

CITIGROUP INC
Form 424B2
January 03, 2019

The information
in this
preliminary
pricing
supplement is
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This preliminary
pricing
supplement and
the
accompanying
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underlying
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SUBJECT TO
COMPLETION,
DATED
JANUARY 3,
2019

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

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

January ----, 2019

Medium-Term Senior Notes, Series N

**Pricing Supplement No. 2019-USNCH1823 to Product Supplement No. EA-04-07
dated June 15, 2018, Underlying Supplement No. 7 dated July 16, 2018 and
Prospectus Supplement and Prospectus each dated April 7, 2017**

Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc.

All Payments Due from Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

n Linked to the **worst performing** of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (each referred to as an “underlying”)

n Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not provide for fixed payments of interest, do not repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity and are subject to potential automatic redemption prior to maturity upon the terms described below. Whether the securities pay a contingent coupon, whether the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity and, if they are not automatically redeemed, whether you are repaid the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity will depend in each case on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date. The worst performing underlying on any valuation date is the underlying that has the lowest underlying performance factor on that valuation date

n **Contingent Coupon.** The securities will pay a contingent coupon on a quarterly basis until the earlier of maturity or automatic redemption if, **and only if**, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value. However, if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on a valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value, you will not receive any contingent coupon on the relevant contingent coupon date. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying is less than its coupon barrier value on every valuation date, you will not receive any contingent coupons throughout the entire term of the securities. The quarterly contingent coupon will be determined on the pricing date and will be equal to 1.75% to 2.00% of the stated principal amount (equivalent to a contingent coupon rate of 7% to 8% per annum)

n **Automatic Redemption.** If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any potential autocall date from July 2019 to October 2021, inclusive, is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, we will automatically redeem the securities for the stated principal amount *plus* the related contingent coupon payment

n **Potential Loss of Principal.** If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive the stated principal amount at maturity if, **and only if**, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is greater than or equal to its final barrier value. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will lose a significant portion, and possibly all, of the stated principal amount of your securities

n The coupon barrier value and final barrier value for each underlying are each equal to 70% of its initial underlying value

n If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will have full downside exposure to the worst performing underlying from its initial underlying value if its closing value on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, but you will not participate in any appreciation of any underlying and will not receive any dividends on securities included in any underlying

n Your return on the securities will depend **solely** on the performance of the underlying that is the worst performing underlying on each valuation date. You will not benefit in any way from the performance of any better performing underlying. Therefore, you will be adversely affected if **any underlying** performs poorly, even if any other underlying performs favorably

n All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc.; if Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc. default on their obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment

n The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange and, accordingly, may have limited or no liquidity. You should not invest in the securities unless you are willing to hold them to maturity

Investing in the securities involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See “Summary Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-9 and “Risk Factors Relating to the Securities” beginning on page EA-7 of the accompanying product supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or determined that this pricing supplement or the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus are truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The securities are unsecured debt obligations issued by Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and guaranteed by Citigroup Inc. All payments due on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc. None of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“Wells Fargo”) or any of its affiliates will have any liability to the purchasers of the securities in the event Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. defaults on its obligations under the securities and Citigroup Inc. defaults on its guarantee obligations. 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.

	Per Security Total	
Public Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	\$1,000	\$
Maximum Underwriting Discount and Commission ⁽²⁾	\$24	\$
Proceeds to Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. ⁽²⁾	\$976	\$

(1) Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. currently expects that the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date will be at least \$901.50 per security, which will be less than the public offering price. The estimated value of the securities is based on Citigroup Global Market Inc.’s (“CGMI”) 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 any 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) CGMI, an affiliate of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc., as the lead agent for the offering, expects to sell the securities to Wells Fargo, as agent. Wells Fargo will receive an underwriting discount and commission of up to 2.40% (\$24) for each security it sells. Wells Fargo will pay selected dealers, which may include Wells Fargo Advisors (“WFA”) (the trade name of the retail brokerage business of its affiliates, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC and Wells Fargo Advisors Financial Network, LLC), a fixed selling commission of 1.50% (\$15) for each security they sell. In addition to the selling commission allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo will pay \$0.75 per security of the underwriting discount and commission to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each security sold by WFA. The total underwriting discount and commission and proceeds to Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. shown above give effect to the actual underwriting discount and commission provided for the sale of the securities. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” below and “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in the accompanying prospectus for further information regarding how we have hedged our obligations under the securities.

Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

Wells Fargo Securities

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Investment Description

The Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022 are unsecured debt securities issued by Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and guaranteed by Citigroup Inc. Unlike conventional debt securities, the securities do not provide for fixed payments of interest, do not repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity and are subject to potential automatic redemption upon the terms described in this pricing supplement. Whether the securities pay a periodic contingent coupon, whether the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity and, if they are not automatically redeemed, whether you are repaid the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity will depend in each case upon the closing value of the **worst performing** of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (each, an “underlying”) on the relevant valuation date. The worst performing underlying on any valuation date is the underlying that has the lowest underlying performance factor on that valuation date. The securities provide:

periodic contingent coupon payments until the earlier of maturity or automatic redemption if, **and only if**, the (i) closing value of the worst performing underlying on the applicable valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value;

(ii) the possibility of an automatic early redemption of the securities for an amount equal to the stated principal amount *plus* the related contingent coupon payment if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any potential autocall date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value; and

(iii) if the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity:

(a) repayment of the stated principal amount if, **and only if**, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is greater than its final barrier value; and

(b) full exposure to the decline in the value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date from its initial underlying value if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final 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 relevant contingent coupon payment date. If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will lose a significant portion, and possibly all, of the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity. Accordingly, you will not receive any protection if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value.

Any return on the securities will be limited to the sum of your contingent coupon payments, if any. You will not participate in any appreciation of any underlying, but you will be fully exposed to the decline in the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date if the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value.

All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc.

Your return on the securities will depend solely on the performance of the underlying that is the worst performing underlying on each valuation date. You will not benefit in any way from the performance of any better performing underlying. Therefore, you will be adversely affected if any underlying performs poorly, even if any other underlying performs favorably.

