

CITIGROUP INC
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April 16, 2019

Medium-Term Senior Notes, Series N

Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. **Pricing Supplement No. 2019-USNCH2262**

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Registration Statement Nos. 333-224495 and 333-224495-03

Autocallable Securities Linked to the Worst Performing of the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE ETF and the Russell 2000[®] Index Due October 21, 2020

The securities offered by this pricing supplement are unsecured debt securities issued by Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and guaranteed by Citigroup Inc. Unlike conventional debt securities, the securities do not pay interest, do not guarantee the repayment of principal at maturity and are subject to potential automatic early redemption on a periodic basis on the terms described below. Your return on the securities will depend solely on the performance of the **worst performing** of the underlyings specified below.

The securities offer the potential for automatic early redemption at a premium following the first valuation date (other than the final valuation date) on which the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value. If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, the payment at maturity will depend on the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. In this circumstance, you will be repaid the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity so long as the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is greater than or equal to its buffer value specified below, and if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is also greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, you will also receive a premium. **However, 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 buffer value, you will lose more than 1% of the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity for every 1% by which the depreciation of the worst performing underlying from its initial underlying value to its final underlying value exceeds the buffer percentage. Accordingly, the lower the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the valuation date, the less benefit you will receive from the buffer. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities, and you may lose up to all of your investment.**

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

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

KEY TERMS

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

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

Underlyings: Underlying	Initial underlying value*	Buffer value**
iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF	\$65.98	\$52.784
Russell 2000® Index	1,579.141	1,263.313

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

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

Stated principal amount:

\$1,000 per security

Strike date:

April 11, 2019

Pricing date:

April 16, 2019

Issue date:

April 22, 2019

Valuation dates:

October 16, 2019, April 16, 2020 and October 16, 2020 (the “final valuation date”), each subject to postponement if such date is not a scheduled trading day or certain market disruption events occur

Maturity date:

Unless earlier redeemed, October 21, 2020

Automatic early redemption:

If, on any valuation date prior to the final valuation date, the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, the securities will be automatically redeemed on the third business day immediately following that valuation date for an amount in cash per security equal to \$1,000 *plus* the premium applicable to that valuation date. If the securities are automatically redeemed following any valuation date prior to the final valuation date, they will cease to be outstanding and you will not receive the premium applicable to any later valuation date.

If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive at maturity, for each security you then hold, an amount in cash equal to:

§ If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **greater than or equal to** its initial underlying value: \$1,000 + the premium applicable to the final valuation date

§ If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **less than** its initial underlying value but **greater than or equal to** its buffer value: \$1,000

Payment at maturity:

§ If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is **less than** its buffer value:
 $\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times \text{the buffer rate} \times (\text{the underlying return of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date} + \text{the buffer percentage})]$

If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, you will lose more than 1% of the stated principal amount of your securities at maturity for every 1% by which that depreciation exceeds the buffer percentage. Accordingly, the lower the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, the less benefit you will receive from the buffer.

Buffer percentage:

20%

Buffer rate:

The initial underlying value of the worst performing underlying *divided* by its buffer value, which is 125%

Listing:	The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange		
CUSIP / ISIN:	17326YP67 / US17326YP677		
Underwriter:	Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (“CGMI”), an affiliate of the issuer, acting as principal		
Underwriting fee and issue price:	Issue price⁽¹⁾	Underwriting fee⁽²⁾	Proceeds to issuer
Per security:	\$1,000	\$0.50	\$999.50
Total:	\$2,618,000	\$1,309	\$2,616,691

(Key Terms continued on next page)

(1) On the date of this pricing supplement, the estimated value of the securities is \$996.203 per security, which is less than the issue price. The estimated value of the securities is based on CGMI’s proprietary pricing models and our internal funding rate. It is not an indication of actual profit to CGMI or other of our affiliates, nor is it an indication of the price, if any, at which CGMI or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you at any time after issuance. See “Valuation of the Securities” in this pricing supplement.

(2) For more information on the distribution of the securities, see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” in this pricing supplement. In addition to the underwriting fee, CGMI and its affiliates may profit from hedging activity related to this offering, even if the value of the securities declines. See “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in the accompanying prospectus.

Investing in the securities involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See “Summary Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-7.

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

Product Supplement No. EA-02-08 dated February 15, 2019
February 21, 2019

Underlying Supplement No. 8 dated

Prospectus Supplement and Prospectus each dated May 14, 2018

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

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KEY TERMS (continued)

Premium: The premium applicable to each valuation date is indicated below. **The premium may be significantly less than the appreciation of any underlying from the pricing date to the applicable valuation date.**

- October 16, 2019: 5.335% of the stated principal amount
- April 16, 2020: 10.670% of the stated principal amount
- October 16, 2020: 16.005% of the stated principal amount

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

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

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

Additional Information

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

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

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Payout Tables and Diagram

The table below illustrates how the amount payable per security will be calculated if the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any valuation date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value.

