registered owner of a note, DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the notes represented by that note for all purposes under the indenture or other governing documents. Except as provided below, the actual owners of the notes represented by a note, referred to as the “beneficial owner,” will not be entitled to have the notes represented by such note registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the notes in definitive form and will not be considered the registered owners or

holders thereof under the indenture.

Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a note must rely on the procedures of DTC and, if such person is not a participant of DTC, referred to as a “participant,” on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. We understand that, under existing industry practices, if SHUSA requests any action of holders of the notes or an owner of a beneficial interest which action a holder of the notes is entitled to give or take under the indenture, DTC would authorize the participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take such action, and

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such participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through such participants to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to participants, by participants to indirect participants, as defined below, and by participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners, will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time.

Payments on the notes will be made in immediately available funds to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit direct participants’ accounts upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from SHUSA or the applicable agent, on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such participant and not of DTC, the applicable agent or SHUSA, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Any payment to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee that may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of SHUSA or the applicable agent, disbursement of such payments to direct participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners shall be the responsibility of direct participants and indirect participants.

See “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance—What is a Global Security?” in the accompanying prospectus for more information on global securities and the operation of the book-entry system.

DTC has advised us as follows: DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that DTC participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among DTC participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between DTC participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Indirect access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to DTC and DTC participants are on file with the SEC.

Clearstream, Luxembourg advises that it is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its participating organizations, referred to as “Clearstream, Luxembourg participants,” and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream, Luxembourg participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides to Clearstream, Luxembourg participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. As a professional depository, Clearstream, Luxembourg is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Monetary Institute.

Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is also available to

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others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg

participant either directly or indirectly.

Distributions with respect to the notes held beneficially through Clearstream, Luxembourg will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the depositary for Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Euroclear advises that it was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants, referred to as “Euroclear participants,” and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Euroclear includes various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. Euroclear is owned by Euroclear Clearance System Public Limited Company and operated through a license agreement by the Euroclear operator.

Euroclear participants include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries and may include the underwriters or agents for the notes. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to others that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

The Euroclear operator is regulated and examined by the Belgian Banking and Finance Commission and the National Bank of Belgium. Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of Euroclear, and applicable Belgian law, collectively referred to as the “Terms and Conditions.” The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants, and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Distributions with respect to the notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the depositary for Euroclear.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Initial settlement for the notes will be made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC’s rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC’s Same-Day Funds Settlement System. If investors hold interests in the notes through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, secondary market trading between Clearstream, Luxembourg participants and/or Euroclear participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in immediately available funds. No assurance can be given as to the effect, if any, of settlement in immediately available funds on trading activity in the notes.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its depositary to take

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action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving the notes in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to DTC.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of the notes received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and will be credited on the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in the notes settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of the notes by or through a Clearstream, Luxembourg participant or a Euroclear participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of the notes among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued at any time.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The discussion generally applies only to beneficial owners that purchase notes in the initial offering at their original issue price (i.e., the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold to purchasers other than bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) for cash and hold the notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). The discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances or the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to special classes of taxpayers such as banks and certain other financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, holders of notes being required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the notes as a result of such income being recognized on an “applicable financial statement,” holders of notes that are passed through entities or the investors in such pass-through entities, dealers in securities or foreign currency, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar, traders in securities that elect a mark-to-market method of accounting, investors liable for the alternative minimum tax, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, U.S. expatriates, persons holding notes as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction or risk reduction transaction and investors subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of any item of gross income with respect to the notes being taken into account in an applicable financial statement. The discussion does not address the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes arising under the unearned income Medicare contribution tax pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and does not address any non-income tax considerations or any foreign, state or local tax consequences. We have not sought, and will not seek, any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in this summary, and we cannot assure you that the IRS will agree with such statements and conclusions. It is anticipated, and this discussion assumes, that the issue price of the notes will be equal to their stated principal amount or, if the issue price is less than the stated principal amount, that the difference will be a de minimis amount (as set forth in applicable Treasury regulations).

As used herein, a “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a note that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (a) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (b) a corporation (or other entity classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state within the United States, or the District of Columbia, (c) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of source, or (d) a trust if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person under applicable Treasury regulations. A Non-U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of notes, other than an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is not a U.S. Holder.

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) owns any of the notes, the tax treatment of a partner of such partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Holders of notes that are partnerships or partners in such partnerships should consult their own tax advisors.

THIS DISCUSSION IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE NOTES ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OTHER FEDERAL TAX

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CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES, AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

Contingent Payment Debt Instrument Rules

Under certain circumstances we may become obligated to pay a holder amounts in excess of the stated interest and principal on the notes, or prior to their scheduled payment dates. The possibility of such payments may implicate special rules under the Treasury regulations governing “contingent payment debt instruments.” According to those Treasury regulations, one or more contingencies will not cause a debt instrument to be treated as a contingent payment debt instrument if, based on all the facts and circumstances as of the issue date, such contingencies, in the aggregate, are “remote” or “incidental” or in certain other circumstances. We intend to take the position, and this discussion assumes, that the notes are not contingent payment debt

instruments within the meaning of the applicable Treasury regulations. Our position is binding on a U.S. Holder unless such U.S. Holder discloses a contrary position in the manner that is required by the applicable Treasury regulations. Our position is not, however, binding on the IRS. If the notes were treated as contingent payment debt instruments, a U.S. Holder generally would be required to treat any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of note as interest income rather than as capital gain, and the timing, character and amount of income inclusions on the notes might also be affected. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible application of the contingent payment debt instrument rules to the notes.

U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest

Payments of stated interest on a note will generally be taxable to U.S. Holders as ordinary interest income at the time such interest payments are accrued or received, depending on the Holder’s regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the sum of all cash plus the fair market value of all other property received on such disposition (other than amounts properly attributable to accrued and unpaid interest, which, to the extent not previously included in income, will be treated as described above under “—U.S. Holders—Payments of Interest”), and such Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the note. A U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in the note will generally equal the amount such Holder paid for the note. Any gain or loss recognized on the disposition of a note generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the disposition, the U.S. Holder held the note for a period of more than one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individuals, will generally be subject to a reduced tax rate. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, a U.S. Holder will be subject to U.S. federal backup withholding on payments on the notes and the proceeds of a sale or other disposition of the notes if such Holder fails to provide its correct taxpayer identification number to the paying agent and comply with certain certification procedures or otherwise establish an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their qualification for an exemption from backup withholding, and the procedures for establishing such exemption, if applicable.

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In addition, information reporting generally will apply to certain payments of interest on the notes and to the proceeds of the sale or other disposition (including a retirement or a redemption) of a note paid to a U.S. Holder unless such Holder is an exempt recipient.

Non-U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest

Subject to the discussion below regarding effectively connected income, backup withholding and FATCA (as defined below), payments of interest on the notes to a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, provided that such interest is not effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States and:

- the Non-U.S. Holder does not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a “controlled foreign corporation” with respect to which we are a “related person” within the meaning of the Code; and
- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a bank receiving the interest pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business.

In addition, for this exemption from U.S. federal withholding tax to apply, a Non-U.S. Holder must provide us (or our paying agent) with a properly completed and executed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or other applicable form, as provided for in the Treasury regulations, certifying that it is not a U.S. person. If the Non-U.S. Holder holds the notes through a financial institution or other agent acting on its behalf, such Holder will be required to provide appropriate documentation to the agent. Such Holder’s agent will then be required to provide certification to us (or our paying agent).

If a Non-U.S. Holder does not satisfy the above requirements, payments of interest on the notes that are not effectively connected income (as discussed below) to such Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30%. A Non-U.S. Holder may also be entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty under which interest on the notes is exempt from or subject to a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax provided that a properly completed and executed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E claiming the exemption from or reduction in withholding is furnished to us (or our paying agent, if any) and any other applicable procedures are complied with.

The certifications described above and below must be provided to us (or our paying agent) prior to the payment of interest and must be updated periodically. Non-U.S. Holders that do not timely provide to us (or our paying agent) the required certification, but that qualify for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax under an applicable income tax treaty, may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Notes

Generally, any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of a note (other than amounts properly attributable to accrued and unpaid interest, to the extent not previously included in income, which may be treated as described under “—Non- U.S. Holder—Payments of Interest” or “—Non-U.S. Holders—Effectively Connected Income”) will be exempt from U.S. federal income and withholding tax, unless

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment (or, in the case of an individual, a fixed base) maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States; or

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- if the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual, such Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for a period of 183 days or more during the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met.

See the discussion below under “—Non-U.S. Holders—Effectively Connected Income” if the gain derived from the disposition is described in the first bullet point above. If the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual described in the second bullet point above, the Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the gain derived from the disposition at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be prescribed under an applicable income tax treaty), which gain may be offset by U.S.-source capital losses, provided the Non-U.S. Holder has timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

Effectively Connected Income

If interest, gain or other income recognized on a note is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment (or, in the case of an individual, a fixed base) maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States, then such interest, gain or other income will be exempt from the U.S. federal withholding tax discussed above if the Non-U.S. Holder provides us (or our paying agent) with a properly completed and executed Form W-8ECI, but such interest, gain or other income generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. In addition to regular U.S. federal income tax, a Non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% of its effectively connected earnings and profits, as adjusted for certain items, unless such holder qualifies for a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

A Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to annual information reporting and U.S. federal backup withholding on payments of interest, and proceeds of a sale or other disposition of the notes unless such Non-U.S. Holder provides the certification described above under either “—Non-U.S. Holders—Payments of Interest” or “—Non-U.S. Holders—Effectively Connected Income” or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be refunded or allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability (if any), provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner. In addition, we generally will be required to file information returns with the IRS reporting our payments on the notes. Copies of the information returns may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

FATCA

Under Sections 1471 to 1474 of the Code and the applicable Treasury regulations (including proposed Treasury regulations) and administrative guidance thereunder (collectively referred to as “FATCA”), withholding tax at a rate of 30% applies on U.S.-source interest paid to (i) a “foreign financial institution” (as defined for this purpose), unless such institution is exempt pursuant to an applicable intergovernmental agreement implementing FATCA entered into between the country in which it is located and the United States, the institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. government to collect and provide to U.S. tax authorities information regarding U.S. accountholders of that institution (which would include certain equity and debt holders of

that institution, as well as certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners) or the institution meets other exemptions or (ii) a foreign entity that is not a financial institution, unless that entity is exempt pursuant to an applicable intergovernmental agreement implementing FATCA entered into between the country in which it is located and the United States, that entity provides the withholding agent with a certification identifying the substantial U.S. owners of the entity (as defined for this purpose) or the entity meets other exemptions. If FATCA withholding is

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imposed, a beneficial owner that is not a foreign financial institution may under certain circumstances be eligible for a refund or credit of any amounts withheld by filing a U.S. federal income tax return (which may entail significant administrative burden). Prospective purchasers of the notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of FATCA to the notes.

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UNDERWRITING; CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Company and the underwriters for the offering named below have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the notes. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the principal amount of notes indicated in the following table.

Underwriters	Principal Amount of Notes
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	\$ 225,000,000
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	225,000,000
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	225,000,000
Santander Investment Securities Inc.	225,000,000
BMO Capital Markets Corp.	33,334,000
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	33,333,000
TD Securities (USA) LLC	33,333,000
Total	\$ 1,000,000,000

The underwriters, severally and not jointly, are committed to take and pay for all of the notes being offered, if any are taken.

