

Consolidated Citigroup
U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure
For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2022



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Citigroup Inc.

U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure

For the quarterly period ended 12/31/2022

Overview:

In 2014, federal banking agencies adopted the U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) rule to help ensure that large banking organizations, such as Citigroup Inc. (Citigroup or Citi), maintain adequate levels of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to meet their liquidity needs under a short-term stress scenario. These banks generally must maintain an amount of HQLA equal to or greater than their projected total net cash outflows over a prospective 30-day period. The LCR rule defines three categories of HQLA—Level 1, Level 2A, and Level 2B liquid assets—and sets forth qualifying criteria for HQLA and limitations for an asset's inclusion in the HQLA amount.

The LCR is calculated by dividing HQLA by estimated net outflows assuming a stressed 30-day period, with the net outflows determined by standardized stress outflow and inflow rates prescribed in the LCR rule. The outflows are partially offset by contractual inflows from assets maturing within 30 days. Similar to outflows, the inflows are calculated based on prescribed factors to various assets categories, such as retail loans as well as unsecured and secured wholesale lending. The minimum LCR requirement is 100%.

The disclosure template below sets forth Citi's average HQLA, cash outflows, cash inflows and the resulting LCR for the period indicated, as required by the public disclosure requirements for the LCR rule. The "Unweighted Amount" column represents quarterly average balances for each category of the LCR calculation which have not been adjusted by the respective LCR factors. The "Weighted Amount" column represents the unweighted average amounts multiplied by the respective LCR factor for each category of the LCR calculation, as prescribed by the LCR rule.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio:

Consolidated Citigroup Average LCR for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 In millions of U.S. Dollars		12/31/2022	
		Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			
1.	Total eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	585,193	575,219
2.	Eligible level 1 liquid assets	528,873	528,873
3.	Eligible level 2A liquid assets	51,960	44,166
4.	Eligible level 2B liquid assets	4,360	2,180
CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNTS			
5.	Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	435,998	47,818
6.	Stable retail deposit outflow	80,543	2,416
7.	Other retail funding	293,176	30,019
8.	Brokered deposit outflow	62,279	15,383
9.	Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	900,696	369,140
10.	Operational deposit outflow	447,585	111,817
11.	Non-operational funding outflow	445,815	250,026
12.	Unsecured debt outflow	7,297	7,297
13.	Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	364,467	76,062
14.	Additional outflow requirements, of which:	459,353	124,153
15.	Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	47,408	44,487
16.	Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments	411,946	79,666
17.	Other contractual funding obligation outflow	3,845	3,845
18.	Other contingent funding obligations outflow	268,714	10,025
19.	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	2,433,074	631,043
CASH INFLOW AMOUNTS			
20.	Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	503,968	74,163
21.	Retail cash inflow	10,283	5,141
22.	Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	67,208	53,102
23.	Other cash inflows, of which:	22,809	22,809
24.	Net derivative cash inflow	7,451	7,451
25.	Securities cash inflow	1,724	1,724
26.	Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	13,635	13,635
27.	Other cash inflow	-	-
28.	TOTAL CASH INFLOW	604,267	155,216
			Average Amount¹
29.	HQLA AMOUNT		575,219
30.	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT EXCLUDING MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		475,827
31.	MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		13,146
32.	TOTAL UNADJUSTED NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT		488,973
33.	OUTFLOW ADJUSTMENT PERCENTAGE		100%
34.	TOTAL ADJUSTED NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT		488,973
35.	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		117.6%

¹ The amounts reported in this column may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1-28 due to technical factors such as the application of the level 2 liquid asset caps, the total inflow cap, and for depository institution holding companies subject to subpart G, the application of the modification to total net cash outflows.

Main Drivers and Changes in LCR:

As set forth in the table above, Citi continued to maintain a strong average LCR above the 100% regulatory minimum. Citi's average LCR for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 was 118%. Citi's average LCR increased from 117% for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, primarily driven by wholesale unsecured debt issuances.

Citi's average HQLA includes HQLA held by its operating entities that are eligible for inclusion in Citi's consolidated LCR, pursuant to the U.S. LCR rules. These amounts include the HQLA needed to meet the minimum requirements at these entities as well as any amounts in excess of these minimums that are available to be transferred to other entities within Citi.

For additional information about Citi's HQLA, see Citi's 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K .

Composition of High-Quality Liquid Assets:

Eligible Average-High Quality Liquid Assets for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 in millions of U.S. Dollars	Unweighted Amount	Weighted Amount
Central Bank Balances	245,493	245,493
Level 1 Securities	283,381	283,381
Eligible level 1 liquid assets	528,873	528,873
Eligible level 2A liquid assets	51,960	44,166
Eligible level 2B liquid assets	4,360	2,180
TOTAL ELIGIBLE HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)	585,193	575,219

As set forth in the table above, approximately 92% of Citi's \$575 billion of average weighted HQLA consisted of Level 1 assets, which included deposits with Central Banks, U.S. Treasuries and foreign sovereign debt. As a percentage of total average HQLA, Level 1 assets mainly included approximately 43% of excess cash deposited at Central Banks, 35% of U.S. Treasuries, and 14% of foreign sovereign debt, principally government bonds from Japan, Korea, Mexico, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Citi held 68% of its average HQLA in U.S. Dollars (USD). In addition, approximately 8% of the average HQLA consisted of Level 2A assets, which primarily included U.S. agency and agency mortgage-backed securities, while less than 1% consisted of level 2B securities that largely consisted of municipal bonds.

Concentration of Funding Sources:

Citi's funding strategy is to maintain a funding profile that is diversified by structure, tenor and currency. Citi closely monitors and manages the tenor of its funding sources to ensure it can meet liquidity needs under different stress scenarios and different time horizons.