The securities are riskier than alternative investments linked to only one of the underlyings or linked to a basket composed of each underlying. Unlike those alternative investments, the securities will be subject to the full risks of each underlying, with no offsetting benefit from any better performing underlying. The securities are designed for investors who understand and are willing to bear this additional risk in exchange for the potential contingent coupon payments that the securities offer. Because the securities may be adversely affected by poor performance by any underlying, you should not invest in the securities unless you understand and are willing to accept the full downside risks of each underlying.

PS-2

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

The S&P 500[®] Index consists of the common stocks of 500 issuers selected to provide a performance benchmark for the large capitalization segment of the U.S. equity markets.

The Russell 2000[®] Index is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. All stocks included in the Russell 2000[®] Index are traded on a major U.S. exchange.

The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX[®] Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices. The STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices contain the 600 largest stocks traded on the major exchanges of 18 European countries.

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, underlying 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 the underlyings will be determined and other specified events with respect to the underlyings. The accompanying underlying supplement contains information about the underlyings that is not repeated in this pricing supplement. It is important that you read the accompanying product supplement, underlying 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.

When we refer to “we,” “us” and “our” in this pricing supplement, we refer only to Citigroup Global Market Holdings Inc. and not to any of its affiliates, including Citigroup Inc.

You may access the product supplement, underlying supplement and prospectus supplement and prospectus on the SEC website www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product Supplement No. EA-04-07 dated June 15, 2018:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/200245/000095010318007483/dp92233_424b2-ps0407coba.htm

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- Underlying Supplement No. 7 dated July 16, 2018:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/200245/000095010318008530/dp93384_424b2-us7.htm

- Prospectus Supplement and Prospectus, each dated April 7, 2017:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/831001/000119312517116348/d370918d424b2.htm>

PS-3

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Investor Considerations

We have designed the securities for investors who:

seek an investment with periodic contingent coupon payments equal to the amount indicated on the cover hereof until the earlier of maturity or automatic redemption, if, **and only if**, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier value;

understand that if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, they will be fully exposed to the decline in the worst performing underlying from its initial underlying value and will receive significantly less than the stated principal amount, and possibly nothing, at maturity;

are willing to accept the risk that they may not receive any contingent coupon payment on one or more, or any, contingent coupon payment dates over the term of the securities and may lose all of the stated principal amount per security at maturity;

understand that the securities may be automatically redeemed prior to maturity and that the term of the securities may be limited;

understand that the return on the securities will depend solely on the performance of the underlying that is the worst performing underlying on each valuation date and that they will not benefit in any way from the performance of any better performing underlying;

understand that the securities are riskier than alternative investments linked to only one of the underlyings or linked to a basket composed of each underlying;

understand and are willing to accept the full downside risks of each underlying;

are willing to forgo participation in any appreciation of any underlying and dividends on securities included in the underlyings; and

are willing to hold the securities to maturity.

The securities are not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who:

- seek a liquid investment or are unable or unwilling to hold the securities to maturity;

- seek full return of the stated principal amount of the securities at maturity;

- seek a security with a fixed term;

are unwilling to purchase securities with an estimated value as of the pricing date that is lower than the public offering price and that may be as low as the amount set forth on the cover page;

are unwilling to accept the risk that the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date may be less than its final barrier value;

- seek certainty of current income over the term of the securities;

- seek exposure to the upside performance of any or each underlying;

seek exposure to a basket composed of each underlying or a similar investment in which the overall return is based on a blend of the performances of the underlyings, rather than solely on the worst performing underlying;

are unwilling to accept the risk of exposure to the large- and small-capitalization segments of the United States equity market and the Eurozone equity market;

- are unwilling to accept the credit risk of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and Citigroup Inc.; or

prefer the lower risk of conventional fixed income investments with comparable maturities issued by companies with comparable credit ratings.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Terms of the Securities

Underlyings: The S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (each referred to as an “underlying,” and collectively as the “underlyings”)

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.

Stated Principal Amount: \$1,000 per security. References in this pricing supplement to a “security” are to a security with a stated principal amount of \$1,000.

Pricing Date: January 30, 2019*

Issue Date: February 4, 2019*

Valuation Dates: The 24th day of each January, April, July and October, beginning in April 2019 and ending on January 24, 2022 (the “final valuation date”), each subject to postponement if such date is not a trading day or certain market disruption events occur. See “Additional Terms of the Securities.”*
January 27, 2022. If the final valuation date is postponed, the stated maturity date will be the later of

Maturity Date: (i) January 27, 2022 and (ii) three business days after the last final valuation date as postponed. See “Additional Terms of the Securities.”*

Contingent Coupon Payment Dates: The third business day after each valuation date (as each such valuation date may be postponed), except that the contingent coupon payment date following the final valuation date will be the maturity date. If a valuation date is postponed with respect to one or more underlyings, the related contingent coupon payment date will be three business days after the last valuation date as postponed.

Contingent Coupon: On each contingent coupon payment date, unless previously redeemed, the securities will pay a contingent coupon equal to 1.75% to 2.00% of the stated principal amount of the securities (equivalent to a contingent coupon rate of 7% to 8% per annum) (to be determined on the pricing 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.**

Payment at Maturity: If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive at maturity for each security you then hold (in addition to the contingent coupon due at maturity, if any):

if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **greater than or equal to** its final barrier value: \$1,000; or

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

\$1,000 × the underlying performance factor of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date

If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will receive 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.

**Automatic
Early
Redemption:**

If, on any potential autocall date, the closing value of the worst performing underlying is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, each security you then hold will be automatically redeemed on the immediately following contingent coupon payment date for an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 *plus* the related contingent coupon payment.