Notes sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. Any notes sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.200% of the principal amount of the notes. Any such securities dealers may resell any notes purchased from the underwriters to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount from the initial public offering price of up to 0.125% of the principal amount of the notes. If all the notes are not sold at the initial offering price, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of the notes by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters’ right to reject any order in whole or in part.

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The Company has been advised by the underwriters that the underwriters intend to make a market in the notes, but are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of the trading market for the notes. See “Risk Factors—An active trading market for the notes may not develop” for more information about this risk.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of notes than they are required to purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or mitigating a decline in the market price of the notes while the offering is in progress.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because one or more other underwriters have repurchased notes sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the notes. As a result, the price of the notes may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected in the over-the-counter market or

otherwise.

The Company estimates that its share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding the underwriting discount, will be approximately \$500,000. We have also agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain of their expenses incurred in connection with the offering.

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The Company has agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, or to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full-service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities.

The underwriters and their affiliates have from time to time provided and may provide certain investment banking and other financial advisory services to us and our affiliates, for which they have received and may continue to receive customary fees and commissions. The underwriters and their affiliates may from time to time in the future engage in transactions with us and perform services for us in the ordinary course of their business.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Company or its affiliates. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

We expect that delivery of the notes will be made on or about the closing date of this offering specified on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, which is three business days following the date of pricing of the notes (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+3”). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on the date of pricing will be required, by virtue of the fact that the notes will settle in T+3, to specify an alternative settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement; such purchasers should also consult their own advisors in this regard.

Conflicts of Interest

Both we and Santander Investment Securities Inc. are subsidiaries of Banco Santander. Therefore, Santander Investment Securities Inc. is deemed to have a “conflict of interest” under FINRA Rule 5121 and, accordingly, the offering of the notes will comply with the applicable requirements of FINRA Rule 5121.

Pursuant to FINRA Rule 5121, a qualified independent underwriter is not required in connection with this offering because the notes to be offered are rated in one of the four highest generic rating categories by one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Santander Investment Securities Inc. will not confirm sales of the notes to any account over which they exercise discretionary authority without the specific written approval of the account holder.

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SELLING RESTRICTIONS

European Economic Area and United Kingdom

The notes are not intended to be offered, sold to and should not be offered, sold to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or the United Kingdom (the “UK”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “Prospectus Regulation”). No key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling any in scope instrument or otherwise making such instruments available to retail investors in the EEA or in the

UK has been prepared. Offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA or in the UK may be unlawful. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have been prepared on the basis that any offer of the notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of the notes. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act (the “FSMA”)) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA would not, if the Company was not an authorised person, apply to the Company; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Hong Kong

The notes may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Japan

The notes have not been and will not be registered pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Accordingly, none of the notes nor any interest therein may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to

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others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the benefit of a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan in effect at the relevant time.

Singapore

This prospectus supplement has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus supplement with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”) under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”). Accordingly, each underwriter has not offered or sold any notes or caused such notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such notes or cause such notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this prospectus supplement or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(I), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA, except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA), or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A), or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; (3) where the transfer is by operation of law; (4) as

specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or (5) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Solely for the purposes of its obligations pursuant to Sections 309B(1)(a) and 309B(1)(c) of the SFA, all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A of the SFA) are hereby notified that the notes are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Switzerland

This prospectus supplement is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the notes. The notes may not be publicly offered, directly or indirectly, in Switzerland within the meaning of the Swiss Financial Services Act (“FinSA”) and no application has or will be made to admit the notes to trading on any trading venue (exchange or multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland. Neither this prospectus supplement nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the notes constitutes a prospectus pursuant to the FinSA, and neither this prospectus supplement nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

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Dubai International Financial Centre

This prospectus supplement relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Markets Rules 2012 of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (“DFSA”). This prospectus supplement is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Markets Rules 2012 of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus supplement nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the prospectus supplement. The notes to which this prospectus supplement relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the notes offered should conduct their own due diligence on the notes. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus supplement you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Canada

The notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* or subsection 73.3(1) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*. Any resale of the notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus supplement (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 *Underwriting Conflicts* (“NI 33-105”), the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

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VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

The validity of the notes will be passed upon for the Company by Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, New York, New York, and for the underwriters by Latham & Watkins LLP, Los Angeles, California. Certain legal matters relating to Virginia law will be passed upon for the Company by McGuireWoods LLP, Richmond, Virginia.

EXPERTS

The financial statements and management’s assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference to the Annual Report

on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

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PROSPECTUS



SANTANDER HOLDINGS USA, INC.

**DEBT SECURITIES
PREFERRED STOCK
DEPOSITARY SHARES**

Santander Holdings USA, Inc. (“we,” the “Company” or “SHUSA”) and/or one or more selling security holders to be identified in the future may offer to sell the securities in any combination from time to time in one or more offerings and in one or more classes or series.

We and/or one or more selling security holders will offer the securities in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined at the time of sale as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement (each a “prospectus supplement”) to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

We and/or one or more selling security holders to be identified in the future may offer and sell these securities to or through one or more underwriters, dealers and agents, including Santander Investment Securities Inc., or directly to purchasers, on a continuous or delayed basis.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties in the section entitled “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page 3 of this prospectus, in any prospectus supplement relating to an offering of these securities, and in the documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) before investing in our securities.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate the sale of securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

These securities are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the securities it describes, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

The date of this prospectus is December 20, 2017.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

Unless the context requires otherwise, in this prospectus we use the terms “the Company,” “SHUSA,” “we,” “us” and “our” to refer to Santander Holdings USA, Inc.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we have filed with the SEC using a “shelf” registration process. Under the shelf registration process, using the prospectus, together with a prospectus supplement, we may sell, from time to time, in one or more offerings, any combination of the securities described in this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities pursuant to this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of the securities being offered. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement together with any additional information described under the heading “Available Information.” If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement.

The registration statement filed with the SEC which contains this prospectus, including the exhibits, provides additional information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus. The registration statement can be read at the SEC’s website or at the SEC’s offices. The SEC’s website and street address are provided under the heading “Available Information.”

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or a supplement to this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This document may be used only in jurisdictions where offers and sales of these securities are permitted. You should not assume that information contained in this prospectus, in any supplement to this prospectus or in any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document that contains the information, regardless of when this prospectus is delivered or when any sale of our securities occurs.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company is required to file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any documents filed by us at the SEC’s public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The Company’s filings with the SEC are also available to the public through the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC relating to the securities covered by this prospectus. This prospectus is part of a registration statement and does not contain all of the information in the registration statement. Whenever a reference is made in this prospectus to a contract or other document of the Company, please be aware that the reference is only a summary and that you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement for a copy of the applicable contract or other document. You may review a copy of the registration statement at the SEC’s public reference room in Washington, D.C., as well as through the SEC’s Internet site.

The SEC’s rules allow us to “incorporate by reference” information into this prospectus. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to any of the SEC filings referenced in the list below. Any information referred to in this way in this prospectus or the applicable prospectus supplement is considered part of this prospectus from the date we file that document. Any reports filed by us with the SEC after the date of this prospectus and before the date that the offering of securities by means of this prospectus is terminated will automatically update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

The Company incorporates by reference into this prospectus the following documents or information filed with the SEC (other than, in each case, documents or information deemed to have been furnished and not filed in accordance with the SEC’s rules):

- Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016;
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended [March 31, 2017](#), [June 30, 2017](#) and [September 30, 2017](#);
- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on [January 3, 2017](#), [March 1, 2017](#), [March 22, 2017](#) (SEC Film No. 17705771), [March 24, 2017](#), [March 27, 2017](#), [June 22, 2017](#), [June 28, 2017](#), [July 10, 2017](#) (SEC Film No. 17956485), [July 13, 2017](#), [July 14, 2017](#), [August 28, 2017](#), [October 11, 2017](#), [October 17, 2017](#), [October 25, 2017](#), [November 17, 2017](#) and [December 18, 2017](#); and
- All documents filed by the Company under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) on or after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the offering of securities under this prospectus.

The Company will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, upon his or her written or oral request, a copy of any or all documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, excluding exhibits to those documents unless they are specifically incorporated by reference into those documents. You can request copies of these documents by visiting our website at <http://www.santanderus.com>, by contacting us at Santander Holdings USA, Inc., 75 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109 or by phone at (617) 346-7200.

Statements contained in this prospectus or in any document incorporated by reference herein as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus or in any document incorporated by reference therein do not purport to be complete, and where reference is made to the particular provisions of such contract or other document, such provisions are qualified in all respects by reference to all of the provisions of such contract or other document.

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In reviewing any agreements incorporated by reference, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding the terms of such agreements and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about the Company. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the Company or other parties, which should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate. The representations and warranties were made only as of the date of the relevant agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in such agreement and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties alone may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. Statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus may constitute forward-looking statements herein. Some of the statements made by the Company, including any statements preceded by, followed by or which include the words “may,” “could,” “should,” “pro forma,” “looking forward,” “will,” “would,” “believe,” “expect,” “hope,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “strive,” “hopefully,” “try,” “assume” or similar expressions constitute forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements include statements with respect to the Company’s vision, mission, strategies, goals, beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations, anticipations, estimates, intentions, financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business of the Company and are not historical facts. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, these statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties which are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which are beyond the Company’s control).

Information regarding important factors that could cause actual results to differ, perhaps materially, from those in our forward-looking

statements is contained under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated in this prospectus by reference (and in any of our filings with the SEC that are so incorporated). See “Available Information” above for information about how to obtain a copy of these filings.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information about the Company and a general description of the securities we may offer. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. For a more complete understanding of us and the terms of the securities we may offer, you should read carefully this entire prospectus, including the “Risk Factors” section, the applicable prospectus supplement for the securities and the other documents we refer to and incorporate by reference. In particular, we incorporate business and financial information into this prospectus by reference.

The Securities We May Offer

We may use this prospectus to offer, in one or more offerings and from time to time, debt securities, preferred stock and depositary shares. A prospectus supplement, which we will provide each time we offer securities, will describe the amounts, prices and detailed terms of the securities and will describe risks associated with an investment in the securities in addition to those noted in the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus. We will also include in the prospectus supplement, where material, information about material United States federal income tax considerations relating to the securities.

The Company

SHUSA is the parent company of Santander Bank, National Association (the “Bank”), a national banking association, and owns approximately 68% of Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “SC”), a specialized consumer finance company focused on vehicle finance and third party servicing. SHUSA is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Bank’s main office is in Wilmington, Delaware. SC is headquartered in Dallas, Texas. SHUSA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banco Santander, S.A. SHUSA is also the parent company of Santander BanCorp (together with its subsidiaries, “Santander BanCorp”), a holding company headquartered in Puerto Rico which offers a full range of financial services through its wholly-owned banking subsidiary, Banco Santander Puerto Rico; Santander Securities LLC (“SSLLC”), a broker-dealer headquartered in Boston; Banco Santander International (“BSI”), an Edge Act corporation located in Miami which offers a full range of banking services to foreign individuals and corporations based primarily in Latin America; Santander Investment Securities Inc. (“SIS”), a registered broker-dealer located in New York providing services in investment banking, institutional sales, trading and offering research reports of Latin American and European equity and fixed-income securities; and several other subsidiaries.