If the first valuation date on which the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value is then you will receive the following payment per \$1,000 security upon automatic early redemption or at maturity, as applicable:
October 16, 2019	$\$1,000 + \text{applicable premium} = \$1,000 + \$53.35 = \$1,053.35$
April 16, 2020	$\$1,000 + \text{applicable premium} = \$1,000 + \$106.70 = \$1,106.70$
October 16, 2020	$\$1,000 + \text{applicable premium} = \$1,000 + \$160.05 = \$1,160.05$

If, on any valuation date, the closing value of any underlying is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, but the closing value of the other underlying is less than its initial underlying value, you will not receive the premium indicated above following that valuation date. In order to receive the premium indicated above, the closing value of *each* underlying on the applicable valuation date must be greater than or equal to its initial underlying value.

The table below indicates what your payment at maturity would be for various hypothetical underlying returns of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, assuming the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity. Your actual payment at maturity (if the securities are not earlier automatically redeemed) will depend on the actual final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date.

Hypothetical Payment at Maturity⁽¹⁾

Hypothetical Underlying Return of Worst Performing Underlying on the Final Valuation Date	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity per Security
100.00%	\$1,160.05
75.00%	\$1,160.05
50.00%	\$1,160.05
25.00%	\$1,160.05
10.00%	\$1,160.05
0.00%	\$1,160.05

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-0.01%	\$1,000.00
-10.00%	\$1,000.00
-20.00%	\$1,000.00
-20.01%	\$999.88
-25.00%	\$937.50
-50.00%	\$625.00
-75.00%	\$312.50
-100.00%	\$0.00

(1) Assumes the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity. Each security has a stated principal amount of \$1,000.00.

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The diagram below illustrates the payment at maturity of the securities, assuming the securities have not previously been automatically redeemed, for a range of hypothetical underlying returns of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. Your payment at maturity (if the securities are not earlier automatically redeemed) will be determined based solely on the performance of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date.

Investors in the securities will not receive any dividends with respect to the underlyings. The diagram and examples below do not show any effect of lost dividend yield over the term of the securities. See “Summary Risk Factors—You will not receive dividends or have any other rights with respect to the underlyings” below.

Payment at Maturity

n The Securities n The Worst Performing Underlying

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Hypothetical Examples of the Payment at Maturity

The examples below illustrate how to determine the payment at maturity on the securities, assuming the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its initial underlying value. 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 or buffer values of the underlyings. For the actual initial underlying values and buffer values, see the cover page of this pricing supplement. We have used these hypothetical values, rather than the actual values, to simplify the calculations and aid understanding of how the securities work. However, you should understand that the actual payments on the securities will be calculated based on the actual initial underlying value and buffer value of each underlying, and not the hypothetical values indicated below.

Underlying	Hypothetical initial underlying value	Hypothetical buffer value
iShares [®] MSCI EAFE ETF	\$100	\$80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)
Russell 2000 [®] Index	100	80 (80% of its hypothetical initial underlying value)

The examples below are intended to illustrate how, if the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, your payment at maturity will depend on the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. Your actual payment at maturity per security will depend on the actual final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date.

Example 1—Par Scenario.

Underlying	Hypothetical final underlying value	Hypothetical underlying return
iShares [®] MSCI EAFE ETF	\$110	10%
Russell 2000 [®] Index	90	-10%

In this example, the Russell 2000[®] Index has the lowest underlying return and is, therefore, the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. Because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its initial underlying value but greater than its buffer value, you would be repaid the stated principal amount of \$1,000 per security at maturity but would not receive any premium.

Example 2—Downside Scenario A.

Underlying	Hypothetical final underlying value	Hypothetical underlying return
iShares [®] MSCI EAFE ETF	\$75	-25%
Russell 2000 [®] Index	90	-10%

In this example, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE ETF has the lowest underlying return and is, therefore, the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. Because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, you would receive a payment at maturity per security that is less than the stated principal amount, calculated as follows:

Payment at maturity per security = \$1,000 + [\$1,000 × the buffer rate × (the underlying return of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date + the buffer percentage)]

$$= \$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 125\% \times (-25\% + 20\%)]$$

$$= \$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 125\% \times (-5\%)]$$

$$= \$1,000 + -\$62.50$$

$$= \$937.50$$

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In this example, because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, you would lose a portion of your investment in the securities. Your payment at maturity would reflect a loss of more than 1% (based on the buffer rate) of the stated principal amount of your securities for every 1% by which the depreciation of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date has exceeded the buffer percentage.

Example 3—Downside Scenario B.

