

June 29, 2026

2026 Annual Stress Test Disclosure

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and
Consumer Protection Act



Overview – 2026 Annual Stress Test



In February 2026, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) launched the annual 2026 stress tests, which requires 32 banks, including Citigroup Inc. (Citi), to be tested against a severe global recession.

- Eight large banks with significant trading operations, including Citi, are also required to apply a hypothetical Global Market Shock component to trading and certain other fair-valued positions.
- In addition, 10 large banks with significant trading or custodial operations, including Citi, are also subject to a Counterparty Default component and must include losses and capital effects from the default of their largest stressed counterparty.

Citi's stress testing submissions and disclosures are required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DFA) and the FRB's implementing regulations

- Mandates annual stress testing under a set of supervisory scenarios provided by the FRB, including the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario (see below).
- Requires the FRB and participating banks to publish a summary of stress test results, including a post stress capital analysis under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario.
- Citi's projections under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario reflect the FRB's required "Dodd-Frank Capital Actions".
 - No dividends paid on any instruments that qualify as common equity tier 1 capital
 - Payments on instruments that qualify as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital equal to the stated dividend, interest, or principal due on such instrument
 - No redemption or repurchase of any capital instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio
 - No issuance of common stock or preferred stock

The FRB provided two hypothetical supervisory scenarios, including the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario that is characterized by:

- A severe global recession triggered by an abrupt decline in risk appetite that causes substantial declines in the prices of risky assets, declines in risk-free interest rates and high levels of financial market volatility.
- The Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario assumes the following key macroeconomic variables over a nine-quarter planning horizon:
 - U.S. unemployment rate rises 5.5 percentage points to peak at 10% in the third quarter of 2027
 - Real GDP declines by 4.6% to its trough in the second quarter of 2027
 - House prices fall steadily by about 30% to its trough in the fourth quarter of 2027
 - Commercial real estate prices decline by 39% to its trough in the fourth quarter of 2027
 - The 5-year and 10-year Treasury yields fall 2.4% and 1.8% to 1.3% and 2.3%, respectively, by the fourth quarter of 2026
 - Inflation falls from a starting annualized rate of 2.8% to 1% in the fourth quarter of 2026, and then gradually increases to 1.3% by the end of the scenario
 - Equity prices fall about 58% through the third quarter of 2026

Further description of the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario and other scenarios can be found in the publication [2026 Stress Test Scenarios](#).

Pro Forma Projections – Citi



The tables below summarize Citi's own pro forma estimated results under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

Actual 4Q25 and Projected Stress Capital Ratios and Risk-Weighted Assets through 1Q28	Actual	Projected	
	4Q 2025	1Q 2028	Minimum ⁽¹⁾
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	13.2	13.1	11.8
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	15.1	15.0	13.7
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	18.2	17.9	16.7
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio (%)	6.7	6.9	6.2
Supplementary Leverage Ratio (%)	5.5	5.7	5.1
Risk-Weighted Assets ⁽²⁾ (billions of dollars)	1,192.2	1,184.0	

(1) Minimum reflects the lowest value for each ratio over the 9-quarter forecast horizon and may not occur in the same quarter
(2) Risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Basel III standardized capital risk-based approach

Projected Cumulative Loan Losses, by Type of Loan, through 1Q 2028	9Q Total \$ in billions	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)
Loan Losses	40.8	5.7
First Lien Mortgages, Domestic	0.6	0.5
Junior Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	0.1	2.5
Commercial and Industrial	6.0	3.9
Commercial Real Estate, Domestic	0.8	3.2
Credit Cards	28.9	15.7
Other Consumer	2.3	21.7
Other Loans	2.1	1.0

Projected Cumulative Losses, Revenue and Net Income Before Taxes through 1Q 2028	9Q Total \$ in billions	Percent of Average Assets (%)
Pre-Provision Net Revenue	63.8	2.5
<i>Equals</i>		
Net Interest Income	132.8	5.1
Noninterest Income	57.7	2.2
<i>Less</i>		
Noninterest Expense	126.7	4.9
Other Revenue	0.0	
<i>Less</i>		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	44.2	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)	0.2	
Trading and Counterparty Losses	4.8	
Other Losses ⁽³⁾	1.4	
<i>Equals</i>		
Net Income/(Loss) Before Taxes	13.2	0.5
Memo Items		
Other Comprehensive Income	(2.2)	
<i>Other Effects on Capital</i>	4Q 2025	1Q 2028
AOCI Included in Capital (billions of dollars)	(41.9)	(45.9)

(3) Goodwill impairment is capital neutral and excluded from Other Losses. Private Equity loss is included in Other Losses.

