

CITIGROUP INC
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Medium-Term Senior Notes, Series N

Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. **Pricing Supplement No. 2019-USNCH1944**

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Registration Statement Nos. 333-216372 and 333-216372-01

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Equity Linked Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF and the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF Due March 4, 2021

The securities offered by this pricing supplement are unsecured debt securities issued by Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and guaranteed by Citigroup Inc. The securities offer the potential for periodic contingent coupon payments at an annualized rate that, if all are paid, would produce a yield that is generally higher than the yield on our conventional debt securities of the same maturity. In exchange for this higher potential yield, you must be willing to accept the risks that (i) your actual yield may be lower than the yield on our conventional debt securities of the same maturity because you may not receive one or more, or any, contingent coupon payments, (ii) your actual yield may be negative because the value of what you receive at maturity may be significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities, and may be zero, and (iii) the securities may be automatically called for redemption prior to maturity beginning on the first potential autocall date specified below. Each of these risks will depend solely on the performance of the **worst performing** of the underlyings specified below.

You will be subject to risks associated with each of the underlyings and will be negatively affected by adverse movements in any one of the underlyings. Although you will have downside exposure to the worst performing underlying, you will not receive dividends with respect to any underlying or participate in any appreciation of any underlying.

Investors in the securities must be willing to accept (i) an investment that may have limited or no liquidity and (ii) the risk of not receiving any payments due under the securities if we and Citigroup Inc. default on our obligations. **All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc.**

KEY TERMS

Issuer: Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc.

Guarantee: All payments due on the securities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.

Underlyings: Underlying	Initial underlying value*	Coupon barrier value**	Final barrier value**	Equity ratio***
VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF	\$32.75	\$26.20	\$26.20	30.53435
VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF	\$22.35	\$17.88	\$17.88	44.74273

* For each underlying, its closing value on the pricing date

** For each underlying, 80% of its initial underlying value

*** For each underlying, the stated principal amount divided by its initial underlying value

Stated principal amount:	\$1,000 per security
Pricing date:	February 27, 2019
Issue date:	March 4, 2019
Valuation dates:	May 28, 2019, August 27, 2019, November 27, 2019, February 27, 2020, May 27, 2020, August 27, 2020, November 27, 2020 and March 1, 2021 (the “final valuation date”), each subject to postponement if such date is not a scheduled trading day or certain market disruption events occur
Maturity date:	Unless earlier redeemed, March 4, 2021
Contingent coupon payment dates:	The fifth business day after each valuation date, except that the contingent coupon payment date following the final valuation date will be the maturity date
Contingent coupon:	On each contingent coupon payment date, unless previously redeemed, the securities will pay a contingent coupon equal to 1.75% of the stated principal amount of the securities (equivalent to a contingent coupon rate of 7% per annum) if and only if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the immediately preceding valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value, you will not receive any contingent coupon payment on the immediately following contingent coupon payment date. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on one or more valuation dates is less than its coupon barrier value and, on a subsequent valuation date, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that subsequent valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value, your contingent coupon payment for that subsequent valuation date will include all previously unpaid contingent coupon payments (without interest on amounts previously unpaid). However, if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on a valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value and the closing value of the worst performing underlying on each subsequent valuation date up to and including the final valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value, you will not receive the unpaid contingent coupon payments in respect of those valuation dates
Payment at maturity:	If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive at maturity for each security you then hold:

If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **greater than or equal to** its final barrier value:

\$1,000 *plus* the contingent coupon payment due at maturity (including any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments)

If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **less than** its final barrier value:

a fixed number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date equal to its equity ratio (or, if we elect, the cash value of those shares based on its final underlying value)

If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will receive underlying shares (or, in our sole discretion, cash) expected to be worth significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities, and possibly nothing, at maturity, and you will not receive any contingent coupon payment at maturity (including any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments).

Listing: The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange

CUSIP / ISIN: 17324XHB9 / US17324XHB91

Underwriter: Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (“CGMI”), an affiliate of the issuer, acting as principal

Underwriting fee and issue price: **Issue price**⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ **Underwriting fee**⁽³⁾ **Proceeds to issuer**

Per security:	\$1,000	\$20	\$980
Total:	\$1,285,000	\$25,700	\$1,259,300

(Key Terms continued on next page)

(1) On the date of this pricing supplement, the estimated value of the securities is \$953.80 per security, which is less than the issue price. The estimated value of the securities is based on CGMI’s proprietary pricing models and our internal funding rate. It is not an indication of actual profit to CGMI or other of our affiliates, nor is it an indication of the price, if any, at which CGMI or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you at any time after issuance. See “Valuation of the Securities” in this pricing supplement.