The Bank’s principal markets are in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern United States. The Bank uses its deposits, as well as other financing sources, to fund its loan and investment portfolios. The Bank earns interest income on its loan and investment portfolios. In addition, the Bank generates non-interest income from a number of sources, including deposit and loan services, sales of loans and investment securities, capital markets products and bank-owned life insurance. The Bank’s principal non-interest expenses include employee compensation and benefits, occupancy and facility-related costs, technology and other administrative expenses. The financial results of the Bank are affected by the economic environment, including interest rates and consumer and business confidence and spending, as well as the competitive conditions within the Bank’s geographic footprint.

SC’s primary business is the indirect origination of retail installment contracts, principally through manufacturer-franchised dealers in connection with their sale of new and used vehicles to subprime retail consumers. SC also offers a full spectrum of auto financing products and services to Chrysler customers and dealers under the Chrysler Capital brand, the trade name used in providing services under the ten-year private label financing agreement with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles US LLC, formerly Chrysler Group LLC signed by SC in 2013. These products and services include consumer retail installment contracts and leases, as well as dealer loans for inventory, construction, real estate, working capital and revolving lines of credit. SC also originates

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vehicle loans through a web-based direct lending program, purchases vehicle retail installment contracts from other lenders, and services automobile and recreational and marine vehicle portfolios for other lenders. Additionally, SC has several relationships through which it provides unsecured consumer loans, private-label credit cards and other consumer finance products. Common stock of SC is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “SC”.

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RISK FACTORS

Investment in any securities offered pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement involves risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors incorporated by reference to our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K and all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, as updated by our subsequent filings under the Exchange Act, and the risk factors and other information contained in the applicable prospectus supplement before acquiring any of such securities. The occurrence of any of these risks might cause you to lose all or part of your investment in the offered securities. See also “Forward-Looking Statements.”

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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CONSOLIDATED RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following are the Company’s consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated. For purposes of computing these ratios, earnings represents pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations before adjustment for income or loss from equity investees plus distributed income or equity investees plus total fixed charges including deposit interest. Fixed charges include all interest expense on deposits plus interest expense on borrowings plus accretion of debt premium and issuance expense plus the portion of rent expense deemed representative of interest. These ratios are presented both including and excluding interest on deposits.

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015(1)	2014	2013	2012
Earnings to fixed charges:						
Excluding interest on deposits	2.01	1.81	(2.64)	6.26	1.79	1.74
Including interest on deposits	1.85	1.66	(1.82)	5.15	1.59	1.54

(1) Earnings available for fixed charges were inadequate to cover total fixed charges. The deficiency was approximately \$3.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015 due to a one-time goodwill impairment.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES WE MAY OFFER

Please note that in this section entitled “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer,” references to the “Company,” “SHUSA,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer only to Santander Holdings USA, Inc. and not to its consolidated subsidiaries. Also, in this section, references to “holders” mean those who own debt securities registered in their own names on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, and not those who own beneficial interest in debt securities registered in street name or in debt securities issued in book-entry form through one or more depositaries. Owners of beneficial interest in the debt securities should read the section below entitled “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance.”

This Section Is Only a Summary

The indentures and their associated documents, including your debt security, contain the full legal text of the matters described in this section and your prospectus supplement. We have filed the senior debt indenture and will file a copy of the subordinated debt indenture, when executed, with the SEC as exhibits to our registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part. See “Available Information” above for information on how to obtain copies of such indentures.

This section and your prospectus supplement summarize the material terms of the indentures, where applicable, and your debt security. They do not, however, describe every aspect of the indentures and your debt security. For example, in this section and your prospectus supplement, we use terms that have been given special meaning in the indentures, but we describe the meaning for only the more important of those terms. Your prospectus supplement will have a more detailed description of the specific terms of your debt security.

Debt Securities May Be Senior or Subordinated

We may issue from time to time senior or subordinated debt securities. Neither the senior debt securities nor the subordinated debt securities will be secured by any of our property or assets or property or assets of our subsidiaries. Thus, unless otherwise specified, by owning a debt security, you are one of our unsecured creditors.

The senior debt securities will constitute part of our senior debt, will be issued under the senior debt indenture described below, and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt.

The subordinated debt securities will constitute part of our subordinated debt, will be issued under the subordinated debt indenture described below and will be subordinate in right of payment to all of our “senior indebtedness,” as defined in the subordinated debt indenture. The prospectus supplement for any series of subordinated debt securities or the information incorporated in this prospectus by reference will indicate the approximate amount of senior indebtedness outstanding as of the end of our most recent fiscal quarter.

The senior debt indenture does not, and the subordinated debt indenture will not, limit our ability to incur additional senior indebtedness.

When we refer to “debt securities” in this prospectus, we mean both the senior debt securities and the subordinated debt securities, unless the context requires otherwise.

The Senior Debt Indenture and the Subordinated Debt Indenture

The senior debt securities and the subordinated debt securities will each be governed by a document called an “indenture.” The senior debt securities will be governed by the Senior Debt Indenture, dated as of April 19, 2011, between SHUSA and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, which we refer to as the “senior debt base indenture,” filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, as amended by the Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2017, between SHUSA and Deutsche Bank

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Trust Company Americas, as trustee, which we refer to as the “eighth supplemental indenture,” filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We refer to the senior debt base indenture as amended by the eighth supplemental indenture as the “senior debt indenture.” The subordinated debt securities will be governed by a Subordinated Debt Indenture between SHUSA and a trustee to be determined at a later date, which we refer to as the “subordinated debt base indenture,” as well as by one or more supplemental indentures or other instruments which will modify the subordinated debt base indenture to provide the terms governing the subordination of any subordinated debt securities issued thereunder to senior indebtedness of the Company, if other than as set forth in the subordinated debt base indenture. We refer to the “subordinated debt base indenture” and any such supplemental indenture or other instrument together as the “subordinated debt indenture.” We refer to the senior debt indenture and the subordinated debt indenture together as the “indentures.” We will file the subordinated debt indenture, when executed, with the SEC as an exhibit to an amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See “Available Information” above for information on how to obtain a copy of the subordinated debt indenture when it is filed. The indentures will be substantially identical, except for the covenant described below under “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries,” which will be included only in the senior debt indenture, and the provisions relating to subordination, which will be included only in the subordinated debt indenture.

The trustee under the senior debt indenture has, and under the subordinated debt indenture will have, two main roles:

- first, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we default. There are some limitations on the extent to which the trustee acts on your behalf, which we describe below under “— Covenant Breach, Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default.”
- second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, such as sending you interest payments and notices.

See “— Our Relationship With the Trustee” below for more information about the trustee.

When we refer to the “indenture” or the “trustee” with respect to any debt securities, we mean the indenture under which those debt securities are issued and the trustee under that indenture.

We May Issue Many Debt Securities or Series of Debt Securities

We may issue many distinct debt securities or series of debt securities under either of the indentures. This section summarizes terms of the debt securities that apply generally to all debt securities and series of debt securities. The provisions of each indenture allow us not only to issue debt securities with terms different from those of debt securities previously issued under that debt indenture, but also to “reopen” previously issued debt securities and issue additional debt securities of the same series, with the same CUSIP number, stated maturity, interest payment dates, if any, and other terms, except for the date of issuance and issue price. We will describe the specific terms of your debt securities in the applicable prospectus supplement accompanying this prospectus. Those terms may vary from the terms described here.

As you read this section, please remember that the specific terms of your debt security as described in your prospectus supplement will supplement and, if applicable, may modify or replace the general terms described in this section. If there are any differences between your prospectus supplement and this prospectus, your prospectus supplement will control. Thus, the statements we make in this section may not apply to your debt security.

When we refer to “debt securities” or a “series of debt securities,” we mean, respectively, debt securities or a series of debt securities issued under the applicable debt indenture. When we refer to your prospectus supplement, we mean the prospectus supplement describing the specific terms of the debt security you purchase. The terms used in your prospectus supplement will have the meanings described in this prospectus, unless otherwise specified.

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Amounts That We May Issue

Neither of the indentures limits the aggregate amount of debt securities that we may issue or the number of series or the aggregate amount of any particular series of debt securities. We may issue debt securities and other securities at any time without your consent and without notifying you.

The indentures and the debt securities do not limit our ability to incur other indebtedness or to issue other securities. Also, we are not subject to financial or similar restrictions by the terms of the debt securities, except as described below under “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries.”

Our senior debt securities will be unsecured obligations of the Company and will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Company. Unless otherwise specified, any of our subordinated debt securities will be our unsecured subordinated obligations.

The Indentures Do Not Limit our Indebtedness, Prevent Dividends or Generally Prevent Highly Leveraged Transactions

The indentures do not:

- limit the amount of unsecured indebtedness which we or any subsidiary may incur; or
- limit the payment of dividends by us or our acquisition of any of our equity securities.

When we say “subsidiary,” we mean any person a majority of the combined voting power of the total outstanding ownership interests in which is, at the time of determination, beneficially owned or held, directly or indirectly, by the Company or one or more other subsidiaries of the Company as the case may be. For this purpose, “voting power” means power to vote in an ordinary election of directors (or, in the case of a person that is not a corporation, ordinarily to appoint or approve the appointment of persons holding similar positions), whether at all times or only as long as no senior class of ownership interests has such voting power by reason of any contingency.

Except as may be included in a supplemental indenture covering a specific series of offered debt securities and described in the applicable prospectus supplement and except for the covenants described below under “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries” and “— Mergers and Similar Transactions” there are no covenants or any other provisions which may afford holders of debt securities protection in the event of a

highly leveraged transaction which may or may not result in our change of control.

Principal Amount, Stated Maturity and Maturity

Unless otherwise stated, the principal amount of a debt security means the principal amount payable at its stated maturity, unless such amount is not determinable, in which case the principal amount of a debt security is its face amount.

The term “stated maturity” with respect to any debt security means the day on which the principal amount of your debt security is scheduled to become due. The principal of your debt security may become due sooner, by reason of redemption or acceleration after a default or otherwise in accordance with the terms of your debt security. The day on which the principal of your debt security actually becomes due, whether at the stated maturity or otherwise, is called the “maturity” of the principal. You will receive the principal amount of your debt security at maturity (plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any), unless your prospectus supplement specifies another amount.

We also use the terms “stated maturity” and “maturity” to refer to the days when other payments become due. For example, we may refer to a regular interest payment date when an installment of interest is scheduled to

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become due as the “stated maturity” of that installment. When we refer to the “stated maturity” or the “maturity” of a debt security without specifying a particular payment, we mean the stated maturity or maturity, as the case may be, of the principal.

Ratings

Any ratings on the debt securities will be monitored by the applicable rating agencies while the debt securities are outstanding. Ratings on the debt securities may be lowered, qualified, or withdrawn at any time. A rating is based on each rating agency’s independent evaluation of the debt securities and of the Company. A rating, or a change or withdrawal of a rating, by one rating agency will not necessarily correspond to a rating, or a change of or withdrawal in rating, from any other rating agency.

Holding Company Status

Because our assets consist principally of interests in the subsidiaries through which we conduct our businesses, our right to participate as an equity holder in any distribution of assets of any of our subsidiaries upon the subsidiary’s liquidation or otherwise, and thus the ability of our security holders to benefit from the distribution, is junior to creditors of the subsidiary, except to the extent that any claims we may have as a creditor of the subsidiary are recognized. In addition, dividends, loans and advances to us from some of our subsidiaries, including Santander Bank, are restricted by net capital requirements under applicable banking regulations.

Governing Law

The senior debt indenture is, and the subordinated debt indenture and the debt securities will be, governed by New York law, without regard to principles of conflicts of law.

