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CitiFirst PROTECTION



Citibank, N.A. Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit

FDIC Insured Within the Limits and
to the Extent Described in the Related
Disclosure Statement Dated August 25, 2010

Linked to a Basket of Commodities
Maturing September 30, 2016
(expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016)

DISCLOSURE SUPPLEMENT (Related to the Disclosure Statement Dated August 25, 2010)

Investing in the Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-12.

The Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any state securities law, and are not required to be so registered. The Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit have not been approved or disapproved by any federal or state securities commission or banking authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit offered hereby are obligations of Citibank only and are not obligations of any other company affiliated with Citibank, including Citigroup Global Markets Inc. or any other broker. In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examinations of Citibank and the terms of this offering, including the merits and risks involved. You should not assume that the information included in this Disclosure Supplement and the accompanying Disclosure Statement is accurate as of any date other than the respective dates of those documents.

August 30, 2010

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Citibank, N.A.

Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit

Linked to a Basket of Commodities

Maturing September , 2016

(expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016)

This Disclosure Supplement contains a summary of the terms and conditions of the Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit Linked to a Basket of Commodities Maturing September , 2016 (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016) (the “Deposits”). We encourage you to read the information contained in this Disclosure Supplement and the accompanying Disclosure Statement for important additional information. The description of the Deposits below supplements, and to the extent inconsistent with, replaces, the description of the general terms of the Deposits set forth in the accompanying Disclosure Statement. Capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Supplement and not defined in the section “Preliminary Terms” below have the meanings given them in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

Summary Information - Q&A

What Are the Deposits?

The Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit Linked to a Basket of Commodities Maturing September , 2016 (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016) (the “Deposits”) are a specific type of market-linked time deposit offered by Citibank that combine characteristics of commodity investments and traditional certificates of deposit and have a maturity of approximately six years. Because the Deposits are bank deposits, your principal investment in the Deposits is protected if held to maturity.

The Deposits pay annual Contingent Interest, if any, based on the performance of each of the following seven physical commodities (the “Basket Commodities”) and three commodity indices (the “Basket Commodity Indices”), included in an equally weighted basket (the “Underlying Basket”): (i) Gasoline RBOB, (ii) Zinc, (iii) Gold, (iv) Platinum, (v) Nickel, (vi) Soybeans, (vii) Sugar, (viii) S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, (ix) the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index and (x) the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index (each of (i) through (x), a “Basket Component” and, collectively, the “Basket Components”). The annual Contingent Interest per Deposit may be zero and will not be greater than 8% to 10% (to be determined on the date on which the Deposits are priced for initial sale to the public, which we refer to as the “Pricing Date”) of \$1,000 principal amount deposited. If you hold your Deposit to maturity, you will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount deposited an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 plus the Contingent Interest payable on the Maturity Date, if any.

The Deposits will be issued in the form of one or more master certificates, which will be held by or on behalf of The Depository Trust Company. You should refer to “Evidence of the Market-Linked Deposits” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement. The minimum deposit amount for the Deposits is \$1,000 and you may deposit additional funds and transfer the Deposits only in multiples of \$1,000.

Reference is made to the accompanying Disclosure Statement for a detailed summary of additional provisions of the Deposits.

Will I Receive Periodic Interest on the Deposits?

The annual Contingent Interest payable on the Deposits may be zero and will not be greater than 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date) of \$1,000 principal amount deposited. The Contingent Interest, if any, is payable on September 28, 2011; September 26, 2012; September 25, 2013; September 24, 2014; September 23, 2015; and on the Maturity Date (each, a “Contingent Interest Payment Date”). If a Contingent Interest Payment Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Contingent Interest payment to be made on that Contingent Interest

Payment Date will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on that Contingent Interest Payment Date, and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment. The Contingent Interest, if any, is payable to the persons in whose names the Deposits are registered at the close of business on one Business Day preceding the relevant Contingent Interest Payment Date.

Will I Be Permitted to Redeem My Deposit before Maturity?

No, you will not be permitted to redeem your Deposit before maturity. The provisions regarding the possibility of periodic early redemption included in the accompanying Disclosure Statement do not apply to the Deposits.

Will I Be Permitted to Withdraw My Deposit before Maturity without Penalty?

Early withdrawals in whole, but not in part, will be permitted for 100% of the principal amount of the Deposits, without deduction of any fee, only in the event of the death or adjudication of incompetence of a beneficial owner of the Deposit. See "Limited Early Withdrawals" below for more information.

What Will I Receive at Maturity of the Deposits?

The Deposits have a term of approximately six years and will mature on September , 2016 (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016). If you hold your Deposit to maturity, you will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount deposited an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 plus the Contingent Interest payable on the Maturity Date, if any.

How Will the Contingent Interest Be Calculated?

The Contingent Interest payable on each Deposit on any Contingent Interest Payment Date will be equal to the greater of (i) zero and (ii) the product of (a) \$1,000 and (b) the Contingent Interest Rate applicable to such Contingent Interest Payment Date.

The Contingent Interest Rate used to determine the Contingent Interest payable on a Contingent Interest Payment Date will be determined on the Contingent Interest Valuation Date immediately preceding such Contingent Interest Payment Date and will be equal to the sum of the Weighted Component Returns of each Basket Component. The Weighted Component Return for each Basket Component will be equal to the product of (a) the Component Return for such Basket Component and (b) 10%.

The Component Return for each Basket Component, as determined on each Contingent Interest Valuation Date, will be equal to (i) 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date), if the Component Rate is greater than or equal to zero; or (ii) the greater of (a) the Component Rate and (b) negative 20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

The Component Rate for each Basket Component will equal the percentage change in the Closing Level of the Basket Component from the Pricing Date to the relevant Contingent Interest Valuation Date, expressed as the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{Current Component Level} - \text{Initial Component Level}}{\text{Initial Component Level}}$$

The Initial Component Level of each Basket Component will equal the Closing Level of such Basket Component on the Pricing Date.

The Current Component Level of each Basket Component will equal the Closing Level of such Basket Component on each relevant Contingent Interest Valuation Date.

The Pricing Date is September , 2010 (expected to price on or about September 24, 2010), the date on which the Deposits are initially priced for sale to the public.

The Contingent Interest Valuation Dates are September 23, 2011; September 21, 2012; September 20, 2013; September 19, 2014; September 18, 2015; and September 16, 2016.

The Contingent Interest Payment Dates are September 28, 2011; September 26, 2012; September 25, 2013; September 24, 2014; September 23, 2015; and the Maturity Date.

Where Can I Find Examples of Hypothetical Contingent Interest Payments on the Deposits?

For examples setting forth hypothetical Contingent Interest payments on the Deposits, see “Hypothetical Contingent Interest Payments” below.

Are the Deposits FDIC Insured?

The principal amount of any Deposit is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) within the limits and to the extent described in the accompanying Disclosure Statement in the section “Deposit Insurance” — generally, up to \$250,000 per depositor in each insurable capacity (e.g., individual, joint account, etc.) with Citibank, and up to \$250,000 per participant in the case of certain “self-directed” retirement accounts deposited with Citibank. These FDIC insurance limits are effective as of the date of this Disclosure Supplement and could change during the term of the Deposits. The Deposits will be insured up to applicable FDIC insurance limits effective from time to time.

However, any principal amount of Deposits that is in excess of \$250,000, or which, **together with other deposits you maintain at Citibank in the same insurable capacity**, is in excess of such limits, will not be eligible for FDIC insurance and, as an “uninsured deposit,” is subject to the credit risk of Citibank. Additionally, because the Contingent Interest is calculated using the Closing Level of each Basket Component on each Contingent Interest Valuation Date, the Contingent Interest, if any, will not accrue to a holder of a Deposit until the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date. Accordingly, any potential Contingent Interest will not be eligible for FDIC insurance prior to the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date and is subject to the credit risk of Citibank.

What Is the First Nearby Gasoline RBOB Contract?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the settlement price of first nearby gasoline RBOB contract provided in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (“NYMEX”) or other publicly available sources. A first nearby gasoline RBOB contract is an exchange-traded futures contract traded on the NYMEX. It provides for the future purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity—in this case, gasoline RBOB—at an agreed upon price (the “settlement price”). The futures contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity is to be delivered by the seller. A “first nearby” contract is the contract next scheduled for settlement. For example, in August 2010, the first nearby light, sweet crude oil contract and the first nearby natural gas contract is a contract for delivery of nearby gasoline RBOB in September 2010.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in any gasoline RBOB contract.

What Is the First Nearby Soybeans Futures Contract?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the settlement price of the first nearby soybeans futures contract in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”) or other publicly available sources. A first nearby soybeans futures contract is an exchange-traded futures contract traded on the CBOT. It provides for the future purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity—in this case, soybeans, at an agreed upon price (the “settlement price”). The futures contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity is to be delivered by the seller. A “first nearby” contract is the contract next scheduled for settlement. For example, as of August 2010, the first nearby soybeans contract is a contract for delivery of soybeans in September 2010. In some particular instances we will make reference to the second nearby futures contract. For more specific information about the second nearby future contract please see “Description of the First Nearby Soybeans and First Nearby Sugar Futures Contracts” in this Disclosure Supplement.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in the first nearby soybeans futures contracts.

What Is the First Nearby Sugar Futures Contract?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the settlement price of the first nearby sugar No. 11 futures contract in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. (“ICE”) or other publicly available sources. A first nearby sugar futures contract is an exchange-traded futures contract traded on ICE Futures U.S. exchange (“ICE US”). It provides for the future purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity—in this case, sugar, at an agreed upon price (the “settlement price”). The futures contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity is to be delivered by the seller. A “first nearby” contract is the contract next scheduled for settlement. For example, as of August 2010, the first nearby sugar contract is a contract for delivery of sugar in September 2010. In some particular instances we will make reference to the second nearby futures contract. For more specific information about the second nearby future contract please see “Description of the First Nearby Soybeans and First Nearby Sugar Futures Contracts” in this Disclosure Supplement.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in the first nearby sugar futures contracts.

What Is the London PM Fix of Gold Price?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the London PM Fix of gold price provided in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from the London Bullion Market Association (the “LBMA”) or other publicly available sources. The London PM Fix of gold price is set by five market-making members of the LBMA during the afternoon sessions of the twice daily gold price fix which start at 3:00 p.m. London, England time. The LBMA is the London-based trade association that represents the wholesale over-the-counter market for gold in London. The LBMA is currently comprised of sixty members, of which nine are market-making members, plus a number of associate members around the world.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in gold.

What Is the London PM Fix of Platinum Price?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the London PM Fix of platinum price provided in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from the London Platinum and Palladium Market (“LPPM”) or other publicly available sources. The London PM Fix of platinum price is set by the fixing members of the LPPM during the afternoon session of the twice daily platinum price fix which starts at 2:00 p.m. London, England time. During each session, orders are placed either with one of the fixing members or with another bullion dealer who will then be in contact with a fixing member during the fixing. The fixing members net-off all orders when communicating their individual net interest at the fixing. The fix begins with the fixing chairman suggesting a “trying price,” reflecting the market price prevailing at the opening of the fix. This is relayed by the fixing members to their dealing rooms which have direct communication with all interested parties. Any market participant may enter the fixing process at any time, or adjust or withdraw its order. The platinum price is adjusted up or down until all the buy and sell orders are matched, at which time the price is declared fixed. All fixing orders are transacted on the basis of this fixed price, which is instantly relayed to the market through various media.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in platinum.

What is the Cash Settlement Price for Nickel and Zinc?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the cash settlement prices of nickel and zinc provided in this disclosure supplement is derived from the London Metal Exchange Ltd. (“LME”) or other publicly available sources. The LME provides a transparent forum for the trading of futures contracts for non-ferrous metals and plastics. As a result of this trading, daily prices are “discovered” and published by the LME which the physical industry around the world use as the basis of price negotiations for the physical sale or purchase of metals or plastics. The cash settlement price for nickel and zinc is set daily during the second “ring” or round of trading at the

LME, during which session only those broker members permitted to take part in ring trading may process their clients' orders on the trading floor. At present, there are 11 "ring dealers." The cash settlement price is the last cash offer price quoted for the relevant metal at the end of the five-minute ring relating to that metal in the second ring session of the day.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in nickel or zinc.