(2) The issue price for investors purchasing the securities in fee-based advisory accounts will be \$980 per security, assuming no custodial fee is charged by a selected dealer, and up to \$985 per security, assuming the maximum custodial fee is charged by a selected dealer. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” in this pricing supplement.

(3) CGMI will receive an underwriting fee of \$20 for each security sold in this offering. From this underwriting fee, CGMI will pay selected dealers a fixed selling concession of \$20 for each security they sell. In addition, CGMI will pay selected dealers not affiliated with CGMI a structuring fee of up to \$7.50 for each security they sell. We may also engage other firms to provide marketing or promotional services in connection with the distribution of the securities. CGMI will pay these service providers a fee of up to \$5 per security in consideration for providing marketing, education, structuring or referral services with respect to financial advisors or selected dealers. For more information on the distribution of the securities, see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” in this pricing supplement. In addition to the underwriting fee, CGMI and its affiliates may profit from hedging activity related to this offering, even if the value of the securities declines. See “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in the accompanying prospectus.

Investing in the securities involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See “Summary Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-5.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or determined that this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus are truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. *You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, which can be accessed via the hyperlinks below:*

Product Supplement No. EA-04-07 dated June 15, 2018, Prospectus Supplement and Prospectus each dated April 7, 2017

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

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KEY TERMS (continued)

Automatic early redemption: If, on any potential autocall date, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that potential autocall date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, each security you then hold will be automatically called on that potential autocall date for redemption on the immediately following contingent coupon payment date for an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 *plus* the related contingent coupon payment. **The automatic early redemption feature may significantly limit your potential return on the securities. If the worst performing underlying performs in a way that would otherwise be favorable, the securities are likely to be automatically called for redemption prior to maturity, cutting short your opportunity to receive contingent coupon payments. The securities may be automatically called for redemption as early as the first potential autocall date specified below.**

Potential autocall dates: Each valuation date beginning in August 2019 and ending in November 2020

Final underlying value: For each underlying, its closing value on the final valuation date

Underlying return: For each underlying on any valuation date, (i) its closing value on that valuation date *minus* its initial underlying value, *divided by* (ii) its initial underlying value

Worst performing underlying: For any valuation date, the underlying with the lowest underlying return determined as of that valuation date

Additional Information

General. The terms of the securities are set forth in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, as supplemented by this pricing supplement. The accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus contain important disclosures that are not repeated in this pricing supplement. For example, the accompanying product supplement contains important information about how the closing value of each underlying will be determined and about adjustments that may be made to the terms of the securities upon the occurrence of market disruption events and other specified events with respect to each underlying. It is important that you read the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus together with this pricing supplement in deciding whether to invest in the securities. Certain terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement are defined in the accompanying product supplement.

Closing Value. The “closing value” of an underlying on any date is the closing price of its underlying shares on such date, as provided in the accompanying product supplement. The “underlying shares” of an underlying ETF are its shares that are traded on a U.S. national securities exchange. Please see the accompanying product supplement for more information.

Prospectus. In addition to this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, you should read the prospectus for the underlyings on file at the SEC website, which can be accessed via the hyperlink below. The contents of that prospectus and any documents incorporated by reference therein are not incorporated by reference herein or in any way made a part hereof.

Prospectus for the VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF dated May 1, 2018:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1137360/000093041318001499/c90794_485bpos.htm

Prospectus for the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF dated May 1, 2018:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1137360/000093041318001499/c90794_485bpos.htm

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Hypothetical Examples

The examples in the first section below illustrate how to determine whether a contingent coupon will be paid (and whether any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments will be paid) and whether the securities will be automatically called for redemption following a valuation date that is also a potential autocall date. The examples in the second section below illustrate how to determine the payment at maturity on the securities, assuming the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity. The examples are solely for illustrative purposes, do not show all possible outcomes and are not a prediction of any payment that may be made on the securities.

The examples below are based on the following hypothetical values and do not reflect the actual initial underlying values, coupon barrier values, final barrier values or equity ratios of the underlyings. For the actual initial underlying value, coupon barrier value, final barrier value and equity ratio of each underlying, see the cover page of this pricing supplement. We have used these hypothetical values, rather than the actual values, to simplify the calculations and aid understanding of how the securities work. However, you should understand that the actual payments on the securities will be calculated based on the actual initial underlying value, coupon barrier value, final barrier value and equity ratio of each underlying, and not the hypothetical values indicated below.