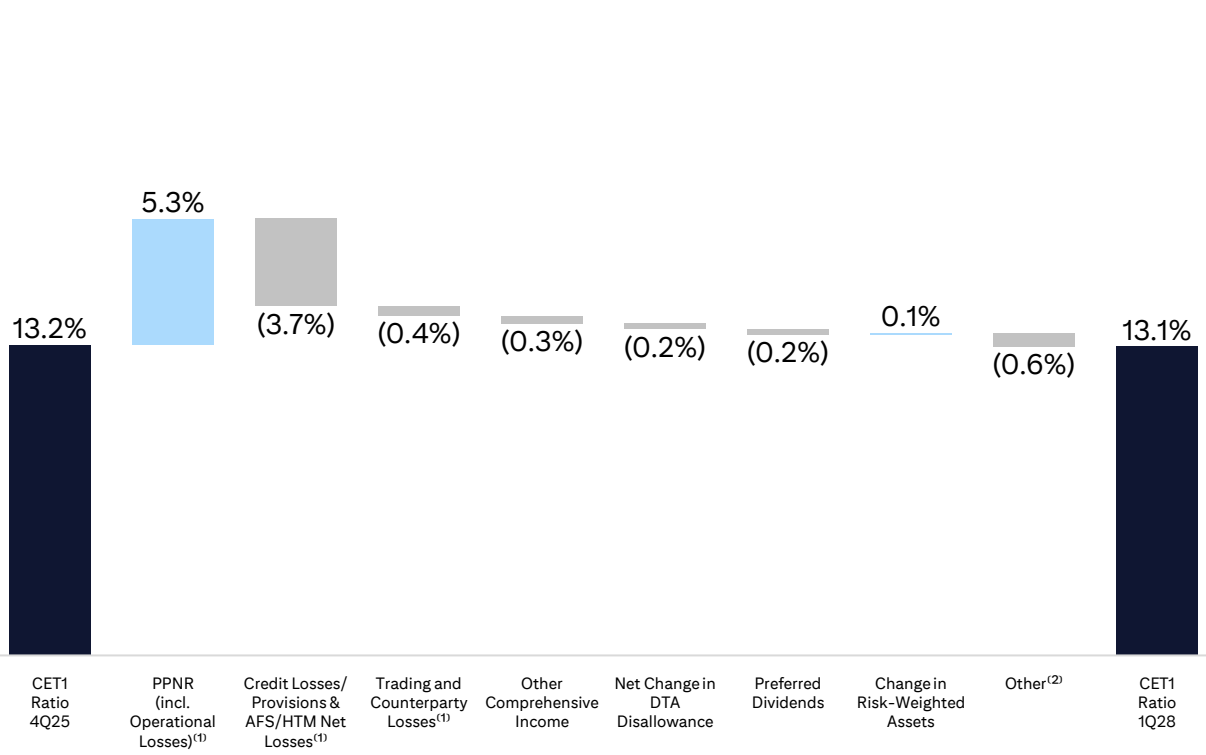
These projections represent hypothetical estimates based on the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions and will differ from the Federal Reserve's projections due to differences in the utilization of models and methodologies between Citi and the Federal Reserve. These estimates are not forecasts of Citi's actual pre-provision net revenues, losses, net income before taxes, planned capital actions, risk-weighted assets, or pro forma capital ratios. Totals may not sum due to rounding. For definitions and methodologies, refer to slides 8 -11. Citi may not be able to explain the differences between its projections and the Federal Reserve's projections.