What Are the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index and What Do They Measure?

Unless otherwise stated, all information on the Basket Commodity Indices provided in this Disclosure Supplement is derived from Standard & Poor's, Inc., which we refer to as S&P, or other publicly available sources. Each of the Basket Commodity Indices are sub-indices of the S&P GSCI™, a world production weighted index that is designed to reflect the relative significance of principal non-financial commodities (*i.e.*, physical commodities) in the world economy, which is calculated, maintained and published daily by S&P. The S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the CBOT wheat commodity markets and as a measure of CBOT wheat commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis. The S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the livestock commodity markets and as a measure of livestock commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis. The S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the crude oil commodity markets and as a measure of crude oil commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis.

For further information on the Basket Commodity Indices, including their makeup, method of calculation and changes in the components, see "Description of the Basket Commodity Indices" below.

Please note that an investment in the Deposits does not entitle you to any ownership or other interest in respect of the future contracts or commodities underlying the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index or the S&P GSCI Aluminum Excess Return Index.

How Have the Basket Components Performed Historically?

We have provided tables showing the high, low and period-end closing levels of each Basket Component for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 (October 3, 2005 with respect to Gasoline RBOB) to August 27, 2010. You can find the tables in the sections describing the Basket Components below. We have provided this historical information to help you evaluate the behavior of the Basket Components in recent years. However, past performance is not indicative of how the Basket Components will perform in the future. You should also refer to the section "Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits — The Historical Performance of the Underlying Benchmark Is Not an Indication of the Future Performance of the Underlying Benchmark" in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

What Are the U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of Investing in the Deposits?

Amounts received as contingent interest on the Deposits will be taxable as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with the holder's method of tax accounting, except that for accrual method taxpayers interest will accrue based on the expected value of such payments and will be subject to adjustments). Upon the sale or other taxable disposition of a Deposit, a holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on such disposition and such holder's tax basis in such Deposit. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the Deposit for more than one year at the time of disposition.

You should refer to the section "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" below and in the Disclosure Statement for more information.

Will the Deposits Be Listed on a Stock Exchange?

The Deposits will not be listed on any exchange.

Will I Be Able to Sell My Deposits before Maturity?

There is currently no secondary market for the Deposits and Citibank will not make such a market. Although Citigroup Global Markets, Citibank's affiliate and the broker for the Deposits, may make a market in the Deposits, it is not obligated to do so and may discontinue its market-making at any time. Even if a secondary market does develop, it may not be liquid and may not continue for the term of the Deposits. Because we do not expect that other market makers will participate significantly in any secondary market for the Deposits, the price at which you may be able to sell your Deposits is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Citigroup Global Markets is willing to transact. If at any time Citigroup Global Markets does not act as market maker, it is likely there would be little or no secondary market for the Deposits. See "Risk Factors — No Exchange Listing; Lack of Liquidity" below and "Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits — You May Not Be Able to Sell Your Deposits if an Active Trading Market for the Deposits Does Not Develop" and "Secondary Market" in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

Can You Tell Me More about Citibank?

Citibank, N.A. was originally organized on June 16, 1812, and now is a national banking association organized under the National Bank Act of 1864. Citibank is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Citigroup Inc., a Delaware holding company. Citibank is a commercial bank that, along with its subsidiaries and affiliates, offers a wide range of banking and trust services to its customers throughout the United States and the world.

As a national bank, Citibank is a regulated entity permitted to engage only in banking and activities incidental to banking. Citibank's earnings may be affected by certain monetary policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board"). Citibank is primarily regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "Comptroller"), which also examines its loan portfolios and reviews the sufficiency of its allowance for credit losses. Citibank's deposits at its U.S. branches are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and are subject to FDIC insurance assessments.

Citibank will also act as Calculation Agent for the Deposits. Potential conflicts of interest may exist between Citibank and you as a depositor in the Deposits. You should refer to "Risk Factors — Fees and Conflicts" below and "Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits — Citibank is the Calculation Agent, Which Could Result in a Conflict of Interest" in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

What Is the Role of Citibank's Affiliate, Citigroup Global Markets Inc.?

Citibank's affiliate, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., is the broker for the Deposits. Citibank has agreed to pay Citigroup Global Markets and other brokers a placement fee of up to 3.50% of the Deposit Amount per each Deposit placed (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount deposited). Selected dealers will receive from Citigroup Global Markets up to 3.50% of the Deposit Amount per each Deposit sold (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount deposited).

Can You Tell Me More about the Effect of Hedging Activity?

In anticipation of the sale of the Deposits, we expect one or more of our affiliates to enter into hedge transactions. This hedging activity will likely involve trading in one or more of the Basket Commodities or one or more of the commodities or futures contracts underlying the Basket Commodity Indices or in other instruments, such as options, swaps or futures, based on one or more of the Basket Components or one or more of the commodities or futures contracts underlying the Basket Commodity Indices. This hedging activity could affect the value of the Basket Components during the term of the Deposits and therefore the Contingent Interest as well as the value of the Deposits in any secondary market that develops. The costs of maintaining or adjusting this hedging activity could also affect the price at which our affiliate Citigroup Global Markets may be willing to purchase your Deposits in any secondary market. Moreover, this hedging activity may result in our affiliates receiving a profit, even if the

Contingent Interest is less than the interest you would receive on a standard time deposit of comparable maturity. You should refer to “Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits — The Value of the Deposits if Sold or Redeemed Prior to Maturity Will Depend on a Number of Factors and May be Substantially Less Than the Amount You Originally Invest” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

Does ERISA Impose Any Limitations on Purchases of the Deposits?

Employee benefit plans and other entities the assets of which are subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or substantially similar federal, state or local laws, including individual retirement accounts, (which we call “Plans”) will be permitted to purchase and hold the Deposits, provided that each such Plan shall by its purchase be deemed to represent and warrant that none of Citibank, its affiliates or any employee thereof manages the Plan or provides advice that serves as a primary basis for the Plan’s decision to purchase, hold or dispose of the Deposits.

However, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities and Keogh plans, as well as employee benefit plans that permit participants to direct the investment of their accounts, will not be permitted to purchase or hold the Deposits if the account, plan or annuity is for the benefit of an employee of Citigroup Global Markets or a family member and the employee receives any compensation (such as, for example, an addition to bonus) based on the purchase of Deposits by the account, plan or annuity. You should refer to the sections “ERISA and IRA Purchase Considerations” below and “ERISA Matters” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement for further information.

Are There Any Risks Associated with My Investment?

Yes, the Deposits are subject to a number of risks. Please refer to the sections “Risk Factors” below and “Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

Preliminary Terms

Deposit Offeror: Citibank, N.A.
Certificate of Deposit: Market-Linked Certificates of Deposit Linked to a Basket of Commodities Maturing September , 2016 (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016).
Pricing Date: September , 2010 (expected to price on or about September 24, 2010).
Deposit Date: September , 2010 (expected to deposit on or about September 29, 2010).
Contingent Interest Valuation Dates and Contingent Interest Payment Dates: Contingent Interest Valuation Dates used to determine the Contingent Interest Rate and the Contingent Interest Payment Dates are as below:

Contingent Interest Valuation Dates	Contingent Interest Payment Dates
September 23, 2011	September 28, 2011
September 21, 2012	September 26, 2012
September 20, 2013	September 25, 2013
September 19, 2014	September 24, 2014
September 18, 2015	September 23, 2015
September 16, 2016	September , 2016 (the Maturity Date) (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016).

If the scheduled Contingent Interest Valuation Date is not an Underlying Basket Business Day, the Contingent Interest Valuation Date may be deferred by the Calculation Agent but not past the Underlying Basket Business Day immediately prior to the applicable Contingent Interest Payment Date. See “Additional Considerations” in this Disclosure Supplement.

If a Contingent Interest Payment Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Contingent Interest payment to be made on that Contingent Interest Payment Date will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on that Contingent Interest Payment Date, and no additional interest will accrue as a result of such delayed payment.

Maturity Date: September , 2016 (expected to mature on or about September 21, 2016)
Deposit Amount: \$1,000.00 minimum deposit and integrals of \$1,000.00 thereafter.
Aggregate Deposit Amount: \$
Principal Protection: 100% if held on the Maturity Date.
Underlying Basket:

Basket Component	Bloomberg Ticker/Reuters RIC
Gasoline RBOB	XB1 Comdty/2RBc1
Zinc	LOZSDY Comdty/SETTMZN01
Gold	GOLDLNPM Comdty/GOFO
Platinum	PLTMLNPM Comdty/STBL
Nickel	LONIDY Comdty/SETTMN101
Soybeans	S 1 Comdty/0#/S
Sugar	SB1 Comdty/0#/SB
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	SPGCCLP Index/.SPGSCLP
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	SPGCWHP Index/.SPGSWHP
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	SPGCLVP Index/.SPGSLVP

Periodic Interest:	Contingent Interest, if any, payable on each Contingent Interest Payment Date.
Maturity Payment:	Deposit Amount plus any Contingent Interest payable on the Maturity Date.
Contingent Interest per Deposit:	On any Contingent Interest Payment Date, the greater of (i) zero and (ii) the product of (a) \$1,000 and (b) the Contingent Interest Rate applicable to such Contingent Interest Payment Date.
Contingent Interest Rate:	To be determined on the Contingent Interest Valuation Date immediately preceding the respective Contingent Interest Payment Date; will equal the sum of the Weighted Component Returns.
Weighted Component Return:	For each Basket Component, the product of (a) the Component Return for such Basket Component and (b) 10%.
Component Return:	For each Basket Component on any Contingent Interest Valuation Date will equal: 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date), if the Component Rate is greater than or equal to zero; or the greater of (i) negative 20% and (ii) the Component Rate, if the Component Rate is less than zero.
Component Rate:	$\frac{\text{Current Component Level} - \text{Initial Component Level}}{\text{Initial Component Level}}$
Initial Component Level:	The Closing Level of each Basket Component on the Pricing Date.
Current Component Level:	The Closing Level of each Basket Component on each relevant Contingent Interest Valuation Date.
Closing Levels:	The Closing Level of each Basket Component on any date of determination will be: <p>For Gasoline RBOB, the settlement price per gallon of deliverable grade New York Harbor unleaded gasoline on the NYMEX of the First Nearby Futures Contract stated in U.S. dollars as made public by the NYMEX and displayed on Reuters Screen page "2RBc1" or Bloomberg Screen page "XB1 <CMDTY>" on that day;</p> <p>For Zinc, the settlement price of per tonne of Special high Grade Zinc on the LME deliverable in two days, stated in U.S. dollars, as determined by the LME and displayed on Reuters Screen page "SETTMZN01" or Bloomberg Screen page "LOZSDY <CMDTY>" on that day;</p> <p>For Gold, the Afternoon Gold fixing price per troy ounce of Gold for delivery in London through a member of the LBMA authorized to effect such delivery, stated in U.S. dollars, as calculated by the London Gold Market and displayed on Reuters Screen page "GOFO" or Bloomberg Screen page "GOLDLNPM <INDEX>" on that day;</p> <p>For Platinum, the Afternoon Platinum fixing price per troy ounce gross of Platinum for delivery in Zurich through a member of the LPPM authorized to effect such delivery, stated in U.S. dollars, as calculated by the LPPM and displayed on Reuters Screen page "STBL" or Bloomberg Screen page "PLTMLNPM <INDEX>" on that day;</p> <p>For Nickel, the Settlement price of per tonne of Primary Nickel on the LME deliverable in two days, stated in U.S. dollars, as determined by the LME and displayed on Reuters Screen page "SETTMNI01" or Bloomberg Screen page "LONIDY <CMDTY>" on that Pricing Date;</p> <p>For Soybeans, the Settlement Price of per bushel of deliverable grade soybeans on CBOT of the First Nearby Futures Contract stated in U.S. cents, as made public by the CBOT and displayed on Reuters Screen page "Sc1" or Bloomberg Screen page S 1 <CMDTY> on that day; provided that the day is two Commodity Business Days prior to both the First Notice Day and the First Delivery Day. After any of these</p>

dates, settlement price of the Second Nearby Futures Contract is referenced as displayed on Reuters Screen page “Sc2” or Bloomberg Screen page S 2 <CMDTY>;

For Sugar, the settlement price per pound of deliverable grade cane sugar on the ICE US of the First Nearby Futures Contract, stated in U.S. cents, as made public by the ICE US and displayed on Reuters Screen page “0#SB:” or Bloomberg Screen page “SB1 <CMDTY> CT” on that Pricing Date; provided that the Pricing Date is two Commodity Business Days prior to both the First Notice Date and the Last Trade Date. After any of these dates, settlement price of the Second Nearby Futures Contract is referenced;

For the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the Closing Value of S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index stated in U.S. dollars, published by Standard and Poor’s, a division of the McGraw Hill Companies or its successor and displayed on Reuters Screen page “.SPGSCLP” or Bloomberg Screen page “SPGCCLP <INDEX>” on that day;

For the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, the Closing Value of S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index stated in U.S. dollars, published by Standard and Poor’s, a division of the McGraw Hill Companies or its successor and displayed on Reuters Screen page “.SPGSWHP” or Bloomberg Screen page “SPGSWHP <INDEX>” on that day;

For the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index, the Closing Value of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index stated in U.S. dollars, published by Standard and Poor’s, a division of the McGraw Hill Companies or its successor and displayed on Reuters Screen page “.SPGSLVP” and Bloomberg Screen page “SPGCLVP <INDEX>” on that day.