PS-5

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Potential Autocall Dates:	Each valuation date beginning in July 2019 and ending in October 2021. With respect to the S&P 500 [®] Index: , its closing value on the pricing date.
Initial Underlying Value:	With respect to the Russell 2000 [®] Index: , its closing value on the pricing date. With respect to the EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index: , its closing value on the pricing date. With respect to the S&P 500 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value.
Coupon Barrier Value:	With respect to the Russell 2000 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value. With respect to the EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value. With respect to the S&P 500 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value.
Final Barrier Value:	With respect to the Russell 2000 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value. With respect to the EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index: , which is equal to 70% of its initial underlying value.
Underlying Performance Factor:	For each underlying on any valuation date, its closing value on that valuation date divided by its initial underlying value
Worst Performing Underlying:	For any valuation date, the underlying with the lowest underlying performance factor determined as of that valuation date
Calculation Agent:	CGMI
Denominations:	\$1,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000.
CUSIP / ISIN:	17326YDH6 / US17326YDH62

* Expected. To the extent that the issuer makes any change to the expected pricing date or expected issue date, the valuation dates and maturity date may also be changed in the issuer's discretion to ensure that the term of the securities remains the same.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Determining Payment On A Contingent Coupon Payment Date and at Maturity

If the securities have not been previously automatically redeemed, on each contingent coupon payment date, you will either receive a contingent coupon payment or you will not receive a contingent coupon payment, depending on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the related valuation date.

Step 1: Determine which underlying is the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date. The worst performing underlying on any valuation date is the underlying with the lowest underlying performance factor on that valuation date. The underlying performance factor of an underlying on a valuation date is its closing value on that valuation date *divided by* its initial underlying value.

Step 2: Determine whether a contingent coupon is paid on the applicable contingent coupon payment date based on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date, as follows:

If the relevant valuation date were also a potential autocall date and the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the relevant valuation date were greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, the securities would be automatically redeemed on the applicable contingent coupon payment date for an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 *plus* the related contingent coupon payment.

On the maturity date, if the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to the maturity date, you will receive (in addition to the final contingent coupon payment, if any) a cash payment per security (the payment at maturity) calculated as follows:

Step 1: Determine which underlying is the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. The worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is the underlying with the lowest underlying performance factor on the final valuation date. The underlying performance factor of an underlying on the final valuation date is its closing value on the final valuation date *divided by* its initial underlying value.

Step 2: Calculate the payment at maturity based on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, as follows:

PS-7

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Hypothetical Payout Profile

The following profile illustrates the potential payment at maturity on the securities (excluding the final contingent coupon payment, if any) for a range of hypothetical performances of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date from its initial underlying value to its closing value on the final valuation date, assuming the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to the maturity date. This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. Your actual return on the securities will depend on the actual closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date and whether you hold your securities to the maturity date. The performance of any better performing underlying is not relevant to your return on the securities.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

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 of the underlyings. 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. Citigroup Inc. will release quarterly earnings on January 14, 2019, which is during the marketing period and prior to the pricing date of these securities.

You May Lose Some 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 closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you will lose 1% of the stated principal amount of the securities for every 1% by which the worst performing underlying has declined from its initial underlying value. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities, and you may lose up to all of your investment.

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 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 is less than its coupon barrier value on any valuation date, 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 is below its coupon barrier value on each valuation date, 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 securities will not be automatically redeemed and 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 (i) 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 (ii) the securities will not be automatically redeemed and the closing 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.

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Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

The Securities Are Subject To The Risks Of Each Of The Underlyings And Will Be Negatively Affected If Any One Underlying Performs Poorly, Regardless Of The Performance Of Any Other Underlying.

You are subject to risks associated with each of the underlyings. If any one underlying performs poorly, you will be negatively affected, regardless of the performance of any other underlying. 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.

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 they 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; the performance of any underlying that is not the worst performing underlying is not relevant to your return on the securities. 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 redeemed if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that potential autocall date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value. Thus, the term of the securities may be limited. If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will not receive any additional contingent coupon payments. Moreover, 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 underlying.

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.

Whether the contingent coupon will be paid on any given contingent coupon payment date 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, what you receive at maturity will depend solely on the closing 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

PS-10

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

closing values of the underlyings. You should understand that the closing value of each of the underlyings 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. We have been advised that Wells Fargo currently intends to make a secondary market in relation to the securities. However, Wells Fargo may suspend or terminate making a market without notice, at any time and for any reason. If Wells Fargo suspends or terminates making a market, there may be no secondary market at all for the securities because it is likely that Wells Fargo 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 Public Offering Price.

The difference is attributable to certain costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities that are included in the public offering 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 and/or Wells Fargo or its affiliates 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 Wells Fargo's Determination of The Secondary Market Rate With Respect To Us.

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. We expect that our internal funding rate is generally lower than Wells Fargo's determination of the secondary market rate with respect to us, which is the rate that we expect Wells Fargo 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 Wells Fargo's determination of the secondary market rate with respect to us, 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, Wells Fargo may determine the secondary market rate with respect to us for purposes of any purchase of the securities from you in the secondary market 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 Wells Fargo may deem appropriate.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

The Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Not An Indication Of The Price, If Any, At Which Any 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, we expect that any value of the securities determined for purposes of a secondary market transaction will be based on Wells Fargo's determination of the secondary market rate with respect to us, which will likely result in a lower value for the securities than if our internal funding rate were used. In addition, we expect that 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 may be reduced 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 public offering 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 public offering price.

We Have Been Advised That, Immediately Following Issuance, Any Secondary Market Bid Price Provided By Wells Fargo, And The Value That Will Be Indicated On Any Brokerage Account Statements Prepared By Wells Fargo 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 Russell 2000[®] Index Is Subject To Risks Associated With Small Capitalization Stocks.

The stocks that constitute the Russell 2000[®] Index 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 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.

The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index Is Subject To Risks Associated With Non-U.S. Markets.

The stocks included in the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index have been issued by companies outside of the U.S. Foreign equity securities involve risks associated with the securities markets in foreign countries, including risks of volatility in those markets, governmental intervention in those markets and cross-shareholdings in companies in certain countries. There is also generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements 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 such countries may differ 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.

The Performance Of The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index Will Not Be Adjusted For Changes In The Exchange Rate Between The Euro And The U.S. Dollar.