Currency of Debt Securities

Amounts that become due and payable on your debt security in cash will be payable in a currency, composite currency, basket of currencies or currency unit or units specified in your prospectus supplement. We refer to this currency, composite currency, basket of currencies or currency unit or units as a “specified currency.” The specified currency for your debt security will be U.S. dollars, unless your prospectus supplement states otherwise. Some debt securities may have different specified currencies for principal and interest. You will have to pay for your debt securities by delivering the requisite amount of the specified currency for the principal to a firm that we name in your prospectus supplement, unless other arrangements have been made between you and us. We will make payments on your debt securities in the specified currency, except as described below in “— Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities.”

Form of Debt Securities

We will issue each debt security in global — i.e., book-entry — form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. Debt securities in book-entry form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depositary, which will be the holder of all the debt securities represented by the global security. Those who own beneficial interests in a global debt security will do so through participants in the depositary’s securities clearing system, and the rights of these indirect owners will be governed solely by the applicable procedures of the depositary and its participants. We describe book-entry securities below under “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance.”

In addition, we will generally issue each debt security in registered form, without coupons, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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Types of Debt Securities

We may issue any of the types of senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities described below. A debt security may have elements of each of the types of debt securities described below. For example, a debt security may bear interest at a fixed rate for some periods and at a floating rate in others. Similarly, a debt security may provide for a payment of principal at maturity linked to an index and also bear interest at a fixed or floating rate.

Fixed Rate Debt Securities

A debt security of this type will bear interest at a fixed rate described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Each fixed rate debt security will bear interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the debt security has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a fixed rate debt security at the fixed rate per annum stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. Each payment of interest due on an interest payment date or the maturity will include interest accrued from and including the last date to which interest has been paid, or made available for payment, or from the issue date if none has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the interest payment date or the maturity. We will compute interest on fixed rate debt securities on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months (30/360 (ISDA) day count convention), unless your prospectus supplement provides that we will compute interest on a different basis. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below under “— Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities.”

Floating Rate Debt Securities

A debt security of this type will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a spread or multiplying by a spread multiplier and may be subject to a minimum rate or a maximum rate. If your debt security is a floating rate debt security, the formula and any adjustments that apply to the interest rate will be specified in your prospectus supplement.

Each floating rate debt security will bear interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the debt security has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a floating rate debt security at a rate per annum determined according to the interest rate formula stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. We will pay interest on each interest payment date and at maturity as described below under “— Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities.”

Calculation Agent. Calculations relating to floating rate debt securities will be made by the calculation agent, an institution that we appoint as our agent for this purpose. That institution may include any affiliate of ours, such as Santander Investment Securities Inc. The prospectus supplement for a particular floating rate debt security will name the institution that we have appointed to act as the calculation agent for that debt security as of its original issue date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will initially appoint Santander Investment Securities Inc. as calculation agent for all the floating rate debt securities. We may appoint a different institution to serve as calculation agent from time to time after the original issue date of the debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

Calculation of Interest. For each floating rate debt security, the calculation agent will determine, on the corresponding interest calculation or interest determination date, as described in the applicable prospectus

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supplement, the interest rate that takes effect on each interest reset date. In addition, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period — i.e., the period from and including an interest payment date (or, with respect to the initial interest period, the original issue date) to but excluding the next succeeding interest payment date. For each interest period, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of accrued interest by multiplying the face or other specified amount of the floating rate debt security by an accrued interest factor for the interest period. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, this factor will be equal to the number of days in the applicable interest period divided by 360 (Actual/360 (ISDA) day count convention).

Upon the request of the holder of any floating rate debt security, the calculation agent will provide for that debt security the interest rate then in

effect — and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective on the next interest reset date. The calculation agent’s determination of any interest rate, and its calculation of the amount of interest for any interest period, will be final and binding in the absence of manifest error.

All percentages resulting from any calculation relating to any debt security will be rounded upward or downward, as appropriate, to the next higher or lower one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, e.g., 9.876541% (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654% (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655). All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation relating to a floating rate debt security will be rounded upward or downward, as appropriate, to the nearest cent, in the case of U.S. dollars, or to the nearest corresponding hundredth of a unit, in the case of a currency other than U.S. dollars, with one-half cent or one-half of a corresponding hundredth of a unit or more being rounded upward.

In determining the base rate that applies to a floating rate debt security during a particular interest period, the calculation agent may obtain rate quotes from various banks or dealers active in the relevant market, as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Those reference banks and dealers may include the calculation agent itself and its affiliates, as well as any underwriter, dealer or agent participating in the distribution of the relevant floating rate debt securities and its affiliates, and they may include affiliates of SHUSA.

Indexed Debt Securities

A debt security of this type provides that the principal amount payable at its maturity, and/or the amount of interest payable on an interest payment date, will be determined by reference to:

- securities of one or more issuers;
- one or more currencies;
- one or more commodities;
- any other financial, economic or other measure or instrument, including the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance;
- one or more indices; and/or
- one or more baskets of the items described above.

Any indexed securities that we issue will be cash settled only.

If you purchase an indexed debt security, your prospectus supplement will include information about the relevant index or indices, about how amounts that are to become payable will be determined by reference to the price or value of that index or indices and about the terms on which the security may be settled. Your prospectus supplement will also identify the calculation agent that will calculate the amounts payable with respect to the indexed debt security and will have sole discretion in doing so. The calculation agent may be Santander Investment Securities Inc. or another of our affiliates.

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Information in Your Prospectus Supplement

Your prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of your debt security, which will include some or all of the following:

- whether it is a senior debt security or a subordinated debt security;
- the aggregate principal amount of your debt security or the debt securities of the same series, as applicable;
- the stated maturity;
- the specified currency or currencies for principal and interest and, if the specified currency is not U.S. dollars, certain other terms relating to your debt security;
- the issue price at which we originally issue your debt security, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, and the original issue date;
- whether your debt security is a fixed rate debt security, a floating rate debt security or an indexed debt security or any combination thereof;
- if your debt security is a fixed rate debt security, a rate per annum at which your debt security will bear interest, if any, and the interest payment dates;
- if your debt security is a floating rate debt security, the interest rate basis; any applicable index currency or index maturity, spread or spread multiplier or initial base rate, maximum rate or minimum rate, the interest reset, determination, calculation and payment dates; the day count convention used to calculate interest payments for any period; the business day convention; and the calculation agent;

- if your debt security is an indexed debt security, the principal amount, if any, we will pay you at maturity, the amount of interest, if any, we will pay you on an interest payment date or the formula we will use to calculate those amounts, if any, and the terms on which your debt security will be paid;
- if your debt security is also an original issue discount debt security, the yield to maturity;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which your debt security may be redeemed at our option or repaid at the holder's option before the stated maturity, including any redemption commencement date, repayment date(s), redemption price(s) and redemption period(s);
- the authorized denominations, if other than \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof;
- the depository for your debt security, if other than DTC (as defined herein), and any circumstances under which the holder may request securities in non-global form, if we choose not to issue your debt security in book-entry form only;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which we will pay additional amounts in respect of any debt securities held by a person who is not a United States person for tax purposes and under which we can redeem the debt securities if we have to pay additional amounts;
- the names and duties of any co-trustees, depositories, authenticating agents, paying agents, transfer agents or registrars for your debt security as applicable; and
- any other terms of your debt security, which could be different from those described in this prospectus.

Market-Making Transactions

If you purchase your debt security in a market-making transaction, you will receive information about the issue price you pay and your trade and settlement dates in a separate confirmation of sale. A market-making transaction is one in which Santander Investment Securities Inc. or another of our affiliates resells a security that it has previously acquired from another holder. A market-making transaction in a particular security occurs after the original issuance and sale of the security. See "Plan of Distribution" below.

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Redemption and Repayment

Unless otherwise indicated in your prospectus supplement, your debt security will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund — that is, we will not deposit money on a regular basis into any separate custodial account to repay your debt securities. In addition, we will not be entitled to redeem your debt security before its stated maturity unless your prospectus supplement specifies a redemption commencement date. You will not be entitled to require us to buy your debt security from you, before its stated maturity, unless your prospectus supplement specifies one or more repayment dates.

If your prospectus supplement specifies a redemption commencement date or a repayment date, it will also specify one or more redemption prices or repayment prices, which may be expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of your debt security. It may also specify one or more redemption periods during which the redemption prices relating to a redemption of debt securities during those periods will apply.

If your prospectus supplement specifies a redemption commencement date, your debt security will be redeemable at our option at any time on or after that date or at a specified time or times. If we redeem your debt security, we will do so at the specified redemption price, together with interest accrued to but excluding the redemption date. If different prices are specified for different redemption periods, the price we pay will be the price that applies to the redemption period during which your debt security is redeemed.

If your prospectus supplement specifies a repayment date, your debt security will be repayable at the holder's option on the specified repayment date at the specified repayment price, together with interest accrued to but excluding the repayment date.

If we exercise an option to redeem any debt security, we will give to the holder written notice of the principal amount of the debt security to be redeemed, not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the applicable redemption date. We will give the notice in the manner described below in "Notices."

If a debt security represented by a global debt security is subject to repayment at the holder's option, the depository or its nominee, as the holder, will be the only person that can exercise the right to repayment. Any indirect owners who own beneficial interests in the global debt security and wish to exercise a repayment right must give proper and timely instructions to their banks or brokers through which they hold their interests, requesting that they notify the depository to exercise the repayment right on their behalf. Different firms have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers, and you should take care to act promptly enough to ensure that your request is given effect by the depository before the applicable deadline for exercise.

Street name and other indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information about how to exercise a repayment right in a timely

manner.

We, Santander Investment Securities Inc. or our other affiliates may purchase debt securities from investors who are willing to sell from time to time, either in the open market at prevailing prices or in private transactions at negotiated prices. Debt securities that we or they purchase may, at our discretion, be held, resold or canceled.

Mergers and Similar Transactions

We are generally permitted to merge or consolidate with another corporation or other entity. We are also permitted to sell our assets substantially as an entirety to another corporation or other entity. With regard to any series of debt securities, however, we may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- If the successor entity in the transaction is not SHUSA, the successor entity must be organized as a corporation, partnership or trust and must expressly assume our obligations under the debt securities of that series and the underlying debt indenture with respect to that series. The successor entity must be validly organized or validly existing under the laws of the United States or any political division thereof.

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- Immediately after the transaction and treating any indebtedness which becomes our obligation or that of our subsidiary as a result of such transaction as having been incurred by us or such subsidiary at the time of such transaction, no default under the debt securities of that series has occurred and is continuing. For this purpose, “default under the debt securities of that series” means an event of default with respect to that series or any event that would be an event of default with respect to that series if the requirements for giving us notice and for our default having to continue for a specific period of time were disregarded. We describe these matters below under “— Covenant Breach, Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default.”

If the conditions described above are satisfied with respect to the debt securities of any series, we will not need to obtain the approval of the holders of those debt securities in order to merge or consolidate or to sell our assets. Also, these conditions will apply only if we wish to merge or consolidate with another entity or sell our assets substantially as an entirety to another entity. We will not need to satisfy these conditions if we enter into other types of transactions, including any transaction in which we acquire the stock or assets of another entity, any transaction that involves a change of control of us but in which we do not merge or consolidate and any transaction in which we sell less than substantially all our assets. While we are currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Santander, there is no requirement that we remain a subsidiary.