For purposes of Soybeans and Sugar above:

- Commodity Business Day means any day that the CBOT or ICE US, as applicable, is open for the underlying contract and that is not restricted by being locked limit up or limit down. In the case of a basket where multiple exchanges are referenced, all exchanges that are either closed or under limited trading will reference the next business day (Modified Following Convention).
- First Notice Date for a futures contract means the first day on which a notice of intent to deliver an underlying contract in fulfillment of the relevant futures contract can be made as defined by the CBOT or ICE US, as applicable.
- First Delivery Day for a futures contract is the first business day of the delivery month of the respective underlying contract.

Early Redemption:	None
Early Withdrawal:	An early withdrawal of 100% of the principal amount (without deduction of any fee) in the event of death or adjudication of incompetence of the beneficial owner of the Deposit.
Early Withdrawal Agent:	U.S. Bank National Association.
CUSIP:	172986CH2
Listing:	The Deposits will not be listed on any exchange.
Transferability:	Only in multiples of \$1,000.00 Deposit Amount
Calculation Agent:	Citibank, N.A.
Sales Fee:	Up to 3.50% of the Deposit Amount (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 Deposit Amount) of which up to 3.50% (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 Deposit Amount) will be the placement fee for Deposits sold by certain dealers.

Risk Factors

An investment in the Deposits involves significant risks. While some of the risk considerations are summarized below, please review the “Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits” section of the accompanying Disclosure Statement for a full description of risks associated with the investment in the Deposits.

Possibility of Zero Contingent Interest on the Deposits. The Contingent Interest on the Deposits, if any, will be based on the Weighted Component Returns for each Basket Component on the relevant Contingent Interest Valuation Date and may be zero. If the sum of the Weighted Component Returns is less than or equal to 0% as calculated on a Contingent Interest Valuation Date, you will not receive any payment on the corresponding Contingent Interest Payment Date. Because of the possibility of a zero return, the Deposits may provide less opportunity for return than an investment in the Basket Components included in the Underlying Basket.

Negative Component Returns May Offset Positive Component Returns. The Deposits provide for the payment of the Contingent Interest on the Contingent Interest Payment Dates during the term of the Deposits based on the sum of the Weighted Component Returns for each Basket Component. If the Closing Level of one or more of the Basket Components decreases during the period from the Pricing Date to the applicable Contingent Interest Valuation Date, resulting in negative Component Returns for such Basket Components, such negative Component Returns could offset entirely any positive Component Returns generated by increases in the Closing Level of one or more of the Basket Components during the same period. If any negative Component Returns of one or more Basket Components offset entirely or substantially mitigate any positive Component Returns of any other Basket Components, no Contingent Interest payment will be made on the applicable Contingent Interest Payment Date. You will receive no payments of Contingent Interest during the term of the Deposits if the Contingent Interest is zero for each Contingent Interest Payment Date.

The Potential Maximum Decline Is Larger than the Potential Maximum Increase in the Performance of Each Basket Component. While your participation in the potential increase in the Closing Level of any Basket Component during the period from the Pricing Date to the relevant Contingent Interest Valuation Date is limited to a maximum of 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date) per Basket Component, you will be exposed to any decline in the Closing Level of any other Basket Component down to negative 20% during the same period. Therefore, because the potential maximum decline is larger than the potential maximum increase in respect to each Basket Component, the negative performance of one Basket Component may more than offset the positive performance of one or more of the other Basket Components. Consequently, it is possible that declines in one or a few of the Basket Components could offset any increases in one or more Basket Components and that no Contingent Interest will be paid on the applicable Contingent Interest Payment Date. You will receive no payments of Contingent Interest during the term of the Deposits if the Contingent Interest is zero for each Contingent Interest Payment Date.

Any Contingent Interest Will Be Limited. Because the annual Contingent Interest on the Deposits, if any, is limited to 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date) of \$1,000 principal amount deposited, the Deposits may provide less opportunity for return than an investment in any of the Basket Components, any of the future contracts or commodities included in the Basket Commodity Indices or an investment in an instrument that is directly linked to the Underlying Basket but is not subject to any limit on the maximum return.

Citibank, N.A.’s Credit Risk. Any Deposit Amounts in excess of the maximum amount insured by the FDIC, as “uninsured deposits,”— generally, more than \$250,000 for all deposits held in the same insurable capacity with Citibank, N.A. and more than \$250,000 for all self-direct retirement accounts — will be subject to the credit risk of Citibank, N.A. These FDIC insurance limits are effective as of the date of this Disclosure Supplement and could change during the term of the Deposits. The Deposits will be insured up to applicable FDIC insurance limits effective from time to time. You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of deposits, including the Deposits, you hold in the same insurable capacity with Citibank, N.A.

The Yield on the Deposits May Be Lower Than the Yield on a Standard Time Deposit of Comparable Maturity. The annual Contingent Interest payable on the Deposits depends on the performance of the Basket Components as

calculated on each Contingent Interest Valuation Date. As a result, if the sum of the Weighted Component Returns for each Basket Component as of each of the Contingent Interest Valuation Dates is less than (an increase of % from the Pricing Date), the yield on the Deposits will be less than that which would be payable on a standard Citibank certificate of deposit of comparable maturity bearing a fixed interest rate. Furthermore, if the sum of the Weighted Component Returns for each Basket Component on none of the Contingent Interest Valuation Dates exceeds its value on the Pricing Date, the return on the Deposits will be zero.

FDIC Insurance Will Not Cover the Contingent Interest until Accrued. Because the Contingent Interest, if any, is calculated using the Closing Level of each Basket Component on the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date, the Contingent Interest will not accrue to a holder of a Deposit until the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date. Accordingly, any potential Contingent Interest will not be eligible for FDIC insurance prior to the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date and is subject to the credit risk of Citibank.

Any Amounts Deposited with Citibank in Excess of the Applicable Maximum Insured Amount Are Not Covered by FDIC Insurance. You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of deposits, including the Deposits, you hold in the same insurable capacity with Citibank. Any amounts in excess of the maximum amount insured by the FDIC, as “uninsured deposits,” — generally, more than \$250,000 for all deposits and more than \$250,000 for all self-directed retirement accounts — will be subject to the credit risk of Citibank. These FDIC insurance limits are effective as of the date of this Disclosure Supplement and could change during the term of the Deposits. The Deposits will be insured up to applicable FDIC insurance limits effective from time to time. Except to the extent insured by the FDIC as described in the accompanying Disclosure Statement, the Deposits are not otherwise insured by any governmental agency or instrumentality or any other person.

No Exchange Listing; Lack of Liquidity. The Deposits will not be listed on any exchange. There is currently no secondary market for the Deposits and Citibank, N.A. will not make such a market. Although Citigroup Global Markets may make a market in the Deposits, it is not obligated to do so. Even if a secondary market does develop, it may not be liquid and may not continue for the term of the Deposits. Because we do not expect that other market makers will participate significantly in the secondary market for the Deposits, the price at which you may be able to sell your Deposits is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Citigroup Global Markets is willing to transact. If at any time Citigroup Global Markets does not act as market maker, it is likely there would be little or no secondary market for the Deposits. The Deposits offered hereby are designed to be held until maturity. **Only Deposits held to the Maturity Date will be entitled to a return of the full Deposit Amount at maturity, subject to the early withdrawal rules providing for principal protection in the event of death or incompetence.**

No Principal Protection unless You Hold the Deposits to Maturity. The market value of Deposits in any secondary market may be below the Deposit Amount due to, among other things, limited secondary market trading, changes in the sum of the Weighted Component Returns for each Basket Component, interest rates and other economic conditions. Thus, you could receive substantially less than the Deposit Amount if you sell your Deposits prior to maturity.

Fees and Conflicts. Citibank, N.A., Citigroup Global Markets and its affiliates involved in this offering are expected to receive compensation for activities and services provided in connection with the Deposits. Further, Citibank, N.A. expects to hedge its obligations under the Deposits through the trading in one or more of the Basket commodities or one or more of the commodities or futures contracts underlying the Basket Commodity Indices or derivative instruments related thereto by one or more of its affiliates. Each of Citibank, N.A.’s or its affiliates’ hedging activities and Citibank, N.A.’s role as Calculation Agent for the Deposits may result in a conflict of interest.

The Deposits Will Not Be Regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Unlike an investment in the Deposits, an investment in a collective investment vehicle that invests in futures contracts on behalf of its participants may be regulated as a commodity pool and its operator may be required to be registered with and regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator. Because the Deposits are not interests in a commodity pool, they will not be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool, we will not be registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, and you will not benefit from the CFTC’s or any non-U.S. regulatory authority’s regulatory protections afforded to persons who trade in futures contracts or who invest in regulated commodity pools.

The Deposits Are Linked to Excess Return Commodity Indices and not a Total Return Commodity Indices. The Deposits are linked to the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index, each of which is an excess return commodity index and not a total return commodity index. An excess return index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts composing such index. By contrast, a “total return” index, in addition to reflecting those returns, also reflects interest that could be earned on funds committed to the trading of the underlying futures contracts. Thus, the return on the Deposits, if any, will not reflect a total return on the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index or the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index, which would include interest on cash collateral.

Suspension or Disruption of Futures Trading May Adversely Affect the Value of the Deposits. The futures markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the cessation of trading in futures contracts, the participation of speculators and government and futures exchange regulation and intervention, any of which could reduce the value of the Deposits. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuations in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuations” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once a limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These distortions or disruptions may affect one or more components of the Basket or the value of the Basket Commodity Indices.

The Closing Levels of the Basket Components and the Value of the Deposits May Be Affected By Currency Exchange Fluctuations. The Closing Levels for the Basket Components and the prices for futures contracts related to the Basket Commodity Indices (“Designated Contracts”), included in the Basket Commodity Indices are quoted in U.S. dollars. As a result, appreciation of the U.S. dollar will increase the relative cost of the Basket Commodities and the commodities underlying the Basket Commodity Indices for foreign consumers, thereby reducing demand for those Basket Commodities and the commodities underlying the Basket Commodity Indices and affecting their market prices. As a result, the Closing Levels of the Basket Components and an investment in the Deposits may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. In recent years, rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and various foreign currencies have been highly volatile and this volatility may continue in the future. However, fluctuations in any particular exchange rate that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative of fluctuations that may occur during the term of the Deposits.

The Prices of the Basket Commodities Are Highly Volatile.