Underlying	Hypothetical initial underlying value	Hypothetical coupon barrier value	Hypothetical final barrier value	Hypothetical equity ratio
VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF	\$100	\$80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	\$80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	10.00000
VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF	\$100	\$80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	\$80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	10.00000

Hypothetical Examples of Contingent Coupon Payments and any Payment upon Automatic Early Redemption Following a Valuation Date that is also a Potential Autocall Date

The hypothetical examples below illustrate how to determine whether a contingent coupon will be paid and whether the securities will be automatically redeemed following a hypothetical valuation date that is also a potential autocall date, assuming that the closing values of the underlyings on the hypothetical valuation date are as indicated below.

Hypothetical closing value of VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF on hypothetical valuation date	Hypothetical closing value of VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF on hypothetical valuation date	Hypothetical payment per \$1,000 security on related contingent coupon payment date
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Example 1 Hypothetical Valuation Date #1	\$120 (underlying return = $(\$120 - \$100) / \$100 = 20\%$)	\$85 (underlying return = $(\$85 - \$100) / \$100 = -15\%$)	\$17.50 (contingent coupon is paid; securities not redeemed)
Example 2 Hypothetical Valuation Date #2	\$45 (underlying return = $(\$45 - \$100) / \$100 = -55\%$)	\$130 (underlying return = $(\$130 - \$100) / \$100 = 30\%$)	\$0 (no contingent coupon; securities not redeemed)
Example 3 Hypothetical Valuation Date #3	\$105 (underlying return = $(\$105 - \$100) / \$100 = 5\%$)	\$120 (underlying return = $(\$120 - \$100) / \$100 = 20\%$)	\$1,035 (contingent coupon <i>plus</i> the previously unpaid contingent coupon is paid; securities redeemed)

Example 1: On hypothetical valuation date #1, VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #1. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #1 is **greater than** its coupon barrier value but **less than** its initial underlying value. As a result, investors in the securities would receive the contingent coupon payment on the related contingent coupon payment date and the securities would not be automatically redeemed.

Example 2: On hypothetical valuation date #2, VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #2. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #2 is **less than** its coupon barrier value. As a result, investors would not receive any payment on the related contingent coupon payment date and the securities would not be automatically redeemed.

Investors in the securities will not receive a contingent coupon on the contingent coupon payment date following a valuation date if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value. Whether a contingent coupon is paid following a valuation date depends solely on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date.

Example 3: On hypothetical valuation date #3, VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #3. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst

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performing underlying on hypothetical valuation date #3 is **greater than** both its coupon barrier value and its initial underlying value. As a result, the securities would be automatically redeemed on the related contingent coupon payment date for an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 *plus* the related contingent coupon payment *plus* any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments. Because no contingent coupon payment was received in connection with hypothetical valuation date #2, investors in the securities would also receive the previously unpaid contingent coupon payment on the related contingent coupon payment date.

If the valuation date were not also a potential autocall date, the securities would not be automatically redeemed on the related contingent coupon payment date.

Hypothetical Examples of the Payment at Maturity on the Securities

The next hypothetical examples illustrate the calculation of the payment at maturity on the securities, assuming that the securities have not been earlier automatically redeemed and that the final underlying values of the underlyings are as indicated below.

	Hypothetical final underlying value of VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF \$130	Hypothetical final underlying value of VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF \$110	Hypothetical payment at maturity per \$1,000 security
Example 4	(underlying return = (\$130 – \$100) / \$100 = 30%) \$30	(underlying return = (\$110 – \$100) / \$100 = 10%) \$130	\$1,017.50 <i>plus</i> any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments
Example 5	(underlying return = (\$30 – \$100) / \$100 = -70%)	(underlying return = (\$130 – \$100) / \$100 = 30%)	A number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date (or, in our sole discretion, cash) worth \$300 based on its final underlying value
Example 6	\$70	\$0	A number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date (or, in our sole discretion, cash) worth \$0 based on its final underlying value

(underlying return =	(underlying return =
$(\$70 - \$100) / \$100 =$	$(\$0 - \$100) / \$100 =$
-30%)	-100%)

Example 4: On the final valuation date, VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. In this scenario, the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **greater than** its final barrier value. Accordingly, at maturity, you would receive the stated principal amount of the securities *plus* the contingent coupon payment due at maturity (assuming no previously unpaid contingent coupon payments), but you would not participate in the appreciation of any of the underlyings.

Example 5: On the final valuation date, VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. In this scenario, the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **less than** its final barrier value. Accordingly, at maturity, you would receive for each security you then hold a fixed number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date equal to its equity ratio (or, at our option, the cash value thereof).

In this scenario, the value of a number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date equal to its equity ratio, based on its final underlying value, would be \$300. Therefore, the value of the underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date (or, in our discretion, cash) you receive at maturity would be significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities. You would incur a loss based on the performance of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. In addition, because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is below its coupon barrier value, you would not receive any contingent coupon payment (including any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments) at maturity.