Underlying	Hypothetical final underlying value	Hypothetical underlying return
iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF	\$30	-70%
Russell 2000® Index	80	-20%

In this example, the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF has the lowest underlying return and is, therefore, the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. Because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, you would receive a payment at maturity per security that is less than the stated principal amount, calculated as follows:

Payment at maturity per security = \$1,000 + [\$1,000 × the buffer rate × (the underlying return of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date + the buffer percentage)]

$$= \$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 125\% \times (-70\% + 20\%)]$$

$$= \$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 125\% \times (-50\%)]$$

$$= \$1,000 + -\$625$$

$$= \$375$$

In this example, because the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, you would lose a portion of your investment in the securities. Your payment at maturity would reflect a loss of more than 1% (based on the buffer rate) of the stated principal amount of your securities for every 1% by which the depreciation of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date has exceeded the buffer percentage. A comparison of this example with the previous example illustrates the diminishing benefit of the buffer the lower the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date.

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Summary Risk Factors

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

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

You may lose 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 final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date. If the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date is less than its buffer value, which means that the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date has depreciated from its initial underlying value by more than the buffer percentage, you will lose more than 1% of the stated principal amount of your securities for every 1% by which that depreciation exceeds the buffer percentage. You should understand that any decline in the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date beyond the buffer percentage will result in a magnified loss to your investment based on the buffer rate, which will progressively offset any protection that the buffer percentage would offer. The lower the final underlying value of the worst performing underlying on the final valuation date, the less benefit you will receive from the buffer. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities, and you may lose up to all of your investment.

The initial underlying values, which have been set on the strike date, may be higher than the closing values of the underlyings on the pricing date. If the closing values of the underlyings on the pricing date are less than the initial underlying values that were set on the strike date, the terms of the securities may be less favorable to you than the terms of an alternative investment that may be available to you that offers a similar payout as the securities but with the initial underlying values set on the pricing date.

§

Your potential return on the securities is limited. Your potential return on the securities is limited to the applicable premium payable upon automatic early redemption or at maturity. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on one of the valuation dates is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, you will be repaid the stated principal amount of your securities and will receive the fixed premium applicable to that valuation date, regardless of how significantly the closing value of the worst performing underlying on that valuation date may exceed its initial underlying value. Accordingly, any premium may result in a return on the securities that is significantly less than the return you could have achieved on a direct investment in any or all of the underlyings.

§ **The securities do not pay interest.** You should not invest in the securities if you seek current income during the term of the securities.

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

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

§ **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. 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.

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The securities may be automatically redeemed prior to maturity, limiting the term of the securities. If the closing value of the worst performing underlying on any valuation date (other than the final valuation date) is greater than or equal to its initial underlying value, the securities will be automatically redeemed. If the securities are § automatically redeemed following any valuation date (other than the final valuation date), they will cease to be outstanding and you will not receive the premium applicable to any later valuation date. 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 applicable premium payable upon an automatic early redemption or at maturity and may be significantly less than the return on any underlying over the term of the securities.

You will not receive dividends or have any other rights with respect to the underlyings. You will not receive any dividends with respect to the underlyings. This lost dividend yield may be significant over the term of the § securities. The payment scenarios described in this pricing supplement do not show any effect of such lost dividend yield over the term of the securities. In addition, you will not have voting rights or any other rights with respect to the underlyings or the stocks included in the underlyings.

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

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

§ The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange and you may not be able to sell them prior to maturity. The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. Therefore, there may be little or no secondary market for the securities. CGMI currently intends to make a secondary market in relation to the securities and to provide an indicative bid price for the securities on a daily basis. Any indicative bid price for the securities provided by CGMI will be determined in CGMI's sole discretion, taking into account prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors, and will not be a representation by CGMI that the securities can be sold at that price, or at all. CGMI may suspend or terminate making a market and providing indicative bid prices without notice, at any time

and for any reason. If CGMI suspends or terminates making a market, there may be no secondary market at all for the securities because it is likely that CGMI will be the only broker-dealer that is willing to buy your securities prior to maturity. Accordingly, an investor must be prepared to hold the securities until maturity.

The estimated value of the securities on the pricing date, based on CGMI's proprietary pricing models and our internal funding rate, is less than the issue price. The difference is attributable to certain costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities that are included in the issue price. These costs include (i) any selling concessions or other fees paid in connection with the offering of the securities, (ii) hedging and other costs incurred by us and our affiliates in connection with the offering of the securities and (iii) the expected profit (which may be § more or less than actual profit) to CGMI or other of our affiliates in connection with hedging our obligations under the securities. These costs adversely affect the economic terms of the securities because, if they were lower, the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you. The economic terms of the securities are also likely to be adversely affected by the use of our internal funding rate, rather than our secondary market rate, to price the securities. See "The estimated value of the securities would be lower if it were calculated based on our secondary market rate" below.