Gasoline RBOB. Settlement prices of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures are also volatile. They are affected by numerous factors in addition to economic activity. These include political events, weather, labor activity and especially direct government intervention, such as embargos, and supply disruptions in major gasoline RBOB producing or consuming regions such as the Middle East, the United States, Latin America and Russia. Such events tend to affect gasoline RBOB prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event. The outcome of meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can particularly affect world oil supply and gasoline RBOB. Market expectations about these events and speculative activity can also cause prices to fluctuate. Furthermore, any changes in the policies or regulations of the NYMEX or other regulators could also affect the settlement price of the gasoline RBOB futures contract.

Gold and Platinum. Prices of gold and platinum are highly volatile and are affected by numerous factors. These include economic factors, including, among other things, the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system, expectations of the future rate of inflation, the relative strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of gold and platinum are generally quoted), interest rates, gold and platinum borrowing and lending rates, and global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events. Gold and platinum prices may also be affected by industry factors such as industrial and jewelry demand, lending, sales and purchases of gold and platinum by the official sector, including central banks and other governmental agencies and multilateral institutions which hold gold and platinum, levels of gold and platinum production and production costs, and short-term changes in supply and demand because of trading activities in the gold and platinum market.

Nickel and Zinc. Prices of nickel and zinc are highly volatile and are affected by numerous factors in addition to economic activity. These include disruptions in major metal producing or consuming regions such as Latin America, the United States and Africa. Such events tend to affect metal cash settlement prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event.

Soybeans and Sugar. The settlement prices of the first nearby soybeans and first nearby sugar futures contracts are highly volatile and are affected by numerous factors in addition to economic activity. These includes changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; and changes in interest rates. Market expectations about these events and speculative activity can also cause prices to fluctuate. Furthermore, any changes in the policies or regulations of the CBOT and ICE US, as applicable, or other regulators could also affect the settlement price of the first nearby soybeans and first nearby sugar futures contract.

Higher Future Prices of the Futures Contracts Included in the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, or the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index Relative to Their Current Prices May Decrease Your Return on the Deposits. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. As the futures contracts included in the Basket Commodity Indices approach expiration, they are replaced by futures contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a futures contract purchased and held in November may specify an end-of-the month November expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in November is replaced by a contract for delivery in December. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is (putting aside other considerations) in “backwardation,” where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the November contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the December contract, thereby creating a positive “roll yield,” without necessarily being indicative of the performance of the contracts. However, backwardation will most likely not exist at all times. Moreover, the contracts included in the Basket Commodity Indices have historically traded in markets in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months (so called “contango”). The presence of contango in the commodity markets could result in negative “roll yields,” which could adversely affect the value of the Basket Commodity Indices and thus the value of the Deposits.

The S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, and the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index May Be More Volatile and Susceptible to Price Fluctuations of Commodities than a Broader Commodities Index. The Basket Commodity Indices may be more volatile and susceptible to price fluctuations than a broader commodities index, such as the S&P GSCI Excess Return Index (“GSCI Excess Return”). In contrast to the GSCI Excess Return, which includes contracts on aluminum and agricultural commodities and non-aluminum and non-agricultural commodities as well, each of the Basket Commodity Indices is comprised of Designated Contracts on only a portion of the physical commodities that are actively traded. As a result, price volatility in the contracts included in the Basket Commodity Indices will likely have a greater impact on the Basket Commodity Indices, than it would on the broader GSCI Excess Return, and the Basket Commodity Indices will be more susceptible to fluctuations and declines in value of the Commodities included in the Basket Commodity Indices. In addition, because the Basket Commodity Indices omit principal market sectors comprising the GSCI Excess Return, they may be less representative of the economy and commodity markets as a whole and might therefore not serve as a reliable benchmark for commodity market performance generally.

The S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index, and the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index May Include Contracts That Are Not Traded on Regulated Futures Exchanges. The Basket Commodity Indices were originally based solely on futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges (referred to in the United States as “designated contract markets”). As described under “The Description of the Basket Commodity Indices,” however, the Basket Commodity Indices may include over-the-counter contracts (such as swaps and forward contracts) traded on trading facilities that are subject to lesser degrees of regulation or, in some cases, no substantive regulation. As a result, trading in such contracts, and the manner in which prices and volumes are reported by the relevant trading facilities, may not be subject to the same provisions of, and the protections afforded by, the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, or other applicable statutes and related regulations, that govern trading on regulated futures exchanges. In addition, many electronic trading facilities have only recently initiated trading and do not have significant trading histories. As a result, the trading of contracts on such facilities and the inclusion of such contracts in the Basket Commodity Indices may be subject to certain risks

not presented by most exchange-traded futures contracts, including risks related to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts.

Commodity Futures Contracts are Subject to Uncertain Legal and Regulatory Regimes. The commodity futures contracts that underlie the Basket Commodity Indices are subject to extensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the exchanges on which such futures contracts trade, are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily limits and the suspension of trading. The regulation of commodity transactions in the U.S. is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. For example, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate have considered legislation that may, if enacted, among other things, require the CFTC to adopt rules that would subject Citibank or its affiliates to position limits in certain commodity futures contracts. The effects of any future regulatory change on the value of the Deposits is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to your interests as a holder of the Deposits.

Types of Depositors

The Deposits are not a suitable investment for depositors who require regular fixed income payments as interest payments, are based on the performance on the Basket Components, and it is possible that no interest will be paid on one or more Contingent Interest Payment Dates. The Deposits may be an appropriate investment for the following types of investors:

Depositors looking for exposure to the market of commodities on a principal-protected basis who expect that the sum of the Weighted Component Returns of the Basket Components on each of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date will be greater than its value on the Pricing Date.

Depositors who seek to add a commodity-linked investment to their portfolio for diversification purposes since an investment in the Deposits may outperform the performance of fixed income securities in a moderate market environment.

Benefits of the Deposits

- o *Limited Participation in Potential Increase in the Value of the Basket Components.* If held to maturity, the Deposits allow depositors to potentially gain from a positive percentage change in the Closing Levels of the Basket Components from the Pricing Date to each of the Contingent Interest Valuation Dates, subject to a maximum annual Contingent Interest of 8% to 10% (to be determined on the Pricing Date) of \$1,000 principal amount deposited.
- o *Principal Preservation.* If you hold your Deposit to maturity, at maturity you will receive your initial Deposit Amount regardless of the Closing Level of the Basket Components on any Contingent Interest Valuation Date.
- o *Diversification Potential.* The Deposits are linked to a basket of physical commodities and commodity indices and may allow you to diversify an existing portfolio mix of deposits, stocks, bonds, mutual funds and cash.

Limited Early Withdrawals

Early withdrawals in whole, but not in part, will be permitted for 100% of the principal amount of the Deposits (without deduction of any fee) only in the event of the death of the beneficial owner of a Deposit or the adjudication of incompetence of any such beneficial owner by a court or other administrative body of competent jurisdiction. In such event, provided that prior written notice of such proposed withdrawal has been given to your broker and the Early Withdrawal Agent, together with appropriate documentation to support such request as determined by the Early Withdrawal Agent and Citibank, Citibank will permit withdrawal of all Deposits held by such beneficial owner. Such beneficial owner must have beneficially owned the Deposits being submitted for early withdrawal (a) at the time of his or her death or adjudication of incompetence and (b) since the initial deposit date of the Deposits. As such, a beneficial owner of the Deposits who purchased the Deposits in the secondary market will not be permitted to withdraw the Deposits before maturity without penalty.

Deposits beneficially owned by tenants by the entirety or joint tenants will be regarded as beneficially owned by a single owner. The death or adjudication of incompetence of either tenant by the entirety or any joint tenant will be deemed the death or adjudication of incompetence of the beneficial owner, and therefore the full principal amount of the Deposits beneficially owned will become eligible for early withdrawal. The death or adjudication of incompetence of a person beneficially owning a Deposit by tenancy in common will be deemed the death or adjudication of incompetence of a holder of a Deposit only with respect to the deceased/incompetent holder's pro rata interest in the Deposit so held by tenancy in common and only such pro rata interest shall be eligible for early withdrawal.

The amount payable by Citibank on any Deposits upon early withdrawal will equal 100% of the principal amount of the withdrawn Deposits only. No partial withdrawals will be permitted. The Early Withdrawal Agent will

process early withdrawal requests on the 1st Business Day of each March and September, commencing March 1, 2011. The principal amount of the withdrawn Deposits will be paid only after such withdrawal requests have been processed and approved by the Early Withdrawal Agent, in its sole discretion.

You can obtain more information regarding exercise of early withdrawal from your broker or from the Early Withdrawal Agent, which is U.S. Bank National Association Corporate Trust Services at 100 Wall Street, 16th Floor, New York (telephone: 212-361-2893), during normal business hours. Please note if you hold your Deposits through a brokerage account, you will need to contact your broker to exercise any Early Withdrawal.

Description of the Basket Components

DESCRIPTION OF GASOLINE RBOB

General

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the settlement prices of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract traded on the NYMEX. We have derived all information regarding the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract and the NYMEX from publicly available sources without independent verification. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change without notice by, the NYMEX. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Futures Market

An exchange-traded futures contract, such as the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract traded on the NYMEX, provides for the future purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity. The contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity is to be delivered by the seller.

Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges such as the NYMEX, known as “contract markets,” through the facilities of a centralized clearing house and a brokerage firm which is a member of the clearing house. The clearing house guarantees the performance of each clearing member which is a party to a futures contract by, in effect, taking the opposite side of the transaction. At any time prior to the expiration of a futures contract, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market, a contract holder may elect to close out its position (either long or short) by taking an opposite position on the exchange on which the position is held. This operates to terminate the position and fix the contract holder’s profit or loss.

U.S. futures markets, as well as brokers and market participants, are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Because the Deposits do not constitute regulated futures contracts or investments in regulated futures contracts, depositors in the Deposits will not benefit from any clearing house guarantees or any regulatory protections of the CFTC.

The New York Mercantile Exchange

The NYMEX is the largest exchange in the world for the trading of energy futures and options contracts, including contracts for light, sweet crude oil, unleaded gasoline, heating oil and natural gas. The NYMEX conducts trading in its futures contracts through an open-outcry trading floor during the trading day and through the day and after hours through an Internet-based electronic platform.

The First Nearby Gasoline RBOB Futures Contract

The first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract trades in units of 1,000 barrels and the delivery point is Cushing, Oklahoma. The contract provides for delivery of reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygen blending.

A “first nearby” contract is the contract next scheduled for delivery. For example, as of August 2010, the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract is the September 2010 futures contract.

NYMEX Disclaimer

The Deposits are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by NYMEX. NYMEX makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers of the Deposits or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in certificates of deposit generally or in the Deposits particularly or the ability of NYMEX commodity futures prices to track general commodity market performance. NYMEX has no relationship to Citibank and NYMEX commodity futures prices are determined, composed and calculated by NYMEX without regard to any of Citibank or the Deposits. NYMEX has no obligation to take the needs of Citibank or the holders of the Deposits into consideration in determining, composing or calculating any NYMEX commodity futures settlement price.

NYMEX is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Deposits to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Deposits are to be converted into cash. NYMEX has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Deposits.

NYMEX does not guarantee the quality, accuracy and/or completeness of (i) statements made herein or in any other materials used to describe, market and/or sell the Deposits, or (ii) the NYMEX commodity futures prices used in computing the return on the Deposits. NYMEX makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by Citibank, holders of the Deposits, or any other person or entity from the use of the warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the NYMEX commodity futures prices used in computing the return on the Deposits and is not liable for any error or omission in any price used in connection with the Deposits. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall NYMEX have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Historical Data on the First Nearby Gasoline RBOB Futures Contract

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end settlement price of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract traded on the NYMEX for each quarterly period from October 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract are not indicative of the future performance of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the settlement price of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract during any period set forth below is not an indication that the settlement price of the first nearby gasoline RBOB oil futures contract is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005 Quarter			
Fourth	\$ 188.88	\$ 148.06	\$ 174.00
2006 Quarter			
First	208.05	143.10	206.45
Second	248.95	205.12	239.31
Third	243.08	149.29	156.32
Fourth	171.06	144.66	160.21
2007 Quarter			
First	213.55	135.53	211.15
Second	244.05	201.77	229.42
Third	236.94	186.37	206.83
Fourth	249.62	198.13	247.58
2008 Quarter			
First	274.29	223.99	261.63
Second	354.80	263.92	350.15
Third	257.10	239.70	248.47
Fourth	236.00	79.27	100.82
2009 Quarter			
First	153.11	104.33	140.00

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
Second	207.11	137.17	189.72
Third	206.93	162.05	172.59
Fourth	207.05	172.03	205.25
2010 Quarter			
First	231.00	188.64	231.00
Second	243.51	193.08	206.06
Third (through August 27)	219.35	184.94	194.79

The settlement price of the first nearby gasoline RBOB futures contract traded on the NYMEX on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page “XB1 <CMDTY>”, was \$194.79.