If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, we will have the option to deliver to you on the maturity date either a number of underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date equal to its equity ratio or the cash value of those underlying shares based on their final underlying value. The value of those underlying shares on the maturity date may be different than their final underlying value.

Example 6: On the final valuation date, VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF has the lowest underlying return and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. In this scenario, the underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date are worthless and you would lose your entire investment in the securities at maturity. In addition, because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is below its coupon barrier value, you would not receive any contingent coupon payment at maturity.

It is possible that the closing value of the worst performing underlying will be less than its coupon barrier value on each valuation date and less than its final barrier value on the final valuation date, such that you will not receive any contingent coupon payments over the term of the securities (including any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments) and will receive significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities, and possibly nothing, at maturity.

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Summary Risk Factors

An investment in the securities is significantly riskier than an investment in conventional debt securities. The securities are subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in our conventional debt securities (guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.), including the risk that we and Citigroup Inc. may default on our obligations under the securities, and are also subject to risks associated with each underlying. Accordingly, the securities are suitable only for investors who are capable of understanding the complexities and risks of the securities. You should consult your own financial, tax and legal advisors as to the risks of an investment in the securities and the suitability of the securities in light of your particular circumstances.

The following is a summary of certain key risk factors for investors in the securities. You should read this summary together with the more detailed description of risks relating to an investment in the securities contained in the section “Risk Factors Relating to the Securities” beginning on page EA-7 in the accompanying product supplement. You should also carefully read the risk factors included in the accompanying prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus, including Citigroup Inc.’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, which describe risks relating to the business of Citigroup Inc. more generally.

You may lose a significant portion or all of your investment. Unlike conventional debt securities, the securities do not provide for the repayment of the stated principal amount at maturity in all circumstances. If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, your payment at maturity will depend on the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will not receive the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity and, instead, will receive underlying shares of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date (or, in our sole discretion, cash based on its final underlying value) expected to be worth significantly less than the stated principal amount, and possibly nothing. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities, and you may lose up to all of your investment.

We may elect, in our sole discretion, to pay you cash at maturity in lieu of delivering any underlying shares. If we elect to pay you cash at maturity in lieu of delivering any underlying shares, the amount of that cash may be less than the market value of the underlying shares on the maturity date because the market value will likely fluctuate between the final valuation date and the maturity date. Conversely, if we do not exercise our cash election right and instead deliver underlying shares to you on the maturity date, the market value of such underlying shares may be less than the cash amount you would have received if we had exercised our cash election right. We will have no obligation to take your interests into account when deciding whether to exercise our cash election right.

You will not receive any contingent coupon on the contingent coupon payment date following any valuation date on which the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value. A contingent coupon payment will be made on a contingent coupon payment date if and only

if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the immediately preceding valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value, you will not receive any contingent coupon payment on the immediately following contingent coupon payment date. You will only receive a contingent coupon payment that has not been paid on a subsequent contingent coupon payment date if and only if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the related valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on each valuation date is below its coupon barrier value, you will not receive any contingent coupon payments over the term of the securities.

Higher contingent coupon rates are associated with greater risk. The securities offer contingent coupon payments at an annualized rate that, if all are paid, would produce a yield that is generally higher than the yield on our conventional debt securities of the same maturity. This higher potential yield is associated with greater levels of expected risk as of the pricing date for the securities, including the risk that you may not receive a contingent coupon payment on one or more, or any, contingent coupon payment dates and the risk that the value of what you receive at maturity may be significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities and may be zero. The volatility of and the correlation between the underlyings are important factors affecting these risks. Greater expected volatility of and lower expected correlation between the underlyings as of the pricing date may result in a higher contingent coupon rate, but would also represent a greater expected likelihood as of the pricing date that the closing value of the worst performing underlying on one or more valuation dates will be less than its coupon barrier value, such that you will not receive one or more, or any, contingent coupon payments during the term of the securities, and that the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date will be less than its final barrier value, such that you will not be repaid the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity.

The securities are subject to heightened risk because they have multiple underlyings. The securities are more risky than similar investments that may be available with only one underlying. With multiple underlyings, there is a greater chance that any one underlying will perform poorly, adversely affecting your return on the securities.

The securities are subject to the risks of each of the underlyings and will be negatively affected if any one underlying performs poorly. You are subject to risks associated with each of the underlyings. If any one underlying performs poorly, you will be negatively affected. The securities are not linked to a basket composed of the underlyings, where the blended performance of the underlyings would be better than the performance of the worst performing underlying alone. Instead, you are subject to the full risks of whichever of the underlyings is the worst performing underlying.