Citi's primary funding sources include (i) corporate and consumer deposits via Citi's bank subsidiaries, including Citibank, N.A. (CBNA), (ii) long-term debt (primarily benchmark senior and subordinated debt

and what Citi refers to as customer-related debt, consisting of structured notes, such as equity- and credit-linked notes, as well as non-structured notes), and (iii) stockholders' equity. These sources may be supplemented by short-term borrowings that generally include (i) secured funding transactions and (ii) commercial paper and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and other market participants.

For CBNA, deposits represent its main funding source. In addition, to diversify its funding sources, CBNA accesses the capital markets through several mechanisms, including a CBNA benchmark debt program, securitizations and FHLB borrowings. Citi's non-bank entities are largely funded through a Citigroup Inc. benchmark debt program, supplemented by secured funding, customer-related debt, and commercial paper issuances.

Citi's global liquidity risk management policy addresses concentration of funding sources through a limit and trigger framework, including counterparty, maturity and funding channel concentrations. For secured financing transactions, Citi takes into consideration the financing tenor and the quality of the underlying collateral. The concentrations are monitored daily and reported to Citi's Treasurer and the Treasury Chief Risk Officer (CRO). Breaches of limits and triggers are also reported to the Citigroup and CBNA Asset and Liability Committees (ALCOs). For additional information on Citi's liquidity risk management policy and its ALCOs, see "Liquidity Risk Management Function and Interaction with Other Functional Areas" below.

Derivatives Exposures and Potential Collateral Calls:

In the ordinary course of business, Citi enters into various types of derivative transactions, including bilateral transactions that are over-the-counter and transactions settled via exchanges with central counterparties. Citi enters into derivatives contracts covering interest rate, foreign currency, commodity and other market/credit risks for the purpose of trading and acting as a market maker or to hedge Citi's own risk profile.

During the life span of a derivatives transaction, Citi may be required to post initial margin or variation margin. The requirement to post margin can negatively impact Citi's funding and liquidity. In addition, ratings downgrades by the three major rating agencies may also have a negative impact on Citi's funding and liquidity due to reduced funding capacity and/or the need to post additional cash or securities collateral to counterparties.

Citi believes it maintains sufficient liquidity reserves to counter potential liquidity outflows from derivatives activities under various stress scenarios.

For additional information on potential collateral calls from derivatives, see Citi's 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K .

Currency Mismatch in LCR:

The U.S. LCR is calculated and reported on a consolidated basis and in a common currency, USD. As noted above, a majority of Citi's liquidity is held in USD, which can be readily converted to other currencies in the event of stress. To minimize liquidity mismatches, including currency mismatches in the LCR, Citi seeks to fund assets in the same currency and, at the same time, monitors the potential risk from foreign currency mismatches.

To the extent mismatches arise, Citi employs a comprehensive currency limits framework to assess foreign currency capacity to meet funding needs and the ability to convert currencies to provide liquidity buffer under stress conditions. The framework incorporates currency matching of projected cash flows through applying discounts and size and tenor restrictions to determine the foreign currency capacity required to cover USD shortfalls as well as shortfalls in other currencies under various volatility and stress scenarios. If the offset capacity is not sufficient to cover currency shortfalls, appropriate actions are taken to reduce the mismatch. The capacity and assumptions are reviewed and approved by Citi's independent Risk function.

Liquidity Risk Management Function and Interaction with Other Functional Areas:

Citi manages liquidity risk through a standardized global risk governance framework that includes Citi's liquidity risk management policy, methodology, processes and controls. The policy establishes standards for defining, measuring, limiting and reporting liquidity risk to ensure the transparency and comparability of liquidity risk-taking activities. The liquidity risk management policy is a global single policy document applicable to all countries and legal entities that comprise Citi. It is designed to ensure consistency across regions and adherence to the regulatory requirements. This is achieved through oversight of Country, Regional and Legal Entity Treasurers who reinforce governance in their respective regions. The liquidity risk management framework requires establishment of an appropriate risk appetite to ensure that each entity remains within its liquidity risk tolerance levels. Citi's Treasurer and the Treasury CRO oversee the policy. Citi's independent Risk function is responsible for governance of liquidity risk management and provides analytical challenge to the firm's liquidity risk management framework. The Citigroup and CBNA Boards of Directors review and approve liquidity management strategies and policies.

Citi's CRO and Chief Financial Officer co-chair Citigroup's ALCO, which includes Citi's Treasurer and other senior executives. The ALCO sets the strategy of the liquidity portfolio and monitors portfolio performance. Significant changes to portfolio asset allocations are approved by the ALCO. Citi also has other ALCOs, which are established at various organizational levels to ensure appropriate oversight for individual entities, countries, franchise businesses and regions, serving as the primary governance committees for managing Citi's balance sheet and liquidity. Pursuant to this approach, Citi's HQLA is managed with emphasis on asset-liability management and entity-level liquidity adequacy throughout Citi. As a supplement to ALCO, Citi's Funding and Liquidity Risk Committee (FLRC) is focused on funding and liquidity risk matters. The FLRC reviews and discusses the funding and liquidity risk profile of, as well

as risk management practices for Citi and CBNA and reports its findings and recommendations to each relevant ALCO as appropriate.

Citi Corporate Treasury has overall responsibility for managing Citi's liquidity and HQLA. Citi's liquidity is managed centrally by Corporate Treasury, in conjunction with regional and in-country treasurers, with oversight provided by Citi's independent Risk function and various ALCOs at the individual entity, region, country and business levels.

For additional information on Citi's liquidity risk, liquidity risk management and HQLA, see Citi's 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K .