DESCRIPTION OF NICKEL AND ZINC

General

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the cash settlement price of nickel and zinc, respectively set by the London Metal Exchange (“LME”). We have derived all information regarding the method by which the LME arrives at settlement prices from publicly available sources without independent verification. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change without notice by, the LME. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The London Metal Exchange

The LME is a non-ferrous metals market. It offers futures and options contracts for aluminum, copper, nickel, tin, zinc, and lead plus two regional aluminum alloy contracts. In 2005, the LME launched the world’s first futures contracts for plastics. The LME provides a transparent forum for the trading of futures contracts for non-ferrous metals and plastics. As a result of this trading, daily prices are “discovered” and published by the LME which the physical industry around the world uses as the basis of price negotiations for the physical sale or purchase of metals or plastics.

The cash settlement prices of nickel and zinc are set during the second “ring” or round of trading at the LME, during which session only those broker members permitted to take part in ring trading may process their clients’ orders on the trading floor. The cash settlement prices of nickel and zinc are determined at the end of the five-minute ring relating to the relevant Basket Commodity in the second ring session of the day. The cash settlement prices of nickel and zinc are the last cash offer price quoted for the applicable commodity at the end of the second ring session.

Disclaimer

The Deposits are not sponsored by, endorsed, sold or promoted by the LME or by any member thereof. The LME makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers of the Deposits or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in certificates of deposit generally or in the Deposits particularly or the ability of the LME commodity cash settlement price to track general market performance of the relevant Basket Commodity price. The LME has no obligation to take the needs of Citibank or the depositors into the Deposits into consideration in determining the cash settlement prices of nickel and zinc. The LME is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Deposits to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Deposits are to be converted into cash. The LME has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Deposits.

Historical Data on the Cash Settlement Price of Nickel

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end cash settlement price of nickel for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the cash settlement price of nickel are not indicative of the future performance of the cash settlement price of nickel or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the cash settlement price of nickel during any period set forth below is not an indication that the cash settlement price of nickel is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	\$16,565.00	\$14,035.00	\$16250.00
Second	17,750.00	14,520.00	14700.00
Third	15,600.00	13,410.00	13600.00
Fourth	14,120.00	11,500.00	13,380.00
2006			
Quarter			
First	15,340.00	13,505.00	15,340.00
Second	23,100.00	15,600.00	22,275.00
Third	34,750.00	22,690.00	31,500.00
Fourth	35,455.00	29,995.00	34,205.00
2007			
Quarter			
First	50,345.00	32,900.00	45,500.00
Second	54,200.00	35,850.00	35,850.00
Third	36,950.00	25,055.00	31,050.00
Fourth	33,655.00	25,510.00	25,805.00
2008			
Quarter			
First	33,300.00	26,410.00	29,805.00
Second	30,025.00	21,530.00	21,675.00
Third	21,880.00	15,755.00	15,755.00
Fourth	16,000.00	8,810.00	10,810.00
2009			
Quarter			
First	13,420.00	9,405.00	9,405.00
Second	16,010.00	9,555.00	16,010.00
Third	21,070.00	14,360.00	17,335.00
Fourth	19,495.00	15,810.00	18,480.00
2010			
Quarter			
First	24,950.00	17,035.00	24,950.00
Second	27,600.00	17,955.00	19,430.00
Third (through August 27)	22,565.00	18,735.00	20,555.00

The LME cash settlement price of nickel on August 27, 2010, as reported on Bloomberg Screen page “LONIDY <CMDTY>”, was \$20,555.00.

Historical Data on the Cash Settlement Price of Zinc

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end cash settlement price of zinc for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the cash settlement price of zinc are not indicative of the future performance of the cash settlement price of zinc or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the cash settlement price of zinc during any period set forth below is not an indication that the cash settlement price of zinc is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	\$1,430.00	\$1,197.50	\$1,349.00
Second	1,365.50	1,216.00	1,223.00
Third	1,439.00	1,165.00	1,411.00
Fourth	1,915.00	1,405.00	1,915.00
2006			
Quarter			
First	2,690.50	1,912.00	2,690.50
Second	3,990.00	2,710.00	3,260.00
Third	3,671.50	3,125.50	3,360.00
Fourth	4,619.50	3,369.50	4,331.00
2007			
Quarter			
First	4,259.00	3,050.00	3,280.50
Second	4,120.00	3,205.50	3,301.00
Third	3,820.00	2,700.00	3,059.00
Fourth	3,161.00	2,214.00	2,290.00
2008			
Quarter			
First	2,825.50	2,180.00	2,303.00
Second	2,362.50	1,812.00	1,875.00
Third	2,024.00	1,630.00	1,650.00
Fourth	1,647.00	1,042.00	1,120.50
2009			
Quarter			
First	1,309.00	1,059.50	1,300.50
Second	1,672.50	1,261.00	1,555.00
Third	1,967.00	1,461.00	1,913.50
Fourth	2,570.00	1,852.00	2,570.00
2010			
Quarter			
First	2,634.50	1,981.00	2,360.00
Second	2,488.50	1,595.00	1,730.00
Third (through August 27)	2,128.50	1,726.50	1,996.00

The LME cash settlement price of zinc on August 27, 2010, as reported on Bloomberg Screen page “LOZSDY <CMDTY>”, was \$1,996.00.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST NEARBY SOYBEANS AND FIRST NEARBY SUGAR FUTURES CONTRACTS

General

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the settlement prices of the first nearby Soybeans futures contract traded on the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”) and the first nearby Sugar futures contract traded on ICE Futures U.S. (“ICE US”). We have derived all information regarding the soybeans first nearby futures contracts, sugar first nearby futures contracts, the CBOT, and the ICE US from publicly available sources without independent verification. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change without notice by, the CBOT and ICE US, respectively. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Chicago Board of Trade

The Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT[®]), established in 1848, is a leading futures and futures-options exchange. Fifty different futures and options products are traded at the CBOT by open auction and electronically. These products include agricultural commodities, such as corn, soybeans, wheat and oats, and non-storable agricultural commodities and non-agricultural products.

ICE Futures US

ICE Futures US (which acquired the New York Board of Trade in 2007), is a wholly owned subsidiary of IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. and offers futures and options on futures on soft commodities including coffee, cocoa, frozen concentrated orange juice, cotton and sugar.

The First Nearby Soybeans Futures Contract

The first nearby soybean futures contract trades on the CBOT in units of 5,000 bushels. It is settled September, November, January, March, May, July and August (each a “Soybean Contract Month”). Trading in the first nearby soybean futures contract terminates on the business day prior to the fifteenth calendar day of the Soybean Contract Month. The daily price limit for the first nearby soybean futures contract is seventy cents (\$0.70) per bushel expandable to one dollar and five cents (\$1.05) and then to one dollar and sixty cents (\$1.60) when the market closes at limit bid or limit offer. There shall be no price limits on the current month contract on or after the second business day preceding the first day of the delivery month. There is no limit in the spot month. The last trading day is the business day prior to the 15th calendar day of the contract month.

The First Nearby Sugar Futures Contract

The first nearby sugar futures contract trades on the ICE US in units of 112,000 pounds. It is settled January, March, May, July and October (each a “Sugar Contract Month”). Trading in the first nearby sugar futures contract terminates on the last business day of the month preceding the Sugar Contract Month, except for the January settlement for which trading terminates on the second business day before the 24th calendar day of the prior month.

CBOT and ICE Disclaimer

The Deposits are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by CBOT or ICE. Neither CBOT or ICE make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the depositors into the Deposits or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in certificates of deposit generally or in the Deposits particularly or the ability of CBOT or ICE US commodity futures prices to track general commodity market performance. Neither CBOT nor ICE have any relationship to us and CBOT and ICE US commodity futures prices are determined, composed and calculated by CBOT and ICE without regard to us or to the Deposits. Neither CBOT nor ICE have any obligation to take our needs or the needs of the owners of the Deposits into consideration in determining, composing or calculating any CBOT or ICE US commodity futures settlement price. CBOT and ICE are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Deposits to be issued or in

the determination or calculation of the equation pursuant to which cash amounts are payable on the Deposits in addition to the principal amount. CBOT and ICE have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Deposits.

CBOT and ICE do not guarantee the quality, accuracy and/or completeness of (i) statements made herein or in any other materials used to describe, market and/or sell the Deposits, or (ii) the CBOT or ICE US commodity futures prices used in computing the return on the Deposits. CBOT and ICE make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by us, owners of the Deposits, or any other person or entity from the use of the warranties, and hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the CBOT and ICE US commodity futures prices used in computing the return on the Deposits and are not liable for any error or omission in any price used in connection with the Deposits. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall CBOT or ICE have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Historical Data on the First Nearby Soybeans Futures Contract

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end settlement price of the first nearby soybeans futures contract traded on the CBOT for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the first nearby soybeans futures contract are not indicative of the future performance of the first nearby soybeans futures contract or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the settlement price of the soybeans futures contract during any period set forth below is not an indication that the settlement price of the soybeans futures contract is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	¢ 681.00	¢ 499.50	¢ 627.50
Second	744.50	603.75	651.75
Third	723.00	557.50	573.25
Fourth	613.00	554.00	602.00
2006			
Quarter			
First	621.00	562.00	571.50
Second	609.00	555.25	594.75
Third	608.50	527.25	547.50
Fourth	688.00	542.50	683.50
2007			
Quarter			
First	783.75	653.50	761.25
Second	855.25	709.75	850.00
Third	1,009.00	799.25	991.25
Fourth	1,220.75	925.50	1,199.00
2008			
Quarter			
First	1,544.50	1,189.50	1,197.25
Second	1,605.00	1,211.00	1,605.00
Third	1,658.00	1,045.00	1,045.00
Fourth	1,053.00	783.50	972.25
2009			

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
Quarter			
First	1,037.50	848.50	952.00
Second	1,267.00	952.00	1,226.25
Third	1,258.50	913.50	927.00
Fourth	1,060.50	885.00	1,039.75
2010			
Quarter			
First	1,052.25	908.00	941.00
Second	1,004.25	930.50	948.50
Third (through August 27)	1,059.00	953.50	1,022.00

The settlement price of the first nearby soybeans futures contract traded on the CBOT on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page S1 <CMDTY>, was ¢1,022.00.

Historical Data on the First Nearby Sugar Futures Contract

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end settlement price of the first nearby sugar futures contract traded on the ICE US for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the first nearby sugar futures contract are not indicative of the future performance of the first nearby sugar futures contract or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the settlement price of the sugar futures contract during any period set forth below is not an indication that the settlement price of the sugar futures contract is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	¢ 9.30	¢ 8.42	¢ 8.70
Second	9.34	8.08	9.34
Third	11.13	9.16	10.95
Fourth	14.79	11.20	14.68
2006			
Quarter			
First	19.30	14.18	17.90
Second	18.33	14.71	15.79
Third	17.16	9.75	10.85
Fourth	12.58	10.89	11.75
2007			
Quarter			
First	11.51	9.85	9.88
Second	9.98	8.45	9.07
Third	10.33	9.09	9.56
Fourth	11.07	9.70	10.82

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2008 Quarter			
First	15.02	10.73	11.69
Second	12.67	9.52	12.04
Third	14.19	11.65	12.36
Fourth	13.93	10.57	11.81
2009 Quarter			
First	13.70	11.43	12.67
Second	16.93	12.22	16.81
Third	24.39	16.96	24.12
Fourth	27.26	21.24	26.95
2010 Quarter			
First	29.90	16.57	16.59
Second	18.03	13.67	18.03
Third (through August 27)	20.16	16.28	19.96

The settlement price of the first nearby sugar futures contract traded on the ICE US on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page SB1 <CMDTY> CT, was ¢19.96.