Subordination Provisions

Holders of subordinated debt securities should recognize that contractual provisions in the subordinated debt indenture may prohibit us from making payments on those securities. Subordinated debt securities will be subordinate and junior in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner stated in the subordinated debt indenture, to all of our senior indebtedness, as such term will be defined in the subordinated debt indenture, including all debt securities we will issue under the senior debt indenture.

The subordinated debt indenture will define “senior indebtedness” as all indebtedness and obligations of, or guaranteed or assumed by, us for borrowed money or evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or other similar instruments, whether existing now or in the future, and all amendments, renewals, extensions, modifications and refundings of any indebtedness or obligations of that kind, as well as all obligations of depositors and other creditors. Senior debt excludes the subordinated debt securities and any other indebtedness or obligations specifically designated as being subordinate, or not superior, in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities.

We may modify the subordination provisions, including the definition of senior indebtedness, with respect to one or more series of subordinated debt securities. For a description of these modifications, see the applicable prospectus supplement.

The subordinated debt indenture will provide that, unless all principal of and any premium or interest on the senior indebtedness of us has been paid in full, no payment or other distribution by us may be made in respect of any subordinated debt securities in the following circumstances:

- in the event of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, or any receivership, liquidation, reorganization, assignment for creditors or other similar proceedings or events involving us or our assets;
- (a) in the event and during the continuation of any default in the payment of principal, premium or interest on any of our senior indebtedness beyond any applicable grace period or (b) in the event that any event of default with respect to any such senior indebtedness has occurred and is continuing, permitting the holders of that senior indebtedness (or a trustee) to accelerate the maturity of that senior indebtedness, whether or not the maturity is in fact accelerated (unless, in the case of (a) or (b), the payment default or event of default has been cured or waived or ceased to exist and any related acceleration has been rescinded) or (c) in the event that any judicial proceeding is pending with respect to a payment default or event of default described in (a) or (b); or

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- in the event that any of our subordinated debt securities has been declared due and payable before their stated maturity.

If the trustee under the subordinated debt indenture or any holders of the subordinated debt securities receive any payment or distribution that is prohibited under the subordination provisions, then the trustee or the holders will have to repay that money to the holders of the senior indebtedness.

Even if the subordination provisions will prevent us from making any payment when due on the subordinated debt securities of any series or related guarantees, we will be in default on our obligations under that series if we do not make the payment when due. This means that the trustee under the subordinated debt indenture and the holders of that series can take action against us, but they will not receive any money until the claims of the holders of senior indebtedness have been fully satisfied.

The subordinated debt indenture will allow the holders of senior indebtedness to obtain a court order requiring us and any holder of subordinated debt securities to comply with the subordination provisions.

Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries

In the senior debt indenture, we agree that we will not, and will not permit any subsidiary to, sell, assign, pledge, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or permit any Designated Subsidiary, as defined below, to issue, any shares of voting stock of, or any securities convertible into voting stock of, any Designated Subsidiary or any shares of voting stock of any subsidiary owning, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, voting stock of any Designated Subsidiary, except:

- any sale, assignment, pledge, transfer or other disposition or issuance made, in the minimum amount required by law, to any person for the purpose of the qualification of such person to serve as a director;
- any sale, assignment, pledge, transfer or other disposition or issuance if, after giving effect to such disposition and to the issuance of any shares issuable upon conversion or exchange of securities convertible or exchangeable into voting stock, we would own directly or indirectly through other subsidiaries not less than 80% of the shares of each class of voting stock of any Designated Subsidiary;
- any sale, assignment, pledge, transfer or other disposition or issuance made in compliance with an order or direction of a court or regulatory authority of competent jurisdiction;
- any sale by any Designated Subsidiary of additional shares of voting stock to its stockholders at any price, so long as (i) prior to such sale, we own, directly or indirectly, shares of the same class, and (ii) immediately after such sale, the percentage of the shares of such class of voting stock we own shall not have been reduced; or
- any merger or consolidation of any Designated Subsidiary with any banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, so long as (i) after giving effect to such merger or consolidation we would own directly or indirectly through other subsidiaries not less than 80% of the shares of each class of voting stock of such other banking institution, and (ii) immediately after giving effect thereto and treating any such resulting bank thereafter as a Designated Subsidiary for purposes of this Indenture, no covenant breach or event of default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become a covenant breach or event of default, shall have happened and be continuing.

“Designated Subsidiary” means each of (i) Santander Bank, N.A., a national banking association, and (ii) Santander Consumer USA Inc., an Illinois corporation.

The subordinated debt indenture will not include the promise described in the preceding paragraph.

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Except as noted above, none of the indentures restricts our ability to put liens on our interests in our subsidiaries other than the Designated Subsidiaries, nor do the debt indentures restrict our ability to sell or otherwise dispose of our interests in any of our subsidiaries other than the Designated Subsidiaries.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Unless we say otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below apply

to each senior and subordinated debt security and guarantee endorsed thereon. In general, we expect these provisions to apply to each debt security that has a specified currency of U.S. dollars and is not a floating rate or indexed debt security.

Full Defeasance. If there is a change in U.S. federal tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on any debt securities and guarantees endorsed on such debt securities. This is called full defeasance. For us to do so, each of the following must occur:

- we must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of those debt securities money or a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on those debt securities on their various due dates;
- there must be a change in current U.S. federal tax law or an Internal Revenue Service ruling that lets us make the above deposit without causing the holders to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid those debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal tax law, the deposit and our legal release from your debt security would be treated as though we took back your debt security and gave you your share of the cash and notes or bonds deposited in trust. In that event, you could recognize a gain or loss on your debt security;
- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming the tax law change described above; and
- in the case of the subordinated debt securities, the following requirements must also be met:
 - no event or condition may exist that, under the provisions described under “— Subordination Provisions” above, would prevent us from making payments of principal, premium or interest on those subordinated debt securities on the date of the deposit referred to above or during the 90 days after that date; and
 - we must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that (a) the trust funds will not be subject to any rights of holders of senior indebtedness and (b) after the 90-day period referred to above, the trust funds will not be subject to any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, except that if a court were to rule under any of those laws in any case or proceeding that the trust funds remained our property, then the relevant trustee and the holders of the subordinated debt securities would be entitled to some enumerated rights as secured creditors in the trust funds.

If we ever fully defeased your debt security, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security. You would not be able to look to us for payment in the event of any shortfall.

Covenant Defeasance. Under current U.S. federal tax law, we can make the same type of deposit described above and be released from the restriction on liens described under “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries” above and any other restrictive covenants relating to your debt security that may be described in your prospectus supplement. This is called covenant defeasance. In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants. In order to achieve covenant defeasance for any debt securities, we must do both of the following:

- we must deposit in trust for the benefit of the holders of those debt securities money or a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough

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cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on those debt securities on their various due dates; and

- we must deliver to the trustee a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that under current U.S. federal income tax law we may make the above deposit without causing the holders to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and just repaid those debt securities ourselves.

In addition, in order to achieve covenant defeasance for any subordinated debt securities that have the benefit of any restrictive covenants, both conditions described in the last bullet point under “— Full Defeasance” above must be satisfied. Subordinated debt securities will not have the benefit of any restrictive covenants unless the applicable prospectus supplement specifically provides that they do.

If we accomplish covenant defeasance with regard to your debt security, the following provisions of the applicable indenture and your debt security would no longer apply:

- if your debt security is a senior debt security, the promise by us not to create liens on our equity ownership interests in certain of our subsidiaries described above under “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries”;
- any additional covenants that your prospectus supplement may state are applicable to your debt security; and
- the events of default resulting from a breach of covenants, described below in the first bullet point under “— Covenant Breach, Default,

Remedies and Waiver of Default — Covenant Breach.”

Any right we have to redeem will survive covenant defeasance with regard to those debt securities.

If we accomplish covenant defeasance on your debt security, you can still look to us for repayment of your debt security in the event of any shortfall in the trust deposit. You should note, however, that if one of the remaining events of default occurred, such as our bankruptcy and your debt security became immediately due and payable, there may be a shortfall. Depending on the event causing the default, you may not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Covenant Breach, Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default

You will have special rights if a covenant breach or event of default with respect to your series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, as described in this subsection.

Covenant Breach

Unless your prospectus supplement says otherwise, when we refer to a covenant breach with respect to any series of debt securities, we mean any of the following:

- we remain in breach of any covenant we make in the indenture for the benefit of the relevant series, for 60 days after we receive a notice of default stating that we are in breach and requiring us to remedy the breach. The notice must be sent by the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the relevant series of debt securities then outstanding;
- we do not deposit a sinking fund payment with regard to any debt security of that series on the due date, but only if the payment is required under provisions described in the applicable prospectus supplement; or
- if the applicable prospectus supplement provides that any additional covenant breach applies to the series, and that covenant breach occurs.

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Events of Default

Unless your prospectus supplement says otherwise, when we refer to an event of default with respect to any series of debt securities, we mean any of the following:

- we do not pay the principal or any premium on any debt security of that series within 30 days after the due date;
- we do not pay interest on any debt security of that series within 30 days after the due date;
- we file for bankruptcy or other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization relating to us occur under U.S. federal or state law; or
- if the applicable prospectus supplement provides that any additional event of default applies to the series, and that event of default occurs.

We may change, eliminate, or add to the events of default with respect to any particular series or any particular debt security or debt securities within a series, as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Remedies If a Covenant Breach or Event of Default Occurs

If you are the holder of a subordinated debt security, all the remedies available upon the occurrence of a covenant breach or event of default under the subordinated debt indenture will be subject to the restrictions on the subordinated debt securities described above under “— Subordination Provisions.”

Except as otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if an event of default has occurred with respect to any series of debt securities and has not been cured or waived, the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all debt securities of that series then outstanding may declare the entire principal amount of the debt securities of that series to be due immediately. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if the event of default occurs because of events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization relating to us, the entire principal amount of the debt securities of that series will be automatically accelerated, without any action by the trustee or any holder.

Each of the situations described above is called an acceleration of the stated maturity of the affected series of debt securities. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if the stated maturity of any series is accelerated and a judgment for payment has not yet been obtained, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of that series may cancel the acceleration for the entire series.

If a covenant breach or event of default occurs, the trustee will have special duties. In that situation, the trustee will be obligated to use those of its rights and powers under the relevant debt indenture, and to use the same degree of care and skill in doing so, that a prudent person would use in that situation in conducting his or her own affairs.

Except as described in the prior paragraph, the trustee is not required to take any action under the relevant debt indenture at the request of any holder unless the holders offer the trustee protection from expenses and liability, which may include providing collateral security. This is called an indemnity. If the trustee is provided with an indemnity satisfactory to it, the holders of a majority in principal amount of all debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustee with respect to that series. These majority holders may also direct the trustee in performing any other action under the applicable debt indenture with respect to the debt securities of that series.

Before you bypass the trustee and bring your own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce your rights or protect your interests relating to any debt security, all of the following must occur:

- the holder of your debt security must give the trustee written notice that a covenant breach or event of default has occurred, and the covenant breach or event of default must not have been cured or waived;

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- the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of your series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the covenant breach or event of default, and they or other holders must offer to the trustee indemnity satisfactory to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action;
- the trustee must not have taken action for 60 days after the above steps have been taken; and
- during these 60 days, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of your series must not have given the trustee directions that are inconsistent with the written request of the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of your series.

You are entitled at any time, however, to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt security on or after its stated maturity (or, if your debt security is redeemable, on or after its redemption date).

Waiver of Default

The holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series may waive a default for all debt securities of that series. If this happens, the default and any covenant breach or event of default arising therefrom will cease to exist. No one can waive a payment default on a particular debt security, however, without the approval of the particular holder of that debt security.