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You will not benefit in any way from the performance of any better performing underlying. The return on the securities depends solely on the performance of the worst performing underlying, and you will not benefit in any way from the performance of any better performing underlying.

You will be subject to risks relating to the relationship between the underlyings. It is preferable from your perspective for the underlyings to be correlated with each other, in the sense that their closing values tend to increase or decrease at similar times and by similar magnitudes. By investing in the securities, you assume the risk that the underlyings will not exhibit this relationship. The less correlated the underlyings, the more likely it is that any one of the underlyings will perform poorly over the term of the securities. All that is necessary for the securities to perform poorly is for one of the underlyings to perform poorly. It is impossible to predict what the relationship between the underlyings will be over the term of the securities. The underlyings differ in significant ways and, therefore, may not be correlated with each other.

You may not be adequately compensated for assuming the downside risk of the worst performing underlying. The potential contingent coupon payments on the securities are the compensation you receive for assuming the downside risk of the worst performing underlying, as well as all the other risks of the securities. That compensation is effectively “at risk” and may, therefore, be less than you currently anticipate. First, the actual yield you realize on the securities could be lower than you anticipate because the coupon is “contingent” and you may not receive a contingent coupon payment on one or more, or any, of the contingent coupon payment dates. Second, the contingent coupon payments are the compensation you receive not only for the downside risk of the worst performing underlying, but also for all of the other risks of the securities, including the risk that the securities may be automatically redeemed prior to maturity, interest rate risk and our and Citigroup Inc.’s credit risk. If those other risks increase or are otherwise greater than you currently anticipate, the contingent coupon payments may turn out to be inadequate to compensate you for all the risks of the securities, including the downside risk of the worst performing underlying.

The securities may be automatically redeemed prior to maturity, limiting your opportunity to receive contingent coupon payments. On any potential autocall date, the securities will be automatically called for redemption if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that potential autocall date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value. As a result, if the worst performing underlying performs in a way that would otherwise be favorable, the securities are likely to be automatically redeemed, cutting short your opportunity to receive contingent coupon payments. If the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you may not be able to reinvest your funds in another investment that provides a similar yield with a similar level of risk.

The securities offer downside exposure to the worst performing underlying, but no upside exposure to any underlying. You will not participate in any appreciation in the value of any underlying over the term of the securities. Consequently, your return on the securities will be limited to the contingent coupon payments you receive, if any, and may be significantly less than the return on any underlying over the term of the securities. In addition, as an investor in the securities, you will not receive any dividends or other distributions or have any other rights with respect to any of the underlyings.

The performance of the securities will depend on the closing values of the underlyings solely on the valuation dates, which makes the securities particularly sensitive to volatility in the closing values of the underlyings on

or near the valuation dates. Whether the contingent coupon will be paid on any given contingent coupon payment date (and whether any previously unpaid contingent coupon payments will be paid) and whether the securities will be automatically redeemed prior to maturity will depend on the closing values of the underlyings solely on the applicable valuation dates, regardless of the closing values of the underlyings on other days during the term of the securities. If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, what you receive at maturity will depend solely on the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, and not on any other day during the term of the securities. Because the performance of the securities depends on the closing values of the underlyings on a limited number of dates, the securities will be particularly sensitive to volatility in the closing values of the underlyings on or near the valuation dates. You should understand that the closing value of each underlying has historically been highly volatile.

The securities are subject to the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc. If we default on our obligations under the securities and Citigroup Inc. defaults on its guarantee obligations, you may not receive anything owed to you under the securities.

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange and you may not be able to sell them prior to maturity. The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. Therefore, there may be little or no secondary market for the securities. CGMI currently intends to make a secondary market in relation to the securities and to provide an indicative bid price for the securities on a daily basis. Any indicative bid price for the securities provided by CGMI will be determined in CGMI's sole discretion, taking into account prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors, and will not be a representation by CGMI that the securities can be sold at that price, or at all. CGMI may suspend or terminate making a market and providing indicative bid prices without notice, at any time and for any reason. If CGMI suspends or terminates making a market, there may be no secondary market at all for the securities because it is likely that CGMI will be the only broker-dealer that is willing to buy your securities prior to maturity. Accordingly, an investor must be prepared to hold the securities until maturity.

The estimated value of the securities on the pricing date, based on CGMI's proprietary pricing models and our internal funding rate, is less than the issue price. The difference is attributable to certain costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities that are included in the issue price. These costs include (i) any selling concessions or other fees paid in connection with the offering of the securities, (ii) hedging and other costs incurred by us and our affiliates in connection with the offering of the securities and (iii) the expected profit (which may be more or less than actual profit) to CGMI or other of our affiliates

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in connection with hedging our obligations under the securities. These costs adversely affect the economic terms of the securities because, if they were lower, the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you. The economic terms of the securities are also likely to be adversely affected by the use of our internal funding rate, rather than our secondary market rate, to price the securities. See “The estimated value of the securities would be lower if it were calculated based on our secondary market rate” below.