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario Capital Ratio Drivers

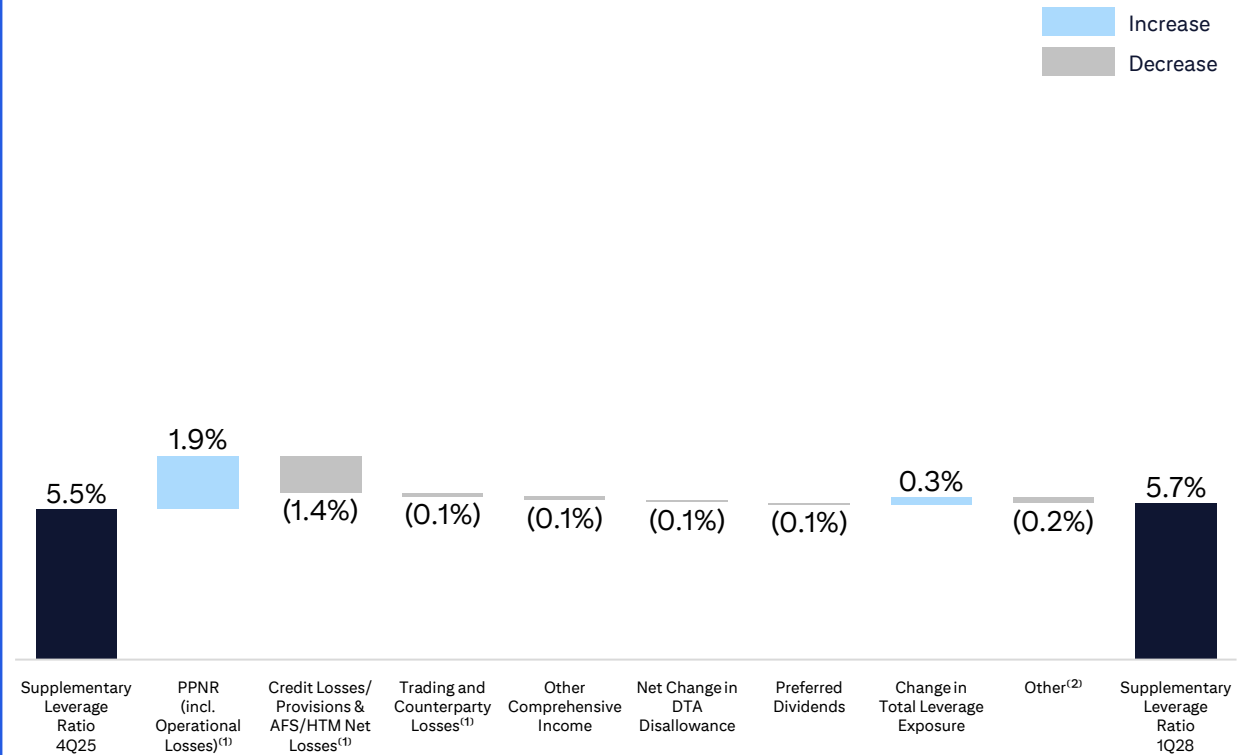


4Q25 – 1Q28; Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

Standardized Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio



Supplementary Leverage Ratio



Increase
Decrease

Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates based on the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with “Dodd-Frank Capital Actions” and exclude the impact of Business Plan Changes. These estimates are not forecasts of Citi’s expected pro forma capital ratios. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(1) Reflects pre-tax impact.

(2) Other includes impacts due to (i) losses from loans held-for-sale and loans accounted for under the fair value option, (ii) intangibles amortization, (iii) net tax impact, (iv) other income statement items, and (v) other capital items.

Citibank, N.A. Pro Forma Projections: Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

- The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) requires “covered institutions”, including Citibank, N.A. (CBNA), to conduct the Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test (DFAST).
 - For the 2026 DFAST, the OCC required the use of the same hypothetical Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario provided by the FRB, including the same Global Market Shock Scenario. The FRB and OCC Counterparty Default Scenarios used comparable methodologies, applied to the relevant exposures for Citi and CBNA.
- CBNA is Citi’s primary U.S. depository institution and accounted for approximately 69% of Citi’s total GAAP assets at the end of 4Q25.
 - Capital ratio projections take into account the capital structure of CBNA⁽¹⁾ as well as CBNA-specific capital actions.
- CBNA used the same methodologies as used in Citi’s projections (PPNR, Stress Losses and Capital Position).