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

The estimated value of the securities would be lower if it were calculated based on our secondary market rate. § The estimated value of the securities included in this pricing supplement is calculated based on our internal funding rate, which is the rate at which we are willing to borrow funds through the issuance of the securities. Our internal funding rate is generally lower than

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

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

The estimated value of the securities is not an indication of the price, if any, at which CGMI or any other person may be willing to buy the securities from you in the secondary market. Any such secondary market price will fluctuate over the term of the securities based on the market and other factors described in the next risk factor. Moreover, unlike the estimated value included in this pricing supplement, any value of the securities determined for purposes of a secondary market transaction will be based on our secondary market rate, which will likely result in a § lower value for the securities than if our internal funding rate were used. In addition, any secondary market price for the securities will be reduced by a bid-ask spread, which may vary depending on the aggregate stated principal amount of the securities to be purchased in the secondary market transaction, and the expected cost of unwinding related hedging transactions. As a result, it is likely that any secondary market price for the securities will be less than the issue price.

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

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

The 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 iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF is subject to risks associated with non-U.S. markets. 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 in the United States in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

Fluctuations in exchange rates will affect the closing value of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF. Because the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF includes stocks that trade outside the United States and the closing value of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF is based on the U.S. dollar value of those stocks, the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF is subject to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which such stocks trade. Exchange rate § movements may be volatile and may be driven by numerous factors specific to the relevant countries, including the supply of, and the demand for, the applicable currencies, as well as government policy and intervention and macroeconomic factors. Exchange rate movements may also be influenced significantly by speculative trading. In general, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against the currencies in which the stocks included in the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF trade, the closing value of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF will be adversely affected for that reason alone.

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

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

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

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

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

Securities—Certain Additional Terms for Securities Linked to an Underlying Company or an Underlying ETF—Dilution and Reorganization Adjustments—Certain Extraordinary Cash Dividends” in the accompanying product supplement.

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

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

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

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shares are traded on an exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the closing value of the underlying may differ from the net asset value per share of the underlying.

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

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.

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 prepaid forward contracts. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the securities, the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the securities might be materially and adversely affected. In particular, if a security § were treated as a debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes rather than as a prepaid forward contract, (i) you would generally be required to recognize income over the term of the security and (ii) any gain recognized with respect to the security would generally be treated as ordinary income and not as capital gain. Even if the treatment of the securities as prepaid forward contracts is respected, a security may be treated as a "constructive ownership transaction," with potentially adverse consequences described below under "United States Federal Tax Considerations." Moreover, future legislation, Treasury regulations or IRS guidance could adversely affect the U.S. federal tax treatment of the securities, possibly retroactively.

If you are a non-U.S. investor, you should review the discussion of withholding tax issues in "United States Federal Tax Considerations—Non-U.S. Holders" below.

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.

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Information About the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF

The iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF is an exchange-traded fund that seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI EAFE® Index. The MSCI EAFE® Index was developed by MSCI Inc. as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in certain developed markets, excluding the United States and Canada.

The iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF is an investment portfolio managed by iShares® Trust. BlackRock Fund Advisors is the investment adviser to the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF. iShares® Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-92935 and 811-09729, respectively, through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, information may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents. The underlying shares of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF trade on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol "EFA."

Please refer to the section "Fund Descriptions—iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF" in the accompanying underlying supplement for additional information.

We have derived all information regarding the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF from publicly available information and have not independently verified any information regarding the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF. This pricing supplement relates only to the securities and not to the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF. We make no representation as to the performance of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF over the term of the securities.

The securities represent obligations of Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. (guaranteed by Citigroup Inc.) only. The iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF 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 iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF on April 16, 2019 was \$66.52.

The graph below shows the closing value of the iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF for each day such value was available from January 2, 2014 to April 16, 2019. We obtained the closing values from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. You should not take the historical closing values as an indication of future performance.

**iShares® MSCI EAFE ETF – Historical Closing Values
January 2, 2014 to April 16, 2019**

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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 April 16, 2019 was 1,582.785.

The graph below shows the closing value of the Russell 2000® Index for each day such value was available from January 2, 2014 to April 16, 2019. We obtained the closing values from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. You should not take the historical closing values as an indication of future performance.

Russell 2000® Index – Historical Closing Values January 2, 2014 to April 16, 2019

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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.

There are no statutory, judicial or administrative authorities that address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the securities or instruments that are similar to the securities. In the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, which is based on current market conditions, it is more likely than not that a security will be treated as a prepaid forward contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes. By purchasing a security, you agree (in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary) to this treatment. There is uncertainty regarding this treatment, and the IRS or a court might not agree with it. In particular, if a secu