The estimated value of the securities was determined for us by our affiliate using proprietary pricing models. CGMI derived the estimated value disclosed on the cover page of this pricing supplement from its proprietary pricing models. In doing so, it may have made discretionary judgments about the inputs to its models, such as the volatility of and correlation between the underlyings, dividend yields on the underlyings and interest rates. CGMI’s views on these inputs may differ from your or others’ views, and as an underwriter in this offering, CGMI’s interests may conflict with yours. Both the models and the inputs to the models may prove to be wrong and therefore not an accurate reflection of the value of the securities. Moreover, the estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement may differ from the value that we or our affiliates may determine for the securities for other purposes, including for accounting purposes. You should not invest in the securities because of the estimated value of the securities. Instead, you should be willing to hold the securities to maturity irrespective of the initial estimated value.

The estimated value of the securities would be lower if it were calculated based on our secondary market rate. The estimated value of the securities included in this pricing supplement is calculated based on our internal funding rate, which is the rate at which we are willing to borrow funds through the issuance of the securities. Our internal funding rate is generally lower than our secondary market rate, which is the rate that CGMI will use in determining the value of the securities for purposes of any purchases of the securities from you in the secondary market. If the estimated value included in this pricing supplement were based on our secondary market rate, rather than our internal funding rate, it would likely be lower. We determine our internal funding rate based on factors such as the costs associated with the securities, which are generally higher than the costs associated with conventional debt securities, and our liquidity needs and preferences. Our internal funding rate is not an interest rate that is payable on the securities.

Because there is not an active market for traded instruments referencing our outstanding debt obligations, CGMI determines our secondary market rate based on the market price of traded instruments referencing the debt obligations of Citigroup Inc., our parent company and the guarantor of all payments due on the securities, but subject to adjustments that CGMI makes in its sole discretion. As a result, our secondary market rate is not a market-determined measure of our creditworthiness, but rather reflects the market’s perception of our parent company’s creditworthiness as adjusted for discretionary factors such as CGMI’s preferences with respect to purchasing the securities prior to maturity.

The estimated value of the securities is not an indication of the price, if any, at which CGMI or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you in the secondary market. Any such secondary market price will fluctuate over the term of the securities based on the market and other factors described in the next risk factor. Moreover, unlike the estimated value included in this pricing supplement, any value of the securities determined for purposes of a secondary market transaction will be based on our secondary market rate, which will

likely result in a lower value for the securities than if our internal funding rate were used. In addition, any secondary market price for the securities will be reduced by a bid-ask spread, which may vary depending on the aggregate stated principal amount of the securities to be purchased in the secondary market transaction, and the expected cost of unwinding related hedging transactions. As a result, it is likely that any secondary market price for the securities will be less than the issue price.

The value of the securities prior to maturity will fluctuate based on many unpredictable factors. The value of your securities prior to maturity will fluctuate based on the closing values of the underlyings, the volatility of the closing values of the underlyings, the correlation between the underlyings, dividend yields on the underlyings, interest rates generally, the time remaining to maturity and our and Citigroup Inc.'s creditworthiness, as reflected in our secondary market rate, among other factors described under "Risk Factors Relating to the Securities—Risk Factors Relating to All Securities—The value of your securities prior to maturity will fluctuate based on many unpredictable factors" in the accompanying product supplement. Changes in the closing values of the underlyings may not result in a comparable change in the value of your securities. You should understand that the value of your securities at any time prior to maturity may be significantly less than the issue price.

Immediately following issuance, any secondary market bid price provided by CGMI, and the value that will be indicated on any brokerage account statements prepared by CGMI or its affiliates, will reflect a temporary upward adjustment. The amount of this temporary upward adjustment will steadily decline to zero over the temporary adjustment period. See "Valuation of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

The underlyings are subject to risks associated with non-U.S. markets. The underlyings track international equity markets outside of the United States and Canada. Investments in securities linked to the value of non-U.S. stocks involve risks associated with the securities markets in those countries, including risks of volatility in those markets, governmental intervention in those markets and cross-shareholdings in companies in certain countries. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about companies in some of these jurisdictions than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. Further, non-U.S. companies are generally subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements and securities trading rules that are different from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. The prices of securities in foreign markets may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in those countries, or global regions, including changes in government, economic and fiscal policies and currency exchange laws. Moreover, the economies in