(1) CBNA’s capital structure varies in amount and form from Citi. For further details, please refer to CBNA’s quarterly Call Reports on Form FFIEC-031, available on Citi’s investor relations website.

Pro Forma Projections – CBNA



The tables below summarize CBNA’s own pro forma estimated results under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario:

Actual 4Q25 and Projected Stress Capital Ratios and Risk-Weighted Assets through 1Q28	Actual	Projected	
	4Q 2025	1Q 2028	Minimum ⁽¹⁾
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	15.7	17.0	15.0
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	15.9	17.2	15.2
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (%)	17.5	18.5	16.8
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio (%)	8.6	9.9	8.6
Supplementary Leverage Ratio (%)	6.8	7.8	6.7
Risk-Weighted Assets ⁽²⁾ (billions of dollars)	1,007.0	1,014.5	

(1) Minimum reflects the lowest value for each ratio over the 9-quarter forecast horizon and may not occur in the same quarter
(2) Risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Basel III standardized capital risk-based approach

Projected Cumulative Loan Losses, by Type of Loan, through 1Q 2028	9Q Total \$ in billions	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)
Loan Losses	36.2	5.3
First Lien Mortgages, Domestic	0.6	0.5
Junior Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	0.1	2.5
Commercial and Industrial	5.4	3.8
Commercial Real Estate, Domestic	0.8	3.2
Credit Cards	26.2	14.8
Other Consumer	1.2	22.3
Other Loans	1.9	1.0

Projected Cumulative Losses, Revenue and Net Income Before Taxes through 1Q 2028	9Q Total \$ in billions	Percent of Average Assets (%)
Pre-Provision Net Revenue	61.4	3.5
<i>Equals</i>		
Net Interest Income	117.3	6.6
Noninterest Income	32.5	1.8
<i>Less</i>		
Noninterest Expense	88.3	5.0
Other Revenue	0.0	
<i>Less</i>		
Provisions for loan and lease losses	39.2	
Credit losses on investment securities (AFS/HTM)	0.1	
Trading and Counterparty Losses	2.8	
Other Losses ⁽³⁾	(2.3)	
<i>Equals</i>		
Net Income/(Loss) Before Taxes	21.59	1.2
Memo Items		
Other Comprehensive Income	1.0	
<i>Other Effects on Capital</i>	4Q 2025	1Q 2028
AOCI Included in Capital (billions of dollars)	(23.7)	(24.6)

(3) Goodwill impairment is capital neutral and excluded from Other Losses. Private Equity loss is included in Other Losses.

These projections represent hypothetical estimates based on the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions. These estimates are not forecasts of CBNA’s actual pre-provision net revenues, losses, net income before taxes, planned capital actions, risk-weighted assets, or pro forma capital ratios. Totals may not sum due to rounding. For definitions and methodologies, refer to slides 6, and 8-11.

Risk Types & Methodologies

Risks Included in 2026 Annual Stress Test



Risk Type	Description
Credit Risk	The risk of loss resulting from the decline in credit quality (or downgrade risk) or failure of a borrower, counterparty, third party or issuer to honor its financial or contractual obligations.
Market Risk	Market risk of trading portfolios is the risk of economic or trading loss arising from changes in the value of Citi's assets and liabilities resulting from changes in market variables, such as interest rates, equity and commodity prices, foreign exchange rates or credit spreads. Market risk of nontrading portfolios is the impact of adverse changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads and equity prices on positions accounted for as part of Citi's net interest income, economic value of equity or AOCI.
Liquidity Risk	The risk that Citi will not be able to efficiently meet its financial obligations as they become due without adversely impacting its daily operations or overall financial condition. This risk can be exacerbated by the Company's inability to access necessary funding sources or to monetize assets in a timely and orderly manner.
Operational Risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputation risks.
Strategic Risk	Strategic risk is the risk of a sustained impact to Citi's core strategic objectives as measured by impacts on anticipated earnings, market capitalization, or capital, arising from the external factors affecting the Company's operating environment, as well as the risks associated with defining and executing the strategy.

The following pages provide details for each forecast component. See "Managing Global Risk" in Citi's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 for additional information.