The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is composed of stocks traded in euro, the value of which may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation relative to the U.S. dollar. However, the performance of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index and the value of your securities will not be adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations. If the euro appreciates relative to the U.S. dollar over the term of the securities, the performance of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index as measured for purposes of the securities will be less than it would have been if it offered exposure to that appreciation in addition to the change in the prices of the underlying stocks.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

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 or Wells Fargo or its affiliates believe that investing in an instrument linked to the underlyings is likely to achieve favorable returns. In fact, as we and Wells Fargo and its affiliates are each part of respective global financial institutions, our affiliates and affiliates of Wells Fargo 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 or of Wells Fargo or its 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', Or By Wells Fargo And Its Affiliates', Hedging And Other Trading Activities.

We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through CGMI or other of our affiliates and/or Wells Fargo or its 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 and Wells Fargo and its 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 or Wells Fargo and its affiliates while the value of the securities declines.

We And Our Affiliates And Wells Fargo And Its Affiliates May Have Economic Interests That Are Adverse To Yours As A Result Of Our And Their Respective Business Activities.

Our affiliates and Wells Fargo and its 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 or Wells Fargo or its affiliates while the value of the securities declines. In addition, in the course of this business, we or our affiliates or Wells Fargo or its 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.

Changes That Affect The Underlyings May Affect The Value Of Your Securities.

The sponsors of the underlyings may at any time make methodological changes or other changes in the manner in which they operate that could affect the values of the underlyings. We are not affiliated with any such underlying sponsor and, accordingly, we have no control over any changes any such sponsor may make. Such changes could adversely affect the performance of the underlyings and the value of and your return on the securities.

A Contingent Coupon Payment Date And The Stated Maturity Date May Be Postponed If A Valuation Date is Postponed.

A valuation date (including the final valuation date) with respect to an underlying will be postponed if the applicable originally scheduled valuation date is not a trading day with respect to any underlying or if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing with respect to that underlying on that valuation date. If such a postponement occurs with respect to a valuation date other than the final valuation date, then the related contingent coupon payment date will be postponed. If such a postponement occurs with respect to the final valuation date, the stated maturity date will be the later of (i) the initial stated maturity date and (ii) three business days after the last final valuation date as postponed.

The U.S. Federal Tax Consequences Of An Investment In The Securities Are Unclear.

There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal tax treatment of the securities, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the securities as described in "United States Federal Tax

PS-13

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

Considerations” below. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment, the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the securities might be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, as described in the accompanying product supplement under “United States Federal Tax Considerations,” in 2007 the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. While it is not clear whether the securities would be viewed as similar to the typical prepaid forward contract described in the notice, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including the character and timing of income or loss recognized by U.S. investors, possibly with retroactive effect. You should read carefully the discussion under “United States Federal Tax Considerations” and “Risk Factors Relating to the Securities” in the accompanying product supplement and “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in this pricing supplement. You should also consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Non-U.S. investors should note that persons having withholding responsibility in respect of the securities may withhold on any coupon payment paid to a non-U.S. investor, generally at a rate of 30%. To the extent that we have withholding responsibility in respect of the securities, we intend to so withhold.

In addition, Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), imposes a withholding tax of up to 30% on “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to non-U.S. investors in respect of certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities. In light of Treasury regulations, as modified by an IRS notice, that provide a general exemption for financial instruments issued prior to January 1, 2021 that do not have a “delta” of one, as of the date of this preliminary pricing supplement the securities should not be subject to withholding under Section 871(m). However, information about the application of Section 871(m) to the securities will be updated in the final pricing supplement. Moreover, the IRS could challenge a conclusion that the securities should not be subject to withholding under Section 871(m).

We will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside**Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022****Hypothetical Returns****If the securities are automatically redeemed:**

If the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive the stated principal amount of your securities *plus* the related contingent coupon payment on the immediately following contingent coupon payment date. In the event the securities are automatically redeemed, your total return on the securities will equal any contingent coupon payments received prior to such contingent coupon payment date and the contingent coupon payment received on such contingent coupon payment date.

If the securities are not automatically redeemed:

If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, the following table illustrates, for a range of hypothetical underlying performance factors of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, the hypothetical payment at maturity payable at maturity per security (excluding the final contingent coupon payment, if any). The underlying performance factor of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is its closing value on the final valuation date *divided by* its initial underlying value.

Hypothetical underlying performance factor of worst performing underlying on final valuation date	Hypothetical payment at maturity per security
175.00%	\$1,000.00
160.00%	\$1,000.00
150.00%	\$1,000.00
140.00%	\$1,000.00
130.00%	\$1,000.00
120.00%	\$1,000.00
110.00%	\$1,000.00
100.00%	\$1,000.00
90.00%	\$1,000.00
80.00%	\$1,000.00
70.00%	\$1,000.00
69.99%	\$699.90
60.00%	\$600.00
50.00%	\$500.00

40.00%	\$400.00
25.00%	\$250.00

The above figures do not take into account contingent coupon payments, if any, received during the term of the securities. As evidenced above, in no event will you have a positive return based on the payment at maturity; any positive return will be based solely on the contingent coupon payments, if any, received during the term of the securities.

The above figures are for purposes of illustration only and may have been rounded for ease of analysis. If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, the actual amount you will receive at maturity will depend on the actual closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. The performance of any better performing underlying is not relevant to your return on the securities.

PS-15

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside**Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022****Hypothetical Examples**

The examples in the first section below illustrate how to determine whether a contingent coupon will be paid and whether the securities will be automatically redeemed 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 if 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 or final barrier values of the underlyings. For the actual initial underlying value, coupon barrier value and final barrier value of each underlying, see “Terms of the Securities” above. 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 and final barrier value of each underlying, and not the hypothetical values indicated below. The examples below assume that the contingent coupon rate is set at the lowest value indicated in “Terms of the Securities” above. The actual contingent coupon rate will be determined on the pricing date.