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such countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

Fluctuations in exchange rates will affect the closing values of the underlyings. Because the underlyings include securities that trade outside the United States and the closing values of the underlyings are based on the U.S. dollar value of those securities, holders of the securities will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which such securities trade. Exchange rate movements for a particular currency are volatile and are the result of numerous factors specific to the relevant country, including the supply of, and the demand for, those currencies, as well as government policy, intervention or actions, but are also influenced significantly from time to time by political or economic developments, and by macroeconomic factors and speculative actions related to each applicable region. An investor's net exposure will depend on the extent to which the currencies of the applicable countries strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of each currency. If, taking into account such weighting, the dollar strengthens against the currencies of the securities held by the underlyings, the prices of the underlying shares of the underlyings will be adversely affected for that reason alone and your return on the securities may be reduced. Of particular importance to potential currency exchange risk are: existing and expected rates of inflation; existing and expected interest rate levels; the balance of payments; and the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the applicable countries and the United States. All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of the applicable countries and the United States, and other countries important to international trade and finance.

The underlyings are subject to risks associated with the gold and silver mining industries. The equity securities that are generally tracked by the underlyings are common stocks and American depositary receipts ("ADRs") of companies primarily engaged in mining for gold and silver. The shares of the the underlyings may be subject to increased price volatility as they are linked to a single industry, market or sector and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that industry, market or sector.

Because the underlyings invest primarily in common stocks and ADRs of companies that are involved in the gold mining industries, the underlying shares of the underlyings are subject to certain risks associated with such companies. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies in the gold mining industry. Also, gold mining companies are highly dependent on the price of gold. The price of gold is primarily affected by the global demand for and supply of gold. The market for gold bullion is global, and gold prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, including macroeconomic factors, such as the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system, expectations regarding the future rate of inflation, the relative strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is usually quoted), interest rates, gold borrowing and lending rates and global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events. Gold prices may be affected by industry factors, such as industrial and jewelry demand as well as lending, sales and purchases of gold by the official sector, including central banks and other governmental agencies and multilateral institutions that hold gold. Additionally, gold prices may be affected by levels of gold production, production costs and short-term changes in supply and demand due to trading activities in the gold market. From time to time, above-ground inventories of gold may also influence the market. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors. The price of gold has recently been, and may continue to be, extremely volatile.

The underlyings invest, to a lesser extent, in common stocks and ADRs of companies involved in the silver mining industry. Silver mining companies are highly dependent on the price of silver. The price of silver is primarily affected by global demand for and supply of silver. Silver prices can fluctuate widely and may be affected by numerous factors. These include general economic trends, technical developments, substitution issues and regulation, as well as specific factors including industrial and jewelry demand, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of silver is generally quoted) and other currencies, interest rates, central bank sales, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economic events and production costs and disruptions in major silver-producing countries, such as Mexico, China and Peru. The demand for and supply of silver affect silver prices, but not necessarily in the same manner as supply and demand affect the prices of other commodities. The supply of silver consists of a combination of new mine production and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated silver held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. In addition, the price of silver has on occasion been subject to very rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities. From time to time, above-ground inventories of silver may also influence the market. The major end uses for silver include industrial applications, jewelry and silverware.

The VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF is subject to risks associated with early stage mining companies. The issuers of a significant amount of the equity securities held by the VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF may be early stage mining companies that are in the exploration stage only or that hold properties that might not ultimately produce gold or silver. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. In addition, many early stage miners operate at a loss and are dependent on securing equity and/or debt financing, which might be more difficult to secure for an early stage mining company than for a more established counterpart.

The VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF is subject to risks associated with small capitalization stocks. The stocks that are held by the VanEck Vectors® Junior Gold Miners ETF are issued by companies with relatively small market capitalization. The stock prices of smaller companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. These companies tend to be less well-established than large market capitalization companies. Small capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. Small capitalization

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companies are less likely to pay dividends on their stocks, and the presence of a dividend payment could be a factor that limits downward stock price pressure under adverse market conditions.

Our offering of the securities is not a recommendation of any underlying. The fact that we are offering the securities does not mean that we believe that investing in an instrument linked to the underlyings is likely to achieve favorable returns. In fact, as we are part of a global financial institution, our affiliates may have positions (including short positions) in the underlyings or in instruments related to the underlyings, and may publish research or express opinions, that in each case are inconsistent with an investment linked to the underlyings. These and other activities of our affiliates may affect the closing values of the underlyings in a way that negatively affects the value of and your return on the securities.