We Will Give the Trustee Information About Defaults Annually

We will furnish to each trustee every year a written statement of two of our officers certifying that to their knowledge we are in compliance with the applicable indenture and the debt securities issued under it, or else specifying any default under the relevant indenture.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of the stated maturity. Book-entry and other indirect owners are described below under “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance.”

Modification of the Indentures and Waiver of Covenants

There are four types of changes we can make to the indentures and the debt securities or series of debt securities issued under a particular debt indenture.

Changes Requiring Each Holder’s Approval

First, there are changes that cannot be made without the approval of the holder of each debt security affected by the change under the applicable indenture. Here is a list of those types of changes:

- changing the stated maturity for any principal or interest payment on a debt security;
- reducing the principal amount, the amount payable on acceleration of the stated maturity after a default, the interest rate or the redemption price for a debt security;

- permitting redemption of a debt security if not previously permitted;
- impairing any right a holder may have to require repayment of its debt security;
- changing the currency of any payment on a debt security;
- changing the place of payment on a debt security;
- impairing a holder's right to sue for payment of any amount due on its debt security;

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- reducing the percentage in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any one or more affected series, taken separately or together, as applicable, and whether comprising the same or a different series or less than all of the debt securities of a series, the approval of whose holders is needed to change the applicable indenture or those debt securities;
- reducing the percentage in principal amount of the debt securities of any one or more affected series, taken separately or together, as applicable, and whether comprising the same or a different series or less than all of the debt securities of a series, the consent of whose holder is needed to waive our compliance with the applicable indenture or to waive defaults; and
- changing the provision of the applicable indenture dealing with modification and waiver in any other respect, except to increase any required percentage referred to above or to add to the provisions that cannot be changed or waived without approval of the holder of each affected debt security.

Changes Not Requiring Approval

The second type of change does not require any approval by holders of the debt securities affected. These changes are limited to clarifications and changes that would not adversely affect any debt securities of any series in any material respect. We do not need any approval to make changes that affect only debt securities to be issued under the applicable indenture after the changes take effect.

We may also make changes or obtain waivers that do not adversely affect a particular debt security, even if they affect other debt securities. In those cases, we do not need to obtain the approval of the holder of the unaffected debt security; we need only obtain any required approvals from the holders of the affected debt securities.

Modification of Subordination Provisions

The subordinated debt indenture will provide that we may not amend the subordinated debt indenture to alter the subordination of any outstanding subordinated debt securities without the written consent of each holder of our then outstanding senior indebtedness who would be adversely affected. In addition, the subordinated debt indenture will provide that we may not modify the subordination provisions of the subordinated debt indenture in a manner that would adversely affect the subordinated debt securities of any one or more series then outstanding in any material respect, without the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all affected series then outstanding, voting together as one class (and also of any affected series that by its terms is entitled to vote separately as a series, as described below).

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Any other change to either the senior debt indenture or the subordinated debt indenture and the debt securities issued under either such indenture would require the following approval:

- if the change affects only particular debt securities within a series, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities affected; or
- if the change affects multiple debt securities of one or more series, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities affected by the change, with all such affected debt securities voting together as one class for this purpose (and by the holders of a majority in principal amount of any affected debt securities that by their terms are entitled to vote separately as described below).

In each case, the required approval must be given by written consent.

This would mean that modification of terms with respect to certain debt securities of a series could be effectuated under any indenture without obtaining the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of other securities of such series that are not affected by such modification.

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The same majority approval would be required for us to obtain a waiver of any of our covenants in any indenture. Our covenants include the promises we make about merging and putting liens on our interests in the Designated Subsidiaries which we describe above under “— Mergers and Similar Transactions” and “— Restriction Upon Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Certain Subsidiaries,” and which, in the latter case, are only for the benefit of the holders of senior debt securities. If the holders approve a waiver of a covenant, we will not have to comply with it. The holders, however, cannot approve a waiver of any provision in a particular debt security, or in the applicable indenture as it affects that debt security, that we cannot change without the approval of the holder of that debt security as described above in “— Changes Requiring Each Holder’s Approval,” unless that holder approves the waiver.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if we seek to change a debt indenture or any debt securities or request a waiver.

Special Rules for Action by Holders

When holders take any action under any indenture, such as giving a notice of default, declaring an acceleration, approving any change or waiver or giving the trustee an instruction, we will apply the following rules.

Only Outstanding Debt Securities Are Eligible

Only holders of outstanding debt securities or the outstanding debt securities of the applicable series, as applicable, will be eligible to participate in any action by holders of such debt securities or the debt securities of that series. Also, we will count only outstanding debt securities in determining whether the various percentage requirements for taking action have been met. For these purposes, a debt security will not be “outstanding” if:

- it has been surrendered for cancellation;
- we have deposited or set aside, in trust for its holder, money for its payment or redemption;
- we have fully defeased it as described above under “— Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance — Full Defeasance”; or
- we or one of our affiliates is the owner.

Special Class Voting Rights

We may issue particular debt securities or a particular series of debt securities, as applicable, that are entitled, by their terms, to vote separately on matters (for example, modification or waiver of provisions in the applicable indenture) that would otherwise require a vote of all affected debt securities of all affected series voting together as a single class. Any such debt securities or series of debt securities would be entitled to vote together with all other affected debt securities or affected series voting together as one class, and would also be entitled to vote separately as one class only. In some cases, other parties may be entitled to exercise these special voting rights on behalf of the holders of the relevant debt securities or the relevant series. For debt securities or series of debt securities that have these rights, the rights will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. For debt securities or series of debt securities that do not have these special rights, voting will occur as described in the preceding section, but subject to any separate voting rights of any other debt securities or series of debt securities having special rights. We may issue series having these or other special voting rights without obtaining the consent of or giving notice to holders of outstanding debt securities or series.

Eligible Principal Amount of Some Debt Securities

In some situations, we may follow special rules in calculating the principal amount of debt securities that are to be treated as outstanding for the purposes described above. This may happen, for example, if the principal amount is payable in a non-U.S. dollar currency, increases over time or is not to be fixed until maturity.

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For any debt security of the kind described below, we will decide how much principal amount to attribute to the debt security as follows:

- for an original issue discount debt security, we will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the action date if the maturity of the debt security were accelerated to that date because of a default;
- for a debt security whose principal amount is not known, we will use any amount that we indicate in the prospectus supplement for that debt security. The principal amount of a debt security may not be known, for example, because it is based on an index that changes from time to time.

time and the principal amount is not to be determined until a later date; or

- for debt securities with a principal amount denominated in one or more non-U.S. dollar currencies or currency units, we will use the U.S. dollar equivalent, which we will determine.

Determining Record Dates for Action by Holders

We will generally be entitled to set a record date for the purpose of determining the holders that are entitled to take action under a particular indenture. Such record date shall be the later of 30 days prior to the first solicitation of such consent or the date of the most recent list of holders furnished by the trustee prior to such solicitation.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Debt Securities

If any debt securities cease to be issued in registered global form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered form;
- without interest coupons; and
- unless we indicate otherwise in your prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Holders may exchange their debt securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed. You may not exchange your debt securities for securities of a different series or having different terms, unless your prospectus supplement says you may.

Holders may exchange or transfer their debt securities at the office of the trustee. They may also replace lost, stolen, destroyed or mutilated debt securities at that office. We have appointed the trustee to act as our agent for registering senior debt securities in the names of holders and transferring and replacing debt securities and will do the same with respect to subordinated debt securities. We may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them ourselves.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their debt securities, but they may be required to pay for any tax or other governmental charge associated with the exchange or transfer. The transfer or exchange, and any replacement, will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership. The transfer agent may require an indemnity before replacing any debt securities.

If we have designated additional transfer agents for your debt security, they will be named in your prospectus supplement. We may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. We may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If the debt securities of any series are redeemable and we redeem less than all those debt securities, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 calendar days before the

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day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers of or exchange any debt security selected for redemption, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security being partially redeemed.

If a debt security is issued as a global debt security, only the depositary — e.g., DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream (each as defined herein) — will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection, since the depositary will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities

Who Receives Payment?

If interest is due on a debt security on an interest payment date, we will pay the interest to the person in whose name the debt security is registered as of the close of business on the regular record date relating to the interest payment date as described below under “— Payment and Record Dates for Interest.” If interest is due at maturity but on a day that is not an interest payment date, we will pay the interest to the person entitled to receive the principal of the debt security. If principal or another amount besides interest is due on a debt security at maturity, we will pay the amount to the holder of the debt security against surrender of the debt security at a proper place of payment or, in the case of a global debt security, in accordance with the applicable policies of the depositary, DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable.

Payment and Record Dates for Interest

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest on any fixed rate debt security will be payable semiannually each May 15 and November 15 and at maturity, and the regular record date relating to an interest payment date for any fixed rate debt security will be the May or November 1 preceding that interest payment date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the regular record date relating to an interest payment date for any floating rate debt security will be the 15th calendar day before that interest payment date. These record dates will apply regardless of whether a particular record date is a “business day,” as defined below. For the purpose of determining the holder at the close of business on a regular record date when business is not being conducted, the close of business will mean 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on that day.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and unless specified otherwise in your prospectus supplement, the regular record date relating to an interest payment date for any debt security in book-entry or global form will be the day immediately prior to the day on which the interest payment is to be made (as such payment day may be adjusted under the applicable business day convention). This prior day will be the record date whether or not it is a business day.

Unless we specify otherwise in this prospectus or in the applicable prospectus supplement, the term “days” refers to calendar days.

Business Days

One or more of the following business day definitions will apply to any debt security:

“***Euro business day***” means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System, or any successor system, is open for business.

“***London business day***” means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in London generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close and, in the case of a debt security for which LIBOR is an interest rate basis, is also a day on which dealings in the applicable index currency are transacted in the London interbank market.

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“***New York business day***” means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

Additional business days not defined above may apply to any debt security and will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Business Day Conventions

As specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, one of the following business day conventions may apply to any debt security with regard to any relevant date other than one that falls on the maturity:

“***Following business day convention***” means, for any interest payment date, other than the maturity, if such date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day.

“***Modified following business day convention***” means, for any relevant interest payment date, other than the maturity, if such date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day, except that, if the next business day falls in the next calendar month, then such date will be advanced to the immediately preceding day that is a business day.

“***Following unadjusted business day convention***” means, for any interest payment date, other than the maturity, that falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment due on such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day; provided that interest due with respect to such interest payment date shall not accrue from and including such interest payment date to and including the date of payment of such interest and so postponed. Interest reset dates and interest periods also are not adjusted for non-business days.

“***Modified following unadjusted business day convention***” means, for any interest payment date, other than the maturity, that falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment due on such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day; provided that interest due with respect to such interest payment date shall not accrue from and including such interest payment date to and including the date of payment of such interest and so postponed, and provided further that, if such day would fall in the next succeeding calendar month, the date of payment with respect to such interest payment date will be advanced to the business day immediately preceding such interest payment date. Interest reset dates and interest periods also are not adjusted for non-business days.

In all cases, if the stated maturity or any earlier redemption date or repayment date with respect to a debt security falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest otherwise due on such day will be made on the next succeeding business day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after such stated maturity, redemption date or repayment date, as the case may be.

How We Will Make Payments Due in U.S. Dollars

We will follow the practice described in this subsection when paying amounts due in U.S. dollars. Payments of amounts due in other currencies will be made as described in the next subsection.