Underlying	Hypothetical initial underlying value	Hypothetical coupon barrier value	Hypothetical final barrier value
S&P 500 [®] Index	100.00	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)
Russell 2000 [®] Index	100.00	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)
EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index	100.00	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)	70.00 (70% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)

Hypothetical 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 S&P 500® Index on hypothetical valuation date	Hypothetical closing value of Russell 2000® Index on hypothetical valuation date	Hypothetical closing value of EURO STOXX 50® Index on hypothetical valuation date	Hypothetical payment per security on related contingent coupon payment date
	120.00	85.00	75.00	
Example 1:	(underlying performance factor = 120.00 / 100.00 = 1.20)	(underlying performance factor = 85.00 / 100.00 = 0.85)	(underlying performance factor = 75.00 / 100.00 = 0.75)	\$17.50 (contingent coupon is paid; securities not redeemed)
	110.00	45.00	110.00	
Example 2:	(underlying performance factor = 110.00 / 100.00 = 1.10)	(underlying performance factor = 45.00 / 100.00 = 0.45)	(underlying performance factor = 110.00 / 100.00 = 1.10)	\$0.00 (no contingent coupon; securities not redeemed)
	105.00	110.00	120.00	
Example 3:	(underlying performance factor = 105.00 / 100.00 = 1.05)	(underlying performance factor = 110.00 / 100.00 = 1.10)	(underlying performance factor = 120.00 / 100.00 = 1.20)	\$1,017.50 (contingent coupon is paid; securities redeemed)

Example 1: On the hypothetical valuation date, the EURO STOXX 50® Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the hypothetical valuation date 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 of \$17.50 per security on the related contingent coupon payment date and the securities would not be automatically redeemed.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside**Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022**

Example 2: On the hypothetical valuation date, the Russell 2000[®] Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the hypothetical valuation date is less than its coupon barrier value. As a result, investors would not receive any payment on the related contingent coupon payment date, even though each other underlying has appreciated from its initial underlying value, 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, on that valuation date, the closing value of the worst performing underlying 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.

Example 3: On the hypothetical valuation date, the S&P 500[®] Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the hypothetical valuation date 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, for a total of \$1,017.50 per security.

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 Payments at Maturity

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 closing values of the underlyings on the final valuation date are as indicated below.

Hypothetical closing value of S&P 500[®] Index on final valuation date	Hypothetical closing value of Russell 2000[®] Index on final valuation date	Hypothetical closing value of EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on final valuation date	Hypothetical payment at maturity per security
Example 4 130.00	120.00	110.00	\$1,017.50
(underlying performance factor = 130.00 / 100.00 = 1.30)	(underlying performance factor = 120.00 / 100.00 = 1.20)	(underlying performance factor = 110.00 / 100.00 = 1.10)	

	50.00	80.00	90.00	
Example 5	(underlying performance factor = 50.00 / 100.00 = 0.50)	(underlying performance factor = 80.00 / 100.00 = 0.80)	(underlying performance factor = 90.00 / 100.00 = 0.90)	\$500.00
	70.00	20.00	120.00	
Example 6	(underlying performance factor = 70.00 / 100.00 = 0.70)	(underlying performance factor = 20.00 / 100.00 = 0.20)	(underlying performance factor = 120.00 / 100.00 = 1.20)	\$200.00

Example 4: On the final valuation date, the EURO STOXX 50® Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing 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, for a total of \$1,017.50 per security, but you would not participate in the appreciation of any of the underlyings.

Example 5: On the final valuation date, the S&P 500® Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value. Accordingly, at maturity, you would receive a payment per security calculated as follows:

Payment at maturity = \$1,000 × underlying performance factor of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date

$$= \$1,000 \times 0.50$$

$$= \$500$$

In this scenario, you would receive significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity. You would incur a loss based on the performance of the worst performing underlying. In addition, because the closing 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.

PS-17

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Example 6: On the final valuation date, the Russell 2000[®] Index has the lowest underlying performance factor and, therefore, is the worst performing underlying. In this scenario, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value. Accordingly, at maturity, you would receive a payment per security calculated as follows:

Payment at maturity = \$1,000 × underlying performance factor of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date

$$= \$1,000 \times 0.20$$

$$= \$200$$

In this scenario, because the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its final barrier value, you would lose a significant portion of your investment in the securities. In addition, because the closing value of the worst performing underlying 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 and will receive significantly less than the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Additional Terms of the Securities

The following provisions supersede the provisions in the product supplement to the extent that they are inconsistent from those provisions.

Certain Definitions

A “trading day” with respect to the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 2000 Index means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) the relevant stock exchanges with respect to each security underlying such underlying are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions and (ii) each related futures or options exchange with respect to such underlying is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session.

A “trading day” with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) the relevant index sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of the EURO STOXX 50 Index and (ii) each related futures or options exchange is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session.

The “relevant stock exchange” for any security underlying an underlying means the primary exchange or quotation system on which such security is traded, as determined by the calculation agent.

The “related futures or options exchange” for an underlying means an exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the calculation agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to such underlying.

Postponement of a Valuation Date

If any valuation date is not a trading day with respect to any underlying, such valuation date will be postponed to the next succeeding day that is a trading day with respect to each underlying. A valuation date for an underlying is also subject to postponement due to the occurrence of market disruption event with respect to such underlying on such valuation date. See “—Market Disruption Events.”

Market Disruption Events

A “market disruption event” with respect to the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 2000 Index means any of the following events as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

(A) The occurrence or existence of a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant stock exchanges or otherwise relating to securities which then comprise 20% or more of the level of such underlying or any successor index at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by those relevant stock exchanges or otherwise.

(B) The occurrence or existence of a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by any related futures or options exchange or otherwise in futures or options contracts relating to such underlying or any successor index on any related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the related futures or options exchange or otherwise.

(C) The occurrence or existence of any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, securities that then comprise 20% or more of the level of such underlying or any successor index on their relevant stock exchanges at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day.

(D) The occurrence or existence of any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to such underlying or any successor index on any related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day.

(E) The closure on any exchange business day of the relevant stock exchanges on which securities that then comprise 20% or more of the level of such underlying or any successor index are traded or any related futures or options exchange with respect to such underlying or any successor index prior to its scheduled closing time unless the earlier closing time is

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

announced by the relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (1) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, and (2) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, system for execution at such actual closing time on that day.