The closing value of an underlying may be adversely affected by our or our affiliates' hedging and other trading activities. We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through CGMI or other of our affiliates, who may take positions in the underlyings or in financial instruments related to the underlyings and may adjust such positions during the term of the securities. Our affiliates also take positions in the underlyings or in financial instruments related to the underlyings on a regular basis (taking long or short positions or both), for their accounts, for other accounts under their management or to facilitate transactions on behalf of customers. These activities could affect the closing value of the underlyings in a way that negatively affects the value of and your return on the securities. They could also result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the securities declines.

We and our affiliates may have economic interests that are adverse to yours as a result of our affiliates' business activities. Our affiliates engage in business activities with a wide range of companies. These activities include extending loans, making and facilitating investments, underwriting securities offerings and providing advisory services. These activities could involve or affect the underlyings in a way that negatively affects the value of and your return on the securities. They could also result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the securities declines. In addition, in the course of this business, we or our affiliates may acquire non-public information, which will not be disclosed to you.

The calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours, will make important determinations with respect to the securities. If certain events occur during the term of the securities, such as market disruption events and other events with respect to an underlying, CGMI, as calculation agent, will be required to make discretionary judgments that could significantly affect your return on the securities. In making these judgments, the calculation agent's interests as an affiliate of ours could be adverse to your interests as a holder of the securities. See "Risks Relating to the Securities—Risks Relating to All Securities—The calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours, will make important determinations with respect to the securities" in the accompanying product supplement.

In the case of an underlying that is an underlying ETF, even if the underlying pays a dividend that it identifies as special or extraordinary, no adjustment will be required under the securities for that dividend unless it meets the criteria specified in the accompanying product supplement. In general, an adjustment will not be made under the terms of the securities for any cash dividend paid by an underlying that is an underlying ETF unless the amount of the dividend per share, together with any other dividends paid in the same quarter, exceeds the dividend paid per share in the most recent quarter by an amount equal to at least 10% of the closing value of the underlying on

the date of declaration of the dividend. Any dividend will reduce the closing value of the underlying by the amount of the dividend per share. If an underlying that is an underlying ETF pays any dividend for which an adjustment is not made under the terms of the securities, holders of the securities will be adversely affected. See “Description of the Securities—Certain Additional Terms for Securities Linked to an Underlying Company or an Underlying ETF—Dilution and Reorganization Adjustments—Certain Extraordinary Cash Dividends” in the accompanying product supplement.

In the case of an underlying that is an underlying ETF, the securities will not be adjusted for all events that may have a dilutive effect on or otherwise adversely affect the closing value of the underlying. For example, we will not make any adjustment for ordinary dividends or extraordinary dividends that do not meet the criteria described above, partial tender offers or additional underlying share issuances. Moreover, the adjustments we do make may not fully offset the dilutive or adverse effect of the particular event. Investors in the securities may be adversely affected by such an event in a circumstance in which a direct holder of the underlying shares would not.

In the case of an underlying that is an underlying ETF, the securities may become linked to an underlying other than the original underlying upon the occurrence of a reorganization event or upon the delisting of the underlying shares. For example, if the underlying enters into a merger agreement that provides for holders of the underlying shares to receive shares of another entity and such shares are marketable securities, the closing value of the underlying following consummation of the merger will be based on the value of such other shares. Additionally, if the underlying shares are delisted, the calculation agent may select a successor underlying. See “Description of the Securities—Certain Additional Terms for Securities Linked to an Underlying Company or an Underlying ETF” in the accompanying product supplement.

In the case of an underlying that is an underlying ETF, the value and performance of the underlying shares may not completely track the performance of the underlying index that the underlying seeks to track or the net asset value per share of the underlying. In the case of an underlying that is an underlying ETF, the underlying does not fully replicate the underlying index that it seeks to track and may hold securities different from those included in its underlying index. In addition, the performance of the underlying will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of its underlying index. All of these factors may lead to a lack of correlation between the performance of the underlying and its underlying index. In addition, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities held by the underlying (such as mergers and spin-offs)

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may impact the variance between the performance of the underlying and its underlying index. Finally, because the underlying shares are traded on an exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the closing value of the underlying may differ from the net asset value per share of the underlying.

During periods of market volatility, securities included in the underlying's underlying index may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share of the underlying and the liquidity of the underlying may be adversely affected. This kind of market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to create and redeem shares of the underlying. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the price at which market participants are willing to buy and sell the underlying shares. As a result, under these circumstances, the closing value of the underlying may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of the underlying. For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the underlying may not correlate with the performance of its underlying index and/or its net asset value per share, which could materially and adversely affect the value of the securities and/or reduce your return on the securities.

You will have no rights with respect to an underlying unless and until you receive underlying shares of that underlying at maturity. If any chan