Payments on Global Debt Securities. We will make payments on a global debt security in accordance with the applicable policies of the depositary as in effect from time to time. Under those policies, we will pay directly to the depositary, or its nominee, and not to any indirect owners who own beneficial interests in the global debt security. An indirect owner's right to receive those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depositary and its participants, as described below in the section entitled "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance — What Is a Global Security?"

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Payments on Non-Global Debt Securities. We will make payments on a debt security in non-global, registered form as follows. We will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date by check mailed on the interest payment date to the holder at his or her address shown on the trustee's records as of the close of business on the regular record date. We will make all other payments by check or via wire transfer at the paying agent described below, against surrender of the debt security. All payments by check will be made in next-day funds — i.e., funds that become available on the day after the check is cashed or wire transfer is completed.

Alternatively, if a non-global debt security has a principal amount of at least \$1,000,000 (or the equivalent in another currency) and the holder asks us to do so, we will pay any amount that becomes due on the debt security by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in New York City, on the due date. To request wire payment, the holder must give the paying agent appropriate wire transfer instructions at least five business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person or entity who is the holder on the relevant regular record date. In the case of any other payment, payment will be made only after the debt security is surrendered to the paying agent. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

How We Will Make Payments Due in Other Currencies

We will follow the practice described in this subsection when paying amounts that are due in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars.

Payments on Global Debt Securities. We will make payments on a global debt security in the applicable specified currency in accordance with the applicable policies as in effect from time to time of the depositary, which will be DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, known as DTC, will be the depositary for all debt securities in global form.

Indirect owners of a global debt security denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to request payment in the specified currency in cases where holders have a right to do so.

Payments on Non-Global Debt Securities. Except as described in the last paragraph under this heading, we will make payments on debt securities in non-global form in the applicable specified currency. We will make these payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds to any account that is maintained in the applicable specified currency at a bank designated by the holder and is acceptable to us and the trustee. To designate an account for wire payment, the holder must give the paying agent appropriate wire instructions at least five business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person or entity who is the holder on the regular record date. In the case of any other payment, the payment will be made only after the debt security is surrendered to the paying agent. Any instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are properly given in the manner described above.

If a holder fails to give instructions as described above, we will notify the holder at the address in the trustee's records and will make the payment within five business days after the holder provides appropriate instructions. Any late payment made in these circumstances will be treated under the applicable indenture as if made on the due date, and no interest will accrue on the late payment from the due date to the date paid.

Although a payment on a debt security in non-global form may be due in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars, we will make the payment in U.S. dollars if your prospectus supplement specifies that holders may

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ask us to do so and you make such a request. To request U.S. dollar payment in these circumstances, the holder must provide appropriate written notice to the trustee at least five business days before the next due date for which payment in U.S. dollars is requested. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the request must be made by the person or entity who is the holder on the regular record date. Any request, once properly made, will remain in effect unless and until revoked by notice properly given in the manner described above.

Book-entry and other indirect owners of a debt security with a specified currency other than U.S. dollars should contact their banks or brokers for information about how to receive payments in the specified currency or in U.S. dollars.

Conversion to U.S. Dollars. Unless otherwise indicated in your prospectus supplement, holders are not entitled to receive payments in U.S. dollars of an amount due in another currency, either on a global debt security or a non-global debt security.

If your prospectus supplement specifies that holders may request that we make payments in U.S. dollars of an amount due in another currency, the exchange rate agent described below will calculate the U.S. dollar amount the holder receives in the exchange rate agent’s discretion. A holder that requests payment in U.S. dollars will bear all associated currency exchange costs, which will be deducted from the payment.

When the Specified Currency Is Not Available. If we are obligated to make any payment in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars, and the specified currency or any successor currency is not available to us due to circumstances beyond our or its control — such as the imposition of exchange controls or a disruption in the currency markets — we will be entitled to satisfy our obligation to make the payment in that specified currency by making the payment in U.S. dollars, on the basis of the exchange rate determined by the exchange rate agent described below, in its discretion.

The foregoing will apply to any debt security, whether in global or non-global form, and to any payment, including a payment at maturity. Any payment made under the circumstances and in a manner described above will not result in a default under any debt security or the applicable indenture.

Exchange Rate Agent. If we issue a debt security in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars, we will appoint a financial institution to act as the exchange rate agent and will name the institution initially appointed when the debt security is originally issued in the applicable prospectus supplement. We may select Santander Investment Securities Inc. or another of our affiliates to perform this role. We may change the exchange rate agent from time to time after the original issue date of the debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change.

All determinations made by the exchange rate agent will be in its sole discretion unless we state in the applicable prospectus supplement that any determination requires our approval. In the absence of manifest error, those determinations will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the exchange rate agent.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

Unless specified otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, if any payment is due on a debt security on a day that is not a business day, we will make the payment on the next business day. Payments postponed to the next business day in this situation will be treated under the applicable indenture as if they were made on the original due date. Postponement of this kind will not result in a default under any debt security or the applicable indenture, and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, no interest will accrue on the postponed amount from the original due date to the next business day. The term business day has a special meaning, which we describe above under “— Payment and Record Dates for Interest.”

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Paying Agent

We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents, at whose designated offices debt securities in non-global entry form may be surrendered for payment at their maturity. We call each of those offices a paying agent. We may add, replace or terminate paying agents from time to time. We may also choose to act as our own paying agent. Initially, we have appointed the trustee, at its corporate trust office in New York City, as the paying agent. We must notify the trustee of changes in the paying agents.

Unclaimed Payments

Regardless of who acts as paying agent, all money paid by us to a paying agent that remains unclaimed at the end of two years after the amount is due to a holder will be repaid to us. After that two-year period, the holder may look only to us for payment and not to the trustee, any other paying agent or anyone else.

Notices

Notices to be given to holders of a global debt security will be given only to the depositary, in accordance with its applicable policies as in effect

from time to time. Notices to be given to holders of debt securities not in global form will be sent by mail to the respective addresses of the holders as they appear in the trustee’s records, and will be deemed given when mailed. Neither the failure to give any notice to a particular holder, nor any defect in a notice given to a particular holder, will affect the sufficiency of any notice given to another holder.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive notices.

Our Relationship With the Trustee

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas is also one of a number of banks with which we maintain ordinary banking relationships and from which we may have obtained credit facilities and lines of credit. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas is the Fiscal and Paying Agent with respect to the Bank’s 2.00% Senior Notes Due 2018 and Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2018 and acts as trustee with respect to the Company’s outstanding notes issued under the senior debt indenture.

If the trustee has or will acquire a conflicting interest within the meaning of the Trust Indenture Act, the trustee will either eliminate such interest or resign, to the extent and in the manner provided by, and subject to the provisions of, the Trust Indenture Act and the indenture. To the extent permitted by the Trust Indenture Act, the trustee will not be deemed to have a conflicting interest by virtue of being a trustee under the indenture with respect to securities of more than one series or a trustee under any other indenture, a fiscal agent under any fiscal agency agreement or a warrant agent under any warrant agreement, of the Company.

Under the senior debt indenture, we are required to file with the trustee any information, documents and other reports, or summaries thereof, as may be required under the Trust Indenture Act, at the times and in the manner provided under the Trust Indenture Act. However, in case of documents filed with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, any such filing with the trustee need not be made until 15th day after such filing is actually made with the SEC.

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DESCRIPTION OF OTHER SECURITIES WE MAY OFFER

We may issue from time to time, in one or more offerings, the following securities:

- preferred stock of the Company; and
- depositary shares to be evidenced by depositary receipts, representing a fractional interest of a share of preferred stock of the Company.

We will set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement a description of the preferred stock and depositary shares which may be offered under this prospectus. The terms of the offering of securities, the initial offering price and the net proceeds to us will be contained in the prospectus supplement and other offering material relating to such offer. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before you invest in any of our securities.

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LEGAL OWNERSHIP AND BOOK-ENTRY ISSUANCE

Who Is the Legal Owner of a Registered Security?

Each security in registered form will be represented either by a certificate issued in definitive form to a particular investor or by one or more global securities representing the entire issuance of securities. We refer to those who have securities registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, as the “holders” of those securities. These persons are the legal holders of the securities. We refer to those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in securities that are not registered in their own names as indirect owners of those securities. As we discuss below, indirect owners are not legal holders, and investors in securities issued in book-entry form or in street name will be indirect owners.

Book-Entry Owners

Unless otherwise specified in any prospectus supplement, we will issue each security in book-entry form only. This means securities may be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a financial institution that holds them as depositary on behalf of other financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the securities on behalf of themselves or their customers.

Under the documentation pursuant to which the securities will be issued, only the person in whose name a security is registered is recognized as the holder of that security. Consequently, for securities issued in global form, we will recognize only the depositary as the holder of the securities and we will make any payments on the securities to the depositary. The depositary passes along any payments it receives to its participants, which in turn pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the securities.

As a result, investors may not own securities directly. Instead, they may own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depositary’s book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the securities are issued in global form, investors may be indirect owners, and not holders, of the securities.

Street Name Owners

In the future we may terminate a global security or issue securities initially in non-global form. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their securities in their own names or in street name. Securities held by an investor in street name would be registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution that the investor chooses, and the investor would hold only a beneficial interest in those securities through an account he or she maintains at that institution.

For securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the securities are registered as the holders of those securities and we will make any payments on those securities, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to them. These institutions pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold securities in street name will be indirect owners, not holders, of those securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee under any indenture in connection with any debt security and any other third parties employed by us or the trustee or in any similar capacity, run only to the

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holders of the securities. We have no obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect owner of a security or has no choice because we are issuing the securities only in global form.

For example, in the case of debt securities, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for that payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect owners but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose — e.g., to amend the indenture for a series of debt securities or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture — we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect owners, of the relevant securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect owners is up to the holders.

When we refer to “you” in this prospectus, we mean those who invest in the securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect owners of those securities. When we refer to “your securities” in this prospectus, we mean the securities in which you will hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Owners

If you hold securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

- how it handles securities payments and notices;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- how it would handle a request for the holders’ consent, if ever required;
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future;
- how it would exercise rights under the securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and

- if the securities are in book-entry form, how the depositary’s rules and procedures will affect these matters.

What Is a Global Security?

We may issue each security in book-entry form only. Any security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, or their nominees, which we select. A financial institution or clearing system that we elect for any security for this purpose is called the “depositary” for that security. A security will usually have only one depositary but it may have more.

Each series of securities will have one or more of the following as the depositaries:

- The Depositary Trust Company, New York, New York, which is known as “DTC”;
- a financial institution holding the securities on behalf of Euroclear Bank SA/NV, which is known as “Euroclear”;
- a financial institution holding the securities on behalf of Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, which is known as “Clearstream”; and
- any other clearing system or financial institution named in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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The depositaries named above may also be participants in one another’s clearing systems. Thus, for example, if DTC is the depositary for a global security, investors may hold beneficial interests in that security through Euroclear or Clearstream, as DTC participants. The depositary or depositaries for your securities will be named in your prospectus supplement; if none is named, the depositary will be DTC.

A global security may represent one or any other number of individual securities. Generally, all securities represented by the same global security will have the same terms. We may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple securities of the same kind, such as debt securities, that have different terms and are issued at different times. We call this kind of global security a master global security. Your prospectus supplement will not indicate whether your securities are represented by a master global security.