The relevant stock exchange for any security underlying such underlying or successor index or any related futures (F) or options exchange with respect to such underlying or successor index fails to open for trading during its regular trading session.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event has occurred with respect to the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 2000 Index:

(1) the relevant percentage contribution of a security to the level of such underlying or any successor index will be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of such underlying attributable to that security and (y) the overall level of such underlying or successor index, in each case immediately before the occurrence of the market disruption event;

(2) the “close of trading” on any trading day for such underlying or any successor index means the scheduled closing time of the relevant stock exchanges with respect to the securities underlying such underlying or successor index on such trading day; provided that, if the actual closing time of the regular trading session of any such relevant stock exchange is earlier than its scheduled closing time on such trading day, then (x) for purposes of clauses (A) and (C) of the definition of “market disruption event” above, with respect to any security underlying such underlying or successor index for which such relevant stock exchange is its relevant stock exchange, the “close of trading” means such actual closing time and (y) for purposes of clauses (B) and (D) of the definition of “market disruption event” above, with respect to any futures or options contract relating to such underlying or successor index, the “close of trading” means the latest actual closing time of the regular trading session of any of the relevant stock exchanges, but in no event later than the scheduled closing time of the relevant stock exchanges;

(3) the “scheduled closing time” of any relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange on any trading day for such underlying or any successor index means the scheduled weekday closing time of such relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange on such trading day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the regular trading session hours; and

(4) an “exchange business day” means any trading day for such underlying or any successor index on which each relevant stock exchange for the securities underlying such underlying or any successor index and each related futures or options exchange with respect to such underlying or any successor index are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such relevant stock exchange or related futures or

options exchange closing prior to its scheduled closing time.

A “market disruption event” with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index means, any of (A), (B), (C) or (D) below, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

Any of the following events occurs or exists with respect to any security included in such underlying or any (A) successor index, and the aggregate of all securities included in such underlying or successor index with respect to which any such event occurs comprise 20% or more of the level of such underlying or successor index:

a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant stock exchange for such security or otherwise at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the scheduled closing time for the relevant stock exchange for such security on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant stock exchange or otherwise;

any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, such security on its relevant stock exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the scheduled closing time for the relevant stock exchange for such security on that day; or

the closure on any exchange business day of the relevant stock exchange for such security prior to its scheduled closing time unless the earlier closing is announced by such relevant stock exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such relevant stock exchange and (ii)

PS-20

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant stock exchange system for execution at the scheduled closing time for such relevant stock exchange on that day.

(B) Any of the following events occurs or exists with respect to futures or options contracts relating to such underlying or any successor index:

a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by any related futures or options exchange or otherwise at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on such related futures or options exchange on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the related futures or options exchange or otherwise;

any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to such underlying or successor index on any related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on such related futures or options exchange on that day; or

the closure on any exchange business day of any related futures or options exchange prior to its scheduled closing time unless the earlier closing time is announced by such related futures or options exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such related futures or options exchange and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the related futures or options exchange system for execution at the close of trading for such related futures or options exchange on that day.

(C) The relevant index sponsor fails to publish the level of such underlying or any successor index (other than as a result of the relevant index sponsor having discontinued publication of such underlying or successor index and no successor index being available).

(D) Any related futures or options exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event has occurred with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index:

(1) the relevant percentage contribution of a security included in such underlying or any successor index to the level of such index will be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of such index attributable to that security to (y) the overall level of such index, in each case using the official opening weightings as published by the relevant index sponsor as part of the market opening data;

(2) the “scheduled closing time” of any relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange on any trading day means the scheduled weekday closing time of such relevant stock exchange or related futures or options exchange on such trading day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the regular trading session hours; and

(3) an “exchange business day” means any trading day on which (i) the relevant index sponsor publishes the level of such underlying or any successor index and (ii) each related futures or options exchange is open for trading during its regular trading session, notwithstanding any related futures or options exchange closing prior to its scheduled closing time.

If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing with respect to an underlying on any valuation date, then such valuation date for such underlying will be postponed to the first succeeding trading day for such underlying on which a market disruption event for such underlying has not occurred and is not continuing; however, if such first succeeding trading day has not occurred as of the eighth trading day for such underlying after the originally scheduled valuation date, that eighth trading day shall be deemed to be the valuation date for such underlying. If a valuation date has been postponed eight trading days for an underlying after the originally scheduled valuation date and a market disruption event occurs or is continuing with respect to such underlying on such eighth trading day, the calculation agent will determine the closing value of such underlying on such eighth trading day in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the closing value of such underlying last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event, using the closing price (or, with respect to any relevant security, if a market disruption event has occurred with respect to such security, its good faith estimate of the value of such security at (i) with respect to the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 2000 Index, the scheduled closing time of the relevant stock exchange for such security or, if earlier, the actual closing time of the regular trading session of such relevant stock exchange or (ii) with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index, the time at which the official closing level of such underlying is calculated and published by the relevant index sponsor) on such date of each security included in such underlying. As used herein, “closing price” means, with respect to any security on any date, the relevant stock

PS-21

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

exchange traded or quoted price of such security as of (i) with respect to the S&P 500 Index or the Russell 2000 Index, the scheduled closing time of the relevant stock exchange for such security or, if earlier, the actual closing time of the regular trading session of such relevant stock exchange or (ii) with respect to the EURO STOXX 50 Index, the time at which the official closing level of such underlying is calculated and published by the relevant index sponsor. Notwithstanding the postponement of a valuation date for an underlying due to a market disruption event with respect to such underlying on such valuation date, the originally scheduled valuation date will remain the valuation date for any underlying not affected by a market disruption event on such day.

PS-22

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Information About the S&P 500[®] Index

The S&P 500[®] Index consists of the common stocks of 500 issuers selected to provide a performance benchmark for the large capitalization segment of the U.S. equity markets. It is calculated and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC.

As of July 31, 2017, the securities of companies with multiple share class structures are no longer eligible to be added to the S&P 500[®] Index, but securities already included in the S&P 500[®] Index have been grandfathered and are not affected by this change. Please refer to the section “Equity Index Descriptions—The S&P U.S. Indices—The S&P 500 Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement for additional information.

We have derived all information regarding the S&P 500[®] Index from publicly available information and have not independently verified any information regarding the S&P 500[®] Index. This pricing supplement relates only to the securities and not to the S&P 500[®] Index. We make no representation as to the performance of the S&P 500[®] Index over the term of the securities.