DESCRIPTION OF GOLD PRICES

General

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the official afternoon fixing price per troy ounce of gold. The official afternoon fixing price per troy ounce of gold is expressed in U.S. dollars and is for delivery in London through a member of the London Bullion Market Association (the "LBMA") authorized to effect such delivery. Twice daily during London trading hours there is a "fixing" which provides reference gold prices for that day's trading. Formal participation in the London fixing is traditionally limited to five market-making members of the LBMA. These members meet each London business day at 10:30 a.m. to determine the London morning fixing price, and at 3:00 p.m. to determine the London afternoon fixing price, at the offices of the fixing chairman.

Clients place orders with the dealing rooms of fixing members, who net all orders before communicating their interest to their representative at the fixing. Orders may be changed at any time during these proceedings. All fixing orders are then fulfilled at this price, which is communicated to the market through various media. There are no price limits applicable to LBMA contracts and, consequently, prices can decline without limitation over a period of time.

The London gold market is the principal global clearing center for over-the-counter gold transactions, including transaction in spot, forward and options contracts, together with exchange-traded futures and options and other derivatives. The principal representative body of the London gold market is the LBMA. The LBMA, which was formally incorporated in 1987, is a self-regulatory association currently comprised of 60 members, of which 9 are market-making members, plus a number of associate members around the world.

Historical Data on the Gold Price

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end London PM Fix of a troy ounce of gold for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the price of gold are not indicative of the future performance of the price of gold or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price of gold during any period set forth below is not an indication that the price of gold is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	\$443.70	\$411.10	\$427.50
Second	440.55	414.45	437.10
Third	473.25	418.35	473.25
Fourth	536.50	456.50	513.00
2006			
Quarter			
First	584.00	524.75	582.00
Second	725.00	567.00	613.50
Third	663.25	573.60	599.25
Fourth	648.75	560.75	632.00
2007			
Quarter			
First	685.75	608.40	661.75
Second	691.40	642.10	650.50
Third	743.00	648.75	743.00
Fourth	841.10	725.50	833.75
2008			
Quarter			
First	1,011.25	846.75	933.50
Second	946.00	853.00	930.25
Third	986.00	740.75	884.50
Fourth	903.50	712.50	869.75
2009			
Quarter			
First	989.00	810.00	916.50
Second	981.75	870.25	934.50
Third	1,018.50	908.50	995.75
Fourth	1,212.50	1,003.50	1,087.50
2010			
Quarter			
First	1,153.00	1,058.00	1,115.50
Second	1,261.00	1,123.50	1,244.00
Third (through August 27)	1,237.50	1,157.00	1,235.00

The London PM Fix of a troy ounce of gold on August 27, 2010, as reported on Bloomberg Screen page "GOLDLNPM <INDEX>", was \$1,235.00.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATINUM PRICE

General

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the price of a troy ounce gross of platinum for delivery in Zurich. We have derived all information regarding the London PM Fix of platinum price from publicly available sources without independent verification. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change without notice by, the London Platinum and Palladium Market. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The London PM Fix of platinum price is set by the members of the London Platinum and Palladium Market during the afternoon session of the twice daily platinum price fix which starts at 2:00 p.m. London, England time. During each session, orders are placed either with one of the fixing members or with another bullion dealer who will then be in contact with a fixing member during the fixing. The fixing members net-off all orders when communicating their individual net interest at the fixing. The fixing begins with the fixing chairman suggesting a “trying price,” reflecting the market price prevailing at the opening of the fix. This is relayed by the fixing members to their dealing rooms which have direct communication with all interested parties. Any market participant may enter the fixing process at any time, or adjust or withdraw its order. The platinum price is adjusted up or down until all the buy and sell orders are matched, at which time the price is declared fixed. All fixing orders are transacted on the basis of this fixed price, which is instantly relayed to the market through various media.

Disclaimer

The Deposits are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the London Platinum and Palladium Market or by any member thereof. The London Platinum and Palladium Market makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers of the Deposits or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in certificates of deposit generally or in the Deposits particularly or the ability of the London platinum price fixings to track general market performance of platinum price. The London Platinum and Palladium Market has no relationship to Citibank or the Deposits. The London Platinum and Palladium Market has no obligation to take the needs of Citibank or the depositors into the Deposits into consideration in determining the London platinum fixings. The London Platinum and Palladium Market is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Deposits to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Deposits are to be converted into cash. The London Platinum and Palladium Market has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Deposits.

Historical Data on the Platinum Price

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end London PM Fix of platinum price for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. These historical data on the price of platinum are not indicative of the future performance of the price of platinum or what the value of the Deposits may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price of platinum during any period set forth below is not an indication that the price of platinum is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Deposits.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	\$883.00	\$844.00	\$864.00
Second	897.00	853.00	884.00
Third	930.00	860.00	929.00
Fourth	1,012.00	914.00	965.00
2006			
Quarter			
First	1,084.00	982.00	1,076.00
Second	1,331.00	1,070.00	1,226.00
Third	1,268.00	1,127.00	1,140.00
Fourth	1,355.00	1,053.00	1,118.00
2007			
Quarter			
First	1,248.00	1,118.00	1,244.00
Second	1,329.00	1,235.00	1,273.00
Third	1,377.00	1,240.00	1,377.00
Fourth	1,544.00	1,353.00	1,530.00
2008			
Quarter			
First	2,273.00	1,531.00	2,040.00
Second	2,182.00	1,878.00	2,064.00
Third	2,075.00	1,004.00	1,004.00
Fourth	1,032.00	763.00	898.00
2009			
Quarter			
First	1,152.00	918.00	1,124.00
Second	1,275.00	1,076.00	1,186.00
Third	1,339.00	1,095.00	1,287.00
Fourth	1,494.00	1,269.00	1,461.00
2010			
Quarter			
First	1,645.00	1,475.00	1,645.00
Second	1,752.00	1,492.00	1,532.00
Third (August 27)	1,590.00	1,494.00	1,530.00

The London PM Fix of platinum price on August 27, 2010, as reported on Bloomberg Screen page “PLTMLNPM <INDEX>”, was \$1,530.00.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BASKET COMMODITY INDICES

The Contingent Interest, if any, will be determined by reference to the closing value of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index (referred to herein collectively as the “Basket Commodity Indices”). All information contained in this Disclosure Supplement on the Basket Commodity Indices are derived from Goldman Sachs & Co. (“Goldman Sachs”), Standard & Poor’s, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (the “Index Sponsor,” also referred to herein as “S&P”) or other publicly available sources. Such information reflects the policies of the Index Sponsor as stated in such sources, and such policies are subject to change by the Index Sponsor. Neither Citibank nor Goldman Sachs assumes any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Index Sponsor is under no obligation to continue to publish Basket Commodity Indices and may discontinue publication of the Basket Commodity Indices at any time.

General

Each of the Basket Commodity Indices is a sub-index of the S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (the “GSCI”), formerly known as the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, and the S&P GSCI Excess Return, formerly known as the GSCI Excess Return (the “GSCI Excess Return”). The GSCI Excess Return is a sub-index of the GSCI. The GSCI Excess Return reflects the returns of the S&P GSCI Spot Index (which is based on the price levels of the futures contracts included in the GSCI) plus any excess return resulting from the discount or premium obtained by “rolling” forward to nearby futures contracts as the hypothetical positions in the futures contracts included in the GSCI approach delivery. The GSCI, the GSCI Excess Return and the Basket Commodity Indices are proprietary indices that Goldman Sachs developed. Effective February 8, 2007, Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (the “Goldman Group”) completed a transaction with the Index Sponsor by which the Goldman Group sold to the Index Sponsor all of the rights of the Goldman Group in the GSCI and related indices, including the Basket Commodity Indices.

The GSCI is designed as a benchmark for investment in the commodity markets and as a measure of commodity market performance over time. The GSCI is also calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis and comprises the principal physical commodities that are the subject of active, liquid futures markets. There is no limit on the number of contracts that may be included in the GSCI. The S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the crude oil commodity markets and as a measure of crude oil commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis. The S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the CBOT wheat commodity markets and as a measure of CBOT wheat commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis. The S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index is designed as a benchmark for investment in the livestock commodity markets and as a measure of livestock commodity market performance over time and is calculated primarily on a world-production weighted basis. Goldman Sachs began publishing the GSCI and its indices and sub-indices in 1991 and calculated the historical value of the GSCI and related indices beginning on January 2, 1970. The GSCI and the GSCI Excess Return have been normalized to a value of 100 on January 2, 1970.

The Index Sponsor calculates and publishes the value of the GSCI and of each of the Basket Commodity Indices. These calculations are performed continuously on each business day. Quotations for the GSCI and each of the Basket Commodity Indices may be found on Bloomberg. In addition, a number of other data vendors publish GSCI quotations. The Index Sponsor publishes an official daily settlement price for the GSCI and each of the Basket Commodity Indices on each day on which the offices of the Index Sponsor in New York are open for business between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., New York time.

The Index Committee and Advisory Panel

The Index Sponsor has established an Index Committee consisting of five members, with three appointed by S&P and two appointed by Goldman Sachs, to oversee the daily management and operation of the GSCI, the index rules that govern the GSCI, and the annual rebalancing of the GSCI. At each meeting, the Index Committee reviews any issues that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market, commodities that are being considered as candidates for addition to an index, and any significant market events. In

addition, the Index Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting commodities, or other matters. The Index Sponsor has also established an Advisory Panel, consisting of a number of industry and investment leaders drawn from organizations that use the GSCI or which are active participants or observers of the global commodities markets, to assist it in connection with the operation of the GSCI. The Advisory Panel meets on an annual basis and at other times upon the request of the Index Committee. The principal purpose of the Advisory Panel is to advise the Index Committee with respect to, among other things, the calculation of the GSCI, the effectiveness of the GSCI as a measure of commodity futures market performance and the need for changes in the composition or in the methodology of the GSCI. The Advisory Panel acts solely in an advisory and consultative capacity; all decisions with respect to the composition, calculation and operation of the GSCI are made by the Index Committee.

Composition of the GSCI

Contract Eligibility

There are currently twenty-four commodities which meet the eligibility requirements for the GSCI. In order to be included in the GSCI, a contract must satisfy the following eligibility criteria:

The contract must: be in respect of a physical commodity and not a financial commodity; have a specified expiration or term or provide in some other manner for delivery or settlement at a specified time, or within a specified period, in the future; at any given point in time, be available for trading at least five months prior to its expiration or such other date or time period specified for delivery or settlement; and the exchange, facility or platform, referred to as a trading facility, on which the contract trades must allow market participants to execute spread transactions, through a single order entry, between the pairs of contract expirations (as discussed below) included in the GSCI that, at any given point in time, will be involved in the rolls to be effected in the next three roll periods (as discussed below).

The commodity must be the subject of a contract that: is denominated in U.S. dollars; is traded on a trading facility that has its principal place of business or operations in a country which is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and that: makes price quotations generally available to its members or participants (and, if the Index Sponsor is not such a member or participant, to the Index Sponsor) in a manner and with a frequency that is sufficient to provide reasonably reliable indications of the level of the relevant market at any given point in time; makes reliable trading volume information available to the Index Sponsor with at least the frequency required by the Index Sponsor to make the monthly determinations; accepts bids and offers from multiple participants or price providers (i.e., it must not be a single-dealer platform); is accessible by a sufficiently broad range of participants; and with respect to inclusion within the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index or S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index, a contract must be in respect of a crude oil commodity, CBOT wheat, or livestock commodity, respectively.