A global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depositary or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. We describe those situations below under “— Holder’s Option to Obtain a Non-Global Security; Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated.” As a result of these arrangements, the depositary, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only indirect interests in a global security. Indirect interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary or with another institution that does. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the security, but only an indirect owner of an interest in the global security.

If the prospectus supplement for a particular security indicates that the security will be issued in global form only, then the security will be represented by a global security at all times unless and until the global security is terminated. We describe the situations in which this can occur below under “— Holder’s Option to Obtain a Non-Global Security; Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated.” If termination occurs, we may issue the securities through another book-entry clearing system or decide that the securities may no longer be held through any book-entry clearing system.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect owner, an investor’s rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the depositary and those of the investor’s financial institution or other intermediary through which it holds its interest (e.g., Euroclear or Clearstream, if DTC is the depositary), as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We do not recognize this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of securities and instead deal only with the depositary that holds the global security.

If securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

- an investor cannot cause the securities to be registered in his or her own name, and cannot obtain non-global certificates for his or her interest in the securities, except in the special situations we describe below;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the securities, as we describe above under “— Who Is the Legal Owner of a Registered Security?”;
- an investor may not be able to sell interests in the securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;

- an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;
- the depositary’s policies will govern payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to an investor’s interest in a global security, and those policies may change from time

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to time. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility for any aspect of the depositary’s policies, actions or records of ownership interests in a global security. Neither we nor the trustee supervise the depositary in any way;

- the depositary will require that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security within its book-entry system use immediately available funds and your broker or bank may require you to do so as well; and
- financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system and through which an investor holds its interest in the global securities, directly or indirectly, may also have their own policies affecting payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the securities, and those policies may change from time to time. For example, if you hold an interest in a global security through Euroclear or Clearstream, when DTC is the depositary, Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, will require those who purchase and sell interests in that security through them to use immediately available funds and comply with other policies and procedures, including deadlines for giving instructions as to transactions that are to be effected on a particular day. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

Holder’s Option to Obtain a Non-Global Security; Special Situations When a Global Security Will Be Terminated

If we issue any series of securities in book-entry form but we choose to give the beneficial owners of that series the right to obtain non-global securities, any beneficial owner entitled to obtain non-global securities may do so by following the applicable procedures of the depositary, any transfer agent or registrar for that series and that owner’s bank, broker or other financial institution through which that owner holds its beneficial interest in the securities. For example, in the case of a global security representing preferred stock or depositary shares, a beneficial owner will be entitled to obtain a non-global security representing its interest by making a written request to the transfer agent or other agent designated by us. If you are entitled to request a non-global certificate and wish to do so, you will need to allow sufficient lead time to enable us or our agent to prepare the requested certificate.

In addition, in a few special situations described below, a global security will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-global form representing the securities it represented. After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the securities directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a global security transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. We have described the rights of holders and street name investors above under “— Who Is the Legal Owner of a Registered Security?”

The special situations for termination of a global security are as follows:

- if the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as depositary for that global security and we do not appoint another institution to act as depositary within 60 days;
- if we notify the trustee that we wish to terminate that global security; or
- in the case of a global security representing debt securities issued under an indenture, if an event of default has occurred with regard to these debt securities and has not been cured or waived.

DTC’s current rules provide that it would notify its participants of a request by us to terminate a global security, but will only withdraw beneficial interests from the global security at the request of each DTC participant.

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If a global security is terminated, only the depositary, and not we or the trustee for any debt securities is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the securities represented by the global security will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those securities.

Considerations Relating to Euroclear and Clearstream

Euroclear and Clearstream are securities clearing systems in Europe. Both systems clear and settle securities transactions between their participants through electronic, book-entry delivery of securities against payment.

Euroclear and Clearstream may be depositaries for a global security. In addition, if DTC is the depositary for a global security, Euroclear and Clearstream may hold interests in the global security as participants in DTC.

As long as any global security is held by Euroclear or Clearstream, as depositary, you may hold an interest in the global security only through an organization that participates, directly or indirectly, in Euroclear or Clearstream. If Euroclear or Clearstream is the depositary for a global security and there is no depositary in the United States, you will not be able to hold interests in that global security through any securities clearance system in the United States.

Payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the securities made through Euroclear or Clearstream must comply with the rules and procedures of those systems. Those clearing systems could change their rules and procedures at any time. We do not have control over those systems or their participants, and we take no responsibility for their activities. Transactions between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream, on one hand, and participants in DTC, on the other hand, when DTC is the depositary, would also be subject to DTC's rules and procedures.

Special Timing Considerations for Transactions in Euroclear and Clearstream

Investors will be able to make and receive through Euroclear and Clearstream payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other transactions involving any securities held through those clearing systems only on days when those systems are open for business. These clearing systems may not be open for business on days when banks, brokers and other institutions are open for business in the United States.

In addition, because of time-zone differences, U.S. investors who hold their interests in the securities through these clearing systems and wish to transfer their interests, or to receive or make a payment or delivery or exercise any other right with respect to their interests, on a particular day may find that the transaction will not be effected until the next business day in Luxembourg or Brussels, as applicable. Thus, investors who wish to exercise rights that expire on a particular day may need to act before the expiration date. In addition, investors who hold their interests through both DTC and Euroclear or Clearstream may need to make special arrangements to finance any purchases or sales of their interests between the U.S. and European clearing systems, and those transactions may settle later than would be the case for transactions within one clearing system.

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VALIDITY OF OFFERED SECURITIES

Unless otherwise specified in any prospectus supplement, the validity of any offered securities will be passed upon for the Company by Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, New York, New York, and certain legal matters relating to Virginia law will be passed upon for the Company by McGuireWoods LLP, Richmond, Virginia.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2016 and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) as of December 31, 2016 incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report (which contains an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting) of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015, incorporated in this prospectus by reference from the Company's Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2016, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is incorporated herein by reference (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the change in reporting entity and the restatement). Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION; CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Initial Offering and Sale of Securities

We and/or one or more selling security holders may sell the securities from time to time in their initial offering as follows:

- through agents;
- to dealers or underwriters for resale;
- directly to purchasers; or
- through a combination of any of these methods of sale.

In some cases, we, or dealers acting with us or on our behalf may also purchase securities and reoffer them to the public by one or more of the methods described above. This prospectus may be used in connection with any offering of our securities through any of these methods or other methods described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The securities distributed by any of these methods may be sold to the public, in one or more transactions, either:

- at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- at prices related to prevailing market prices; or
- at negotiated prices.

We may solicit offers to purchase securities directly from the public from time to time. We may also designate agents from time to time to solicit offers to purchase securities from the public on our behalf. If required, the prospectus supplement relating to any particular offering of securities will name any agents designated to solicit offers, and will include information about any commissions we may pay the agents, in that offering. Agents may be deemed to be “underwriters” as that term is defined in the Securities Act.

From time to time, we and/or one or more selling security holders may sell securities to one or more dealers acting as principals. The dealers, who may be deemed to be “underwriters” as that term is defined in the Securities Act, may then resell those securities to the public.

We and/or one or more selling security holders may sell securities from time to time to one or more underwriters, who would purchase the securities as principal for resale to the public, either on a firm-commitment or best-efforts basis. If we sell securities to underwriters, we may execute an underwriting agreement with them at the time of sale and will name them in the applicable prospectus supplement. In connection with those sales, underwriters may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and may also receive commissions from purchasers of the securities for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters may resell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from purchasers for whom they may act as agents. The applicable prospectus supplement will include any required information about underwriting compensation we pay to underwriters, and any discounts, concessions or commissions underwriters allow to participating dealers, in connection with an offering of securities.

We and/or one or more selling security holders may authorize underwriters, dealers and agents to solicit from third parties offers to purchase securities under contracts providing for payment and delivery on future

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dates. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the material terms of these contracts, including any conditions to the purchasers’ obligations, and will include any required information about commissions we may pay for soliciting these contracts.

Underwriters, dealers, agents and other persons may be entitled, under agreements that they may enter into with us, to indemnification by us against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

In connection with an offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell securities in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of securities than they are required to purchase in an offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the securities while an offering is in progress.

The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the underwriters have repurchased securities sold by or for the account of that underwriter in stabilizing or short-covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the securities. As a result, the price of the securities may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected on an exchange or automated quotation system, if the securities are listed on that exchange or admitted for trading on that automated quotation system, or in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

The underwriters, dealers and agents, as well as their associates, may be customers of or lenders to, and may engage in transactions with and perform services for us and our subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business. In addition, we expect to offer the securities to or through our affiliates (including Santander Investment Securities Inc.), as underwriters, dealers or agents. Our affiliates may also offer the securities in other markets through one or more selling agents, including one another.

Conflicts of Interest

Both we and Santander Investment Securities Inc. are subsidiaries of Santander. Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) imposes certain requirements when a FINRA member, such as Santander Investment Securities Inc., distributes an affiliated company’s securities. Santander Investment Securities Inc. has advised us that each particular offering of securities in which it participates will comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 5121.

Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Your prospectus supplement may provide that the original issue date for your securities may be more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for your securities. Accordingly, in such a case, if you wish to trade securities on any date prior to the second business day before the original issue date for your securities, you will be required, by virtue of the fact that your securities initially are expected to settle in more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for your securities, to make alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Market-Making Resales by Affiliates

This prospectus may be used by Santander Investment Securities Inc. in connection with offers and sales of the securities in market-making transactions. In a market-making transaction, Santander Investment Securities Inc. may resell a security it acquires from other holders, after the original offering and sale of the security. Resales of this kind may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated, at prevailing market prices at

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the time of resale or at related or negotiated prices. In these transactions, Santander Investment Securities Inc. may act as principal or agent, including as agent for the counterparty in a transaction in which Santander Investment Securities Inc. acts as principal, or as agent for both counterparties in a transaction in which Santander Investment Securities Inc. does not act as principal. Santander Investment Securities Inc. may receive compensation in the form of discounts and commissions, including from both counterparties in some cases. Our other affiliates or other affiliates of Santander may also engage in transactions of this kind and may use this prospectus for this purpose.

The securities to be sold in market-making transactions include securities to be issued after the date of this prospectus, as well as securities previously issued.

We do not expect to receive any proceeds from market-making transactions. We do not expect that Santander Investment Securities Inc. or any other affiliate that engages in these transactions will pay any proceeds from its market-making resales to us.

Information about the trade and settlement dates, as well as the purchase price, for a market-making transaction will be provided to the purchaser in separate confirmation of sale.

Unless we or our agent informs you in your confirmation of sale that your security is being purchased in its original offering and sale, you may assume that you are purchasing your security in a market-making transaction.

Matters Relating to Initial Offering and Market-Making Resales

Each series of securities will be a new issue, and there will be no established trading market for any security prior to its original issue date. We may choose not to list any particular series of securities on a securities exchange or quotation system. Any underwriters to whom we sell securities for public offering (which may include Santander Investment Securities Inc.) may make a market in those securities. However, none of them is obligated to do so, and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or trading market for any of the securities.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement or confirmation of sale, the purchase price of the securities will be required to be paid in immediately available funds in New York City.

In this prospectus, an offering of securities refers to the initial offering of the securities made in connection with their original issuance, and does not refer to any subsequent resales of securities in market-making transactions.

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\$1,000,000,000

SANTANDER HOLDINGS USA, INC.

3.450% Senior Notes due 2025



Joint Book-Running Managers

Citigroup Credit Suisse RBC Capital Markets Santander

Co-Managers

BMO Capital Markets Deutsche Bank Securities TD Securities