Components	Methodology
Pre-Provision Net Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) is defined as net interest income plus non-interest income less non-interest expense which is reported inclusive of policyholder benefits and claims and operational risk expenses. • PPNR is projected for each reportable business segment (U.S. Consumer Cards, Wealth, Markets, Banking and Services) and All Other. • Utilizes historical relationships between loan/deposit balances, revenues, expenses, and relevant macroeconomic variables. • Operational risk expenses consider both recurring and non-recurring events, including legal losses.
Provisions for Credit Losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan losses are projected using product-specific models utilizing historical and expected relationships between credit performance and relevant macroeconomic variables. • Major loan products include domestic mortgages, commercial & industrial and commercial real estate, credit cards, other consumer and other loans. • Key modeling inputs include account attributes, such as credit score/ratings, industry and geography as well as macroeconomic variables such as GDP, equity prices, Home Price Index (HPI), and unemployment.
Trading, Counterparty and IDL Losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading and counterparty losses represent instantaneous losses under the Global Market Shock scenario on Citi's trading portfolios, credit valuation adjustments (CVA), funding valuation adjustments (FVA) and other mark-to-market assets, inclusive of default losses. • Consistent with FRB instructions, these instantaneous Trading and Counterparty losses are reported in the first quarter of the projection period with no associated change to risk-weighted assets, GAAP assets, or PPNR. • The risk types for trading, counterparty and issuer default losses (IDL) are defined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading Book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equities, FX, interest rates, commodities, securitized products, traded credit, CVA hedges, other fair value assets • Counterparty Credit Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark-to-market counterparty CVA and FVA, inclusive of collateral valuations adjustments (CoIVA) for over-the-counter (OTC) derivative counterparties • CVA for all securities financing transaction (SFT) and central clearing parties (CCP) counterparties • IDL Losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading IDL from securitized products and other credit sensitive instruments • Counterparty credit risk, including the Counterparty Default scenario

Components	Methodology
Risk-Weighted Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citi projected its RWA using Basel III Standardized RWA methodology in accordance with FRB instructions under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. • Credit Risk RWA projections leverage Citi’s point-in-time Basel calculations that utilize prescribed regulatory rules, incorporate on-and off-balance sheet forecasts and parameters sensitive to relevant scenario variables. Past due balance projections used for RWA are consistent across balance sheet and stress loss projections. • Market Risk RWA projections depend on whether the component is model-driven or balance-driven. Model-driven components (Value-at-Risk and Stressed VaR, Incremental Risk Charge, Risk Not in Model and Comprehensive Risk Measure) use quantitative methodologies that are scenario sensitive, capture changes in volatilities, and account for the composition of trading exposures. Balance-driven components (Securitization and Standard Specific Market Risk) use balance sheet projections and risk weights per prescribed regulatory rules. Securitization exposures follow similar RWA projection methodologies, regardless of whether these positions reside in the trading book or banking book.
Credit Losses on Securities and Other Losses	<p>Credit Losses on Investment Securities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citi holds available-for-sale (AFS) and held to maturity (HTM) securities in its Corporate Treasury portfolio as well as within other individual businesses. • The inherent credit risk for most AFS and HTM securities is forecasted using product-specific cash flow models and tools which utilize a variety of macroeconomic factors (GDP, HPI, etc.) depending on the security characteristics (including but not limited to country, rating, and seniority). <p>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCI impacts primarily reflect changes to unhedged foreign currency book capital (ASC 830), OCI from fair value and cash flow hedges (ASC 815), OCI from AFS securities (ASC 320), and OCI associated with Citi’s pension plans (ASC 715). • The primary drivers for these categories are interest rates, credit spreads, mortality rates, actual plan returns versus expected returns, and foreign currency exchange rates. <p>Other Losses/Gains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily reflects losses on loans which are held-for-sale (HFS) or under a fair value option (FVO). • HFS and FVO loans are stressed using quarterly credit spreads to estimate changes in fair value. In addition, probability of default and rating migration is incorporated to estimate both price loss and default loss. Hedges are subjected to similar methodologies to account for changes in value as well as obligor default, in line with regulatory guidance.
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citi’s hypothetical capital position under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario is impacted by estimated stress losses and PPNR, movements in OCI, net change in deferred tax assets (DTA) disallowance, and other capital changes, as well as Dodd-Frank Capital Actions as required by FRB rules.