The price of the relevant contract that is used as a reference or benchmark by market participants (referred to as the daily contract reference price) generally must have been available on a continuous basis for at least two years prior to the proposed date of inclusion in the GSCI. In appropriate circumstances, however, the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Index Committee, may determine that a shorter time period is sufficient or that historical daily contract reference prices for such contract may be derived from daily contract reference prices for a similar or related contract. The daily contract reference price may be (but is not required to be) the settlement price or other similar price published by the relevant trading facility for purposes of margining transactions or for other purposes.

At and after the time a contract is included in the GSCI, the daily contract reference price for such contract must be published between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on each business day relating to such contract by the trading facility on or through which it is traded and must generally be available to all members of, or participants in, such facility (and, if the Index Sponsor is not such a member or participant, to the Index Sponsor) on the same day from the trading facility or through a recognized third-party data vendor. Such publication must include, at all times, daily contract reference prices for at least one expiration or settlement date that is five months or more from the date the determination is made, as well as for all expiration or settlement dates during such five-month period.

For a contract to be eligible for inclusion in the GSCI, volume data with respect to such contract must be available for at least the three months immediately preceding the date on which the determination is made.

A contract that is not included in the GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity that is not represented in the GSCI at such time must, in order to be added to the GSCI at such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, and annualized, of at least U.S. \$15 billion. The total dollar value traded is the dollar value of the total quantity of the commodity underlying transactions in the relevant contract over the period for which the calculation is made, based on the average of the daily contract reference prices on the last day of each month during the period.

A contract that is already included in the GSCI at the time of determination and that is the only contract on the relevant commodity included in the GSCI must, in order to continue to be included in the GSCI after such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, and annualized, of at least U.S. \$5 billion and at least U.S. \$10 billion during at least one of the three most recent annual periods used in making the determination.

A contract that is not included in the GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity on which there are one or more contracts already included in the GSCI at such time must, in order to be added to the GSCI at such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, and annualized of at least U.S. \$30 billion.

A contract that is already included in the GSCI at the time of determination and that is based on a commodity on which there are one or more contracts already included in the GSCI at such time must, in order to continue to be included in the GSCI after such time, have a total dollar value traded, over the relevant period, and annualized, of at least U.S. \$10 billion and at least U.S. \$20 billion during at least one of the three most recent annual periods used in making the determination.

A contract that is already included in the GSCI at the time of determination must, in order to continue to be included after such time, have a reference percentage dollar weight of at least 0.10%. The reference percentage dollar weight of a contract is determined by multiplying the CPW (as defined below) of a contract by the average of its daily contract reference prices on the last day of each month during the relevant period. These amounts are summed for all contracts included in the GSCI and each contract's percentage of the total is then determined.

A contract that is not included in the GSCI at the time of determination must, in order to be added to the GSCI at such time, have a reference percentage dollar weight of at least 1.00%.

In the event that two or more contracts on the same commodity satisfy the eligibility criteria, such contracts will be included in the GSCI in the order of their respective total quantity traded during the relevant period (determined as the total quantity of the commodity underlying transactions in the relevant contract), with the contract having the highest total quantity traded being included first, provided that no further contracts will be included if such inclusion would result in the portion of the GSCI attributable to such commodity exceeding the level specified by the GSCI methodology as described below under "Contract Quantity."

If additional contracts could be included with respect to several commodities at the same time, that procedure is first applied with respect to the commodity that has the smallest portion of the GSCI attributable to it at the time of determination. Subject to the other eligibility criteria relating to the composition of the GSCI, the contract with the highest total quantity traded on such commodity will be included. Before any additional contracts on the same commodity or on any other commodity are included, the portion of the GSCI attributable to all commodities is recalculated. The selection procedure described above is then repeated with respect to the contracts on the commodity that then has the smallest portion of the GSCI attributable to it.

The Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Index Committee, may exclude from the GSCI a contract that otherwise satisfies the criteria and conditions for inclusion if, in its reasonable judgment, the contract's trading window is insufficient to support the tradability of the GSCI.

In light of the rapid development of electronic trading platforms and the potential for significant shifts in liquidity between traditional exchanges and such platforms, the methodology for determining the composition of the GSCI, the GSCI Excess Return and each of the Basket Commodity Indices has been modified in order to provide market participants with efficient access to new sources of liquidity and the potential for more efficient trading. As a result, the GSCI methodology now provides for the inclusion of contracts, such as swaps and forward contracts, traded on

trading facilities other than exchanges, such as electronic trading platforms, if liquidity in trading for a given commodity shifts from an exchange to an electronic trading platform. The Index Sponsor, in consultation with its Index Committee, will continue to monitor developments in the trading markets and will announce the inclusion of additional contracts, or further changes to the GSCI methodology, in advance of their effectiveness.

Contract Quantity

The quantity of each of the contracts included in the GSCI is determined on the basis of a five-year average (referred to as the world production average) of the production quantity of the underlying commodity as published by the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook and other official sources. However, if a commodity is primarily a regional commodity, based on its production, use, pricing, transportation or other factors, the Index Sponsor, in consultation with its Index Committee, may calculate the weight of such commodity based on regional, rather than world, production data.

The five-year moving average is updated annually for each commodity included in the GSCI, based on the most recent five-year period (ending approximately two years prior to the date of calculation and moving backwards) for which complete data for all commodities is available. The contract production weights, or CPWs, used in calculating the GSCI are derived from world or regional production averages, as applicable, of the relevant commodities, and are calculated based on the total quantity traded for the relevant contract and the world or regional production average, as applicable, of the underlying commodity. However, if the volume of trading in the relevant contract, as a multiple of the production levels of the commodity, is below specified thresholds, the CPW of the contract is reduced until the threshold is satisfied. This is designed to ensure that trading in each such contract is sufficiently liquid relative to the production of the commodity.

In addition, the Index Sponsor performs this calculation on a monthly basis and, if the multiple of any contract is below the prescribed threshold, the composition of the GSCI is reevaluated, based on the criteria and weighting procedure described above. This procedure is undertaken to allow the GSCI to shift from contracts that have lost substantial liquidity into more liquid contracts, during the course of a given year. As a result, it is possible that the composition or weighting of the GSCI will change on one or more of these monthly evaluation dates. In addition, regardless of whether any changes have occurred during the year, the Index Sponsor reevaluates the composition of the GSCI, in consultation with the Index Committee, at the conclusion of each year, based on the above criteria. Other commodities that satisfy such criteria, if any, will be added to the GSCI. Commodities included in the GSCI which no longer satisfy such criteria, if any, will be deleted.

The Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Index Committee, also determines whether modifications in the selection criteria or the methodology for determining the composition and weights of and for calculating the GSCI are necessary or appropriate in order to assure that the GSCI represents a measure of commodity market performance. The Index Sponsor has the discretion to make any such modifications, in consultation with the Index Committee.

Contract Expirations

Because the GSCI comprises actively traded contracts with scheduled expirations, it can only be calculated by reference to the prices of contracts for specified expiration, delivery or settlement periods, referred to as “contract expirations.” The contract expirations included in the GSCI for each commodity during a given year are designated by the Index Sponsor, in consultation with the Index Committee, provided that each such contract must be an “active contract.” An “active contract” for this purpose is a liquid, actively traded contract expiration, as defined or identified by the relevant trading facility or, if no such definition or identification is provided by the relevant trading facility, as defined by standard custom and practice in the industry.

If a trading facility deletes one or more contract expirations, the GSCI will be calculated during the remainder of the year in which such deletion occurs on the basis of the remaining contract expirations designated by the Index Sponsor. If a trading facility ceases trading in all contract expirations relating to a particular contract, the Index Sponsor may designate a replacement contract on the commodity. The replacement contract must satisfy the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the GSCI. To the extent practicable, the replacement will be effected during the next monthly review of the composition of the GSCI. If that timing is not practicable, the Index Sponsor will

determine the date of the replacement and will consider a number of factors, including the differences between the existing contract and the replacement contract with respect to contractual specifications and contract expirations.

Value of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index, S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index and the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index

Each of the Basket Commodity Indices is calculated on the basis of the contract daily return. The contract daily return on any given business day is equal to the total dollar weight of each of the Basket Commodity Indices on such business day divided by the total dollar weight of each of the Basket Commodity Indices on the preceding business day, minus one.

On any given day, the total dollar weight of each of the Basket Commodity Indices is the sum for each component commodity of: the daily contract reference price, multiplied by the appropriate CPWs; and during a roll period, multiplied by the appropriate “roll weights” (as discussed below).

The daily contract reference price used in calculating the dollar weight of each commodity on any given day is the most recent daily contract reference price made available by the relevant trading facility, except that the daily contract reference price for the most recent prior day will be used if the exchange is closed or otherwise fails to publish a daily contract reference price on that day. In addition, if the trading facility fails to make a daily contract reference price available or publishes a daily contract reference price that, in the reasonable judgment of the Index Sponsor, reflects manifest error, the relevant calculation will be delayed until the price is made available or corrected; provided, that, if the price is not made available or corrected by 4:00 p.m. New York City time, the Index Sponsor may, if it deems such action to be appropriate under the circumstances, determine the appropriate daily contract reference price for the applicable futures contract in its reasonable judgment for purposes of the relevant GSCI calculation.

The “roll weight” of each commodity reflects the fact that the positions in contracts must be liquidated or rolled forward into more distant contract expirations as they approach expiration. If actual positions in the relevant markets were rolled forward, the roll would likely need to take place over a period of days. Since the GSCI is designed to replicate the performance of actual investments in the underlying contracts, the rolling process incorporated in the GSCI also takes place over a period of days at the beginning of each month (referred to as the roll period). On each day of the roll period, the “roll weights” of the first nearby contract expirations on a particular commodity and the more distant contract expiration into which it is rolled are adjusted, so that the hypothetical position in the contract on the commodity that is included in the GSCI is gradually shifted from the first nearby contract expiration to the more distant contract expiration.

If on any day during a roll period any of the following conditions exists, the portion of the roll that would have taken place on that day is deferred until the next day on which such conditions do not exist: no daily contract reference price is available for a given contract expiration; any such price represents the maximum or minimum price for such contract month, based on exchange price limits (referred to as a “Limit Price”); the daily contract reference price published by the relevant trading facility reflects manifest error, or such price is not published by 4:00 p.m., New York City time. In that event, the Index Sponsor may, but is not required to, determine a daily contract reference price and complete the relevant portion of the roll based on such price; provided, that, if the trading facility publishes a price before the opening of trading on the next day, the Index Sponsor will revise the portion of the roll accordingly; or trading in the relevant contract terminates prior to its scheduled closing time.

If any of these conditions exist throughout the roll period, the roll with respect to the affected contract, will be effected in its entirety on the next day on which such conditions no longer exist.

The value of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index on any business day is equal to the product of (1) the value of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index on the immediately preceding business day multiplied by (2) one plus the contract daily return on the business day on which the calculation is made.

The value of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index on any business day is equal to the product of (1) the value of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index on the immediately preceding business day multiplied by (2) one plus the contract daily return on the business day on which the calculation is made.

The value of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index on any business day is equal to the product of (1) the value of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index on the immediately preceding business day multiplied by (2) one plus the contract daily return on the business day on which the calculation is made.

License Agreement Between the Index Sponsor and Citibank

S&P and Citigroup Global Markets, an affiliate of Citibank, have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to Citigroup Global Markets and its affiliates, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use indices owned and published by S&P in connection with certain financial instruments, including the Deposits. The license agreement between S&P and Citigroup Global Markets provides that the following language must be stated in this Disclosure Supplement:

“THE DEPOSITS ARE NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY S&P. S&P MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE DEPOSITS OR ANY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT GENERALLY OR IN THE DEPOSITS PARTICULARLY. S&P’S ONLY RELATIONSHIP TO CITIBANK IS THE LICENSING OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES AND SERVICE MARKS OF S&P AND OF THE S&P GSCI ALUMINUM EXCESS RETURN INDEX AND THE S&P GSCI WHEAT EXCESS RETURN INDEX, WHICH IS DETERMINED, COMPOSED AND CALCULATED BY S&P WITHOUT REGARD TO CITIBANK OR THE DEPOSITS. S&P HAS NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF CITIBANK OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE DEPOSITS INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPOSING OR CALCULATING THE S&P GSCI CRUDE OIL EXCESS RETURN INDEX, THE S&P GSCI WHEAT EXCESS RETURN INDEX AND THE S&P LIVESTOCK EXCESS RETURN INDEX. S&P IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING OF, PRICES AT, OR QUANTITIES OF THE DEPOSITS TO BE ISSUED. S&P HAS NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR TRADING OF THE DEPOSITS.”