The securities represent obligations of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. (guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.) only. The sponsor of the S&P 500[®] Index is not involved in any way in this offering and has no obligation relating to the securities or to holders of the securities.

Historical Information

The closing value of the S&P 500[®] Index on January 2, 2019 was 2,510.03.

The graph below shows the closing value of the S&P 500[®] Index for each day such value was available from January 2, 2013 to January 2, 2019. We obtained the closing values from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. You should not take historical closing values as an indication of future performance.

PS-23

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Information About the Russell 2000[®] Index

The Russell 2000[®] Index is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. All stocks included in the Russell 2000[®] Index are traded on a major U.S. exchange. It is calculated and maintained by FTSE Russell.

Please refer to the section “Equity Index Descriptions—The Russell Indices—The Russell[®]2000[®] Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement for additional information.

We have derived all information regarding the Russell 2000[®] Index from publicly available information and have not independently verified any information regarding the Russell 2000[®] Index. This pricing supplement relates only to the securities and not to the Russell 2000[®] Index. We make no representation as to the performance of the Russell 2000[®] Index over the term of the securities.

The securities represent obligations of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. (guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.) only. The sponsor of the Russell 2000[®] Index is not involved in any way in this offering and has no obligation relating to the securities or to holders of the securities.

Historical Information

The closing value of the Russell 2000[®] Index on January 2, 2019 was 1,355.906.

The graph below shows the closing value of the Russell 2000[®] Index for each day such value was available from January 2, 2013 to January 2, 2019. We obtained the closing values from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. You should not take historical closing values as an indication of future performance.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

Information About the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index

The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX[®] Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices. The STOXX Europe 600[®] Supersector indices contain the 600 largest stocks traded on the major exchanges of 18 European countries. It is calculated and maintained by STOXX Limited.

Please refer to the section “Equity Index Descriptions—The EURO STOXX[®] 50 Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement for important disclosures regarding the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index.

We have derived all information regarding the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index from publicly available information and have not independently verified any information regarding the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index. This pricing supplement relates only to the securities and not to the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index. We make no representation as to the performance of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index over the term of the securities.

The securities represent obligations of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. (guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.) only. The sponsor of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is not involved in any way in this offering and has no obligation relating to the securities or to holders of the securities.

Historical Information

The closing value of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on January 2, 2019 was 2,993.18.

The graph below shows the closing value of the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index for each day such value was available from January 2, 2013 to January 2, 2019. We obtained the closing values from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. You should not take historical closing values as an indication of future performance.

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

United States Federal Tax Considerations

You should read carefully the discussion under “United States Federal Tax Considerations” and “Risk Factors Relating to the Securities” in the accompanying product supplement and “Summary Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement.

Due to the lack of any controlling legal authority, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities. In connection with any information reporting requirements we may have in respect of the securities under applicable law, we intend (in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes as prepaid forward contracts with associated coupon payments that will be treated as gross income to you at the time received or accrued in accordance with your regular method of tax accounting. In the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, which is based on current market conditions, this treatment of the securities is reasonable under current law; however, our counsel has advised us that it is unable to conclude affirmatively that this treatment is more likely than not to be upheld, and that alternative treatments are possible.

Assuming this treatment of the securities is respected and subject to the discussion in “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement, the following U.S. federal income tax consequences should result under current law:

Any coupon payments on the securities should be taxable as ordinary income to you at the time received or accrued in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Upon a sale or exchange of a security (including retirement at maturity), you should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and your tax basis in the security. For this purpose, the amount realized does not include any coupon paid on retirement and may not include sale proceeds attributable to an accrued coupon, which may be treated as a coupon payment. Such gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the security for more than one year.

We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the treatment of the securities, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment described herein. In addition, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS have released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts.” While it is not clear whether the securities would be viewed as similar to the typical prepaid forward contract described in the notice, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including the character and timing of income or loss, possibly with retroactive effect. You should consult your tax adviser regarding possible

alternative tax treatments of the securities and potential consequences of the IRS notice.

Withholding Tax on Non-U.S. Holders. Because significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain, persons having withholding responsibility in respect of the securities may withhold on any coupon payment paid to Non-U.S. Holders (as defined in the accompanying product supplement), generally at a rate of 30%. To the extent that we have (or an affiliate of ours has) withholding responsibility in respect of the securities, we intend to so withhold. In order to claim an exemption from, or a reduction in, the 30% withholding, you may need to comply with certification requirements to establish that you are not a U.S. person and are eligible for such an exemption or reduction under an applicable tax treaty. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax treatment of the securities, including the possibility of obtaining a refund of any amounts withheld and the certification requirement described above.

Moreover, as discussed under “United States Federal Tax Considerations – Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders – Possible Withholding Under Section 871(m) of the Code” in the accompanying product supplement, Section 871(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (“Section 871(m)”) generally impose a 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities (“U.S. Underlying Equities”) or indices that include U.S. Underlying Equities. Section 871(m) generally applies to instruments that substantially replicate the economic performance of one or more U.S. Underlying Equities, as determined based on tests set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations (a “Specified Security”). However, the regulations, as modified by an IRS notice, exempt financial instruments issued prior to January 1, 2021 that do not have a “delta” of one. Based on the terms of the securities and representations provided by us, our counsel is of the opinion that the securities should not be treated as transactions that have a “delta” of one within the meaning of the regulations with respect to any U.S. Underlying Equity and, therefore, should not be Specified Securities subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m).

A determination that the securities are not subject to Section 871(m) is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this treatment. Moreover, Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances. For example, if you enter into other transactions relating to a U.S. Underlying Equity, you could be subject to withholding tax or income tax liability under Section 871(m) even if the securities are not Specified Securities subject to Section 871(m) as a general matter. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the securities.

PS-26

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

This information is indicative and will be updated in the final pricing supplement or may otherwise be updated by us in writing from time to time. Non-U.S. Holders should be warned that Section 871(m) may apply to the securities based on circumstances as of the pricing date for the securities and, therefore, it is possible that the securities will be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m).

We will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

FATCA. You should review the section entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations—FATCA” in the accompanying product supplement regarding withholding rules under the “FATCA” regime. The discussion in that section is hereby modified to reflect regulations proposed by the U.S. Treasury Department indicating an intent to eliminate the requirement under FATCA of withholding on gross proceeds of the disposition of affected financial instruments. The U.S. Treasury Department has indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations pending their finalization.

You should read the section entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement. The preceding discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the securities.

You should also consult your tax adviser regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of an investment in the securities and any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution

Pursuant to the terms of the Amended and Restated Global Selling Agency Agreement, dated April 7, 2017, CGMI, acting as principal, will purchase the securities from Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. CGMI, as the lead agent for the offering, expects to sell the securities to Wells Fargo, as agent. Wells Fargo will receive an underwriting discount and commission of up to 2.40% (\$24) for each security it sells. Wells Fargo will pay selected dealers, which may include WFA, a fixed selling commission of 1.50% (\$15) for each security they sell. In addition to the selling commission allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo will pay \$0.75 per security of the underwriting discount and commission to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each security sold by WFA. For the avoidance of doubt, the fees and selling concessions described in this pricing supplement will not be rebated if the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity.

The public offering price of the securities includes the underwriting discount and commission described on the cover page of this pricing supplement and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through affiliated or unaffiliated counterparties, which may include our affiliates and affiliates of Wells Fargo. Our cost of hedging will include the projected profit that such counterparties, which may include our affiliates and affiliates of Wells Fargo, expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risks and may be influenced by market forces beyond the control of any counterparty, which may include our affiliates and affiliates of Wells Fargo, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss.

This pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus may be used by Wells Fargo or an affiliate of Wells Fargo in connection with offers and sales related to market-making or other transactions in the securities. Wells Fargo or an affiliate of Wells Fargo may act as principal or agent in such transactions. Such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale or otherwise.

No action has been or will be taken by Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc., Wells Fargo or any broker-dealer affiliates of any of them that would permit a public offering of the securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus in any jurisdiction, other than the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement or prospectus supplement and prospectus, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc., Wells Fargo or any broker-dealer affiliates of any of them.

For the following jurisdictions, please note specifically:

Argentina

Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc.'s Series N Medium-Term Senior Notes program and the related offer of the securities and the sale of the securities under the terms and conditions provided herein does not constitute a public offering in Argentina. Consequently, no public offering approval has been requested or granted by the Comisión Nacional de Valores, nor has any listing authorization of the securities been requested on any stock market in Argentina.

Brazil

The securities may not be offered or sold to the public in Brazil. Accordingly, this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus have not been submitted to the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários for approval. Documents

PS-27

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500® Index, the Russell 2000® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index due January 27, 2022

relating to this offering may not be supplied to the public as a public offering in Brazil or be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale to the public in Brazil.

Chile

The securities have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement or the prospectus supplement and prospectus, may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

Mexico

The securities have not been registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission and may not be offered or sold publicly in Mexico. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may not be publicly distributed in Mexico.

Paraguay

This is a private and personal offering. The securities offered have not been approved by or registered with the National Securities Commission (Comisión Nacional de Valores) and are not part of a public offering as defined by the Paraguayan Securities Law. The information contained herein is for informational and marketing purposes only and should not be taken as an investment advice.

Peru

The securities have not been and will not be registered with the Capital Markets Public Registry of the Capital Markets Superintendence (SMV) nor the Lima Stock Exchange Registry (RBVL) for their public offering in Peru under the Peruvian Capital Markets Law (Law N°861/ Supreme Decree N°093-2002) and the decrees and regulations thereunder.

Consequently, the securities may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any other offering material relating to the securities be distributed or caused to be distributed in Peru to the general public. The securities may only be offered in a private offering without using mass marketing, which is defined as a marketing strategy utilizing mass distribution and mass media to offer, negotiate or distribute securities to the whole market. Mass media includes newspapers, magazines, radio, television, mail, meetings, social networks, Internet servers located in Peru, and other media or technology platforms.

Taiwan

These securities may be made available outside Taiwan for purchase by Taiwan residents outside Taiwan but may not be offered or sold in Taiwan.

Valuation of the Securities

CGMI calculated the estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement based on proprietary pricing models. CGMI's proprietary pricing models generated an estimated value for the securities by estimating the value of a hypothetical package of financial instruments that would replicate the payout on the securities, which consists of a fixed-income bond (the "bond component") and one or more derivative instruments underlying the economic terms of the securities (the "derivative component"). CGMI calculated the estimated value of the bond component using a discount rate based on our internal funding rate. CGMI calculated the estimated value of the derivative component based on a proprietary derivative-pricing model, which generated a theoretical price for the instruments that constitute the derivative component based on various inputs, including the factors described under "Summary Risk Factors—The Value Of The Securities Prior To Maturity Will Fluctuate Based On Many Unpredictable Factors" in this pricing supplement, but not including our or Citigroup Inc.'s creditworthiness. These inputs may be market-observable or may be based on assumptions made by CGMI in its discretionary judgment.

The estimated value of the securities is a function of the terms of the securities and the inputs to CGMI's proprietary pricing models. As of the date of this preliminary pricing supplement, it is uncertain what the estimated value of the securities will be on the pricing date because certain terms of the securities have not yet been fixed and because it is uncertain what the values of the inputs to CGMI's proprietary pricing models will be on the pricing date.

We have been advised that, for a period of approximately three months following issuance of the securities, the price, if any, at which Wells Fargo would be willing to buy the securities from investors, and the value that will be indicated for the securities on any brokerage account statements prepared by Wells Fargo or its affiliates, will reflect a temporary upward adjustment from the price or value that would otherwise be determined. This temporary upward adjustment represents a portion of the costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities that are included in the public offering price of the securities. The amount of this

PS-28

Market Linked Securities—Auto-Callable with Contingent Coupon and Contingent Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due January 27, 2022

temporary upward adjustment will decline to zero on a straight-line basis over the three-month temporary adjustment period. However, Wells Fargo is not obligated to buy the securities from investors at any time. See “Summary Risk Factors—The Securities Will Not Be Listed On Any Securities Exchange And You May Not Be Able To Sell Them Prior To Maturity.”

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PS-29