Historical Information

The S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. The historical Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index set forth below should not be taken as an indication of future performance of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	1,156.81	874.12	1,115.33
Second	1,152.98	924.38	1,049.70
Third	1,256.31	1,044.60	1,178.87
Fourth	1,165.17	995.37	1,058.48
2006			
Quarter			
First	1,175.31	1,000.54	1,091.96
Second	1,207.34	1,078.60	1,150.83
Third	1,204.55	895.09	929.98
Fourth	902.19	816.50	837.85
2007			
Quarter			
First	853.06	697.78	851.00
Second	851.90	760.14	841.70
Third	1,000.47	823.04	985.74
Fourth	1,207.24	953.79	1,180.78
2008			
Quarter			
First	1,362.43	1,074.86	1,267.71
Second	1,754.79	1,260.22	1,752.17
Third	1,818.37	1,132.21	1,251.87
Fourth	1,225.63	410.54	517.96
2009			
Quarter			
First	566.86	320.59	412.64
Second	561.71	381.81	534.26
Third	544.67	454.32	513.82
Fourth	588.42	501.76	554.12
2010			
Quarter			
First	580.80	494.27	575.75
Second	596.92	444.41	480.74
Third (through August 27)	521.34	449.78	472.00

The Closing Value of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page "SPGCCLP <INDEX>", was 472.00.

The S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. The historical Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index set forth below should not be taken as an indication of future performance of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	35.02	28.19	31.50
Second	31.24	27.91	29.57
Third	31.42	27.04	29.49
Fourth	29.70	24.89	27.46
2006			
Quarter			
First	30.22	26.11	27.24
Second	32.19	26.79	28.69
Third	30.59	26.09	30.42
Fourth	37.25	30.18	32.97
2007			
Quarter			
First	32.97	27.92	27.92
Second	37.61	26.71	35.87
Third	54.77	35.03	54.77
Fourth	55.55	43.58	50.15
2008			
Quarter			
First	70.72	50.01	51.23
Second	53.72	40.41	45.75
Third	47.66	34.52	35.14
Fourth	34.61	23.64	30.37
2009			
Quarter			
First	32.00	24.38	25.89
Second	32.06	24.54	24.56
Third	24.94	19.26	19.69
Fourth	24.71	18.99	22.43
2010			
Quarter			
First	23.72	18.10	18.10
Second	20.02	16.74	18.09
Third (through August 27)	29.59	18.82	25.07

The Closing Value of the S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page “SPGSWHP <INDEX>”, was 25.07.

The S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index

The following table sets forth the high, low and period-end Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index for each quarterly period from January 3, 2005 through August 27, 2010 (rounded to two decimal places). Citibank obtained the data reflected below from Bloomberg without independent verification. The historical Closing Values of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index set forth below should not be taken as an indication of future performance of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index.

	High	Low	PeriodEnd
2005			
Quarter			
First	432.03	407.97	420.08
Second	424.03	378.47	378.85
Third	411.24	372.53	411.15
Fourth	426.05	402.48	418.32
2006			
Quarter			
First	417.14	344.29	344.29
Second	388.87	337.91	384.00
Third	407.77	368.61	383.28
Fourth	389.16	362.15	371.83
2007			
Quarter			
First	395.95	365.11	383.47
Second	389.40	363.73	367.97
Third	397.97	361.64	361.64
Fourth	354.00	323.29	324.72
2008			
Quarter			
First	323.56	275.90	275.90
Second	310.00	273.25	297.57
Third	306.33	272.61	272.70
Fourth	271.32	226.78	232.17
2009			
Quarter			
First	240.35	211.12	215.22
Second	222.42	194.39	205.29
Third	212.20	188.91	193.40
Fourth	201.69	187.48	199.16
2010			
Quarter			
First	214.44	194.13	213.02
Second	219.98	201.38	206.96
Third (through August 27)	220.03	204.75	214.68

The Closing Value of the S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index on August 27, 2010, as quoted on Bloomberg Screen page "SPGCLVP" <INDEX>, was 214.68.

Hypothetical Contingent Interest Payments

The amount of the Contingent Interest payable on each Contingent Interest Payment Date will be based on the value of the Current Component Level of each Basket Component on the respective Contingent Interest Valuation Date. Because the value of the Current Component Level of each Basket Component may be subject to significant variations over the term of the Deposits, it is not possible to present a chart or table illustrating a complete range of possible Contingent Interest payments. The following are six examples of hypothetical calculations of the amounts that would be payable on the specified hypothetical Contingent Interest Payment Dates and are set forth to illustrate the effect of different Current Component Levels of each of the Basket Components on the amount of the Contingent Interest payable at different periods.

All of the hypothetical examples assume an investment in the Deposits of \$1,000.00, the Maximum Contingent Interest of 9.00% and the Floor Rate of negative 20.00%.

Example 1

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 28, 2011.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level ⁽¹⁾	Component Rate ⁽²⁾	Component Return ⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return ⁽⁴⁾
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	450.00	482.14	7.14%	9.00%	0.90%
Gasoliene RBOB	180.00	189.82	5.45%	9.00%	0.90%
Zinc	1,970.00	2,030.43	3.07%	9.00%	0.90%
Gold	1,200.00	1,251.18	4.27%	9.00%	0.90%
Platinum	1,500.00	1,602.27	6.82%	9.00%	0.90%
Nickel	20,300.00	22,330.00	10.00%	9.00%	0.90%
Soybeans	999.00	1,028.38	2.94%	9.00%	0.90%
Sugar	20.00	22.61	13.04%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	25.50	27.00	5.88%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	219.00	225.26	2.86%	9.00%	0.90%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					9.00%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$90.00

- (1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 28, 2011.
- (2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.
- (3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of – 20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.
- (4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.
- (5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

Example 2

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 26, 2012.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level⁽¹⁾	Component Rate⁽²⁾	Component Return⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return⁽⁴⁾
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	450.00	514.29	14.29%	9.00%	0.90%
Gasoline RBOB	180.00	198.00	10.00%	9.00%	0.90%
Zinc	1,970.00	2,030.43	3.07%	9.00%	0.90%
Gold	1,200.00	1,200.24	0.02%	9.00%	0.90%
Platinum	1,500.00	1,411.36	-5.91%	-5.91%	-0.59%
Nickel	20,300.00	21,315.00	5.00%	9.00%	0.90%
Soybeans	999.00	1,175.29	17.65%	9.00%	0.90%
Sugar	20.00	21.91	9.57%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	25.50	25.50	0.01%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	219.00	208.36	-4.86%	-4.86%	-0.49%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					6.12%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$61.23

(1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 26, 2012.

(2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.

(3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of –20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

(4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.

(5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

Example 3

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 25, 2013.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level⁽¹⁾	Component Rate⁽²⁾	Component Return⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return⁽⁴⁾
S&P CGSI Crude Oil Return Index	450.00	495.00	10.00%	9.00%	0.90%
Gasoline RBOB	180.00	229.09	27.27%	9.00%	0.90%
Zinc	1,970.00	2,658.90	34.97%	9.00%	0.90%
Gold	1,200.00	1,091.94	-9.00%	-9.00%	-0.90%
Platinum	1,500.00	1,568.18	4.55%	9.00%	0.90%
Nickel	20,300.00	15,428.00	-24.00%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Soybeans	999.00	1,116.53	11.76%	9.00%	0.90%
Sugar	20.00	31.30	56.52%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P CGSI Wheat Return Index	25.50	25.05	-1.76%	-1.76%	-0.18%
S&P CGSI Livestock Return Index	219.00	250.29	14.29%	9.00%	0.90%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					3.22%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$32.23

(1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 25, 2013.

(2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.

(3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of –20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

(4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.

(5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

Example 4

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 24, 2014.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level⁽¹⁾	Component Rate⁽²⁾	Component Return⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return⁽⁴⁾
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	450.00	578.57	28.57%	9.00%	0.90%
Gasoline RBOB	180.00	268.36	49.09%	9.00%	0.90%
Zinc	1,970.00	2,494.53	26.63%	9.00%	0.90%
Gold	1,200.00	909.95	-24.17%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Platinum	1,500.00	2,045.45	36.36%	9.00%	0.90%
Nickel	20,300.00	14,514.50	-28.50%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Soybeans	999.00	1,172.36	17.35%	9.00%	0.90%
Sugar	20.00	15.65	-21.74%	-20.00%	-2.00%
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	25.50	27.30	7.06%	9.00%	0.90%
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	219.00	234.64	7.14%	9.00%	0.90%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					0.30%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$3.00

(1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 24, 2014.

(2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.

(3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of –20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

(4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.

(5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

Example 5

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 23, 2015.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level⁽¹⁾	Component Rate⁽²⁾	Component Return⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return⁽⁴⁾
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	450.00	642.86	42.86%	9.00%	0.90%
Gasoline RBOB	180.00	294.55	63.64%	9.00%	0.90%
Zinc	1,970.00	1,546.99	-21.47%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Gold	1,200.00	870.14	-27.49%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Platinum	1,500.00	2,147.73	43.18%	9.00%	0.90%
Nickel	20,300.00	24,664.50	21.50%	9.00%	0.90%
Soybeans	999.00	1,172.36	17.35%	9.00%	0.90%
Sugar	20.00	19.01	-4.96%	-4.96%	-0.50%
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	25.50	23.58	-7.53%	-7.53%	-0.75%
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	219.00	180.21	-17.71%	-17.71%	-1.77%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					-2.52%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$0.00

(1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 23, 2015.

(2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.

(3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of –20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

(4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.

(5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

Example 6

Contingent Interest Payment Date is September 21, 2016.

Basket Component	Initial Component Level	Current Component Level⁽¹⁾	Component Rate⁽²⁾	Component Return⁽³⁾	Weighted Component Return⁽⁴⁾
S&P GSCI Crude Oil Excess Return Index	450.00	411.43	-8.57%	-8.57%	-0.86%
Gasoline RBOB	180.00	130.91	-27.27%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Zinc	1,970.00	1,933.74	-1.84%	-1.84%	-0.18%
Gold	1,200.00	1,023.70	-14.69%	-14.69%	-1.47%
Platinum	1,500.00	1,431.82	-4.55%	-4.55%	-0.45%
Nickel	20,300.00	17,864.00	-12.00%	-12.00%	-1.20%
Soybeans	999.00	954.93	-4.41%	-4.41%	-0.44%
Sugar	20.00	18.96	-5.22%	-5.22%	-0.52%
S&P GSCI Wheat Excess Return Index	25.50	23.25	-8.82%	-8.82%	-0.88%
S&P GSCI Livestock Excess Return Index	219.00	172.07	-21.43%	-20.00%	-2.00%
Contingent Interest Rate ⁽⁵⁾ :					-10.01%
Contingent Interest per Deposit payable in U.S. Dollars:					\$0.00

(1) As of the Contingent Interest Valuation Date applicable to the Contingent Interest Payment Date of September 21, 2016.

(2) Component Rate = (Current Component Level – Initial Component Level) / Initial Component Level.

(3) Equal to (i) the Fixed Return of 9%, if the Component Rate is greater or equal to zero, or (ii) the greater of the Component Rate and the Floor Rate of –20%, if the Component Rate is less than zero.

(4) Equal to the product of (a) the Component Return and (b) 10%.

(5) Equal to the sum of Weighted Component Returns.

The examples are for purposes of illustration only. The actual Contingent Interest payable on each of the Contingent Interest Payment Dates will be based on the value of the Initial Component Level and Current Component Level of each of the Basket Components on each Contingent Interest Valuation Date and the Fixed Return.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following summarizes certain federal income tax considerations for initial U.S. Depositors who hold the Deposits as capital assets. Depositors should refer to the Disclosure Statement for additional information relating to U.S. federal income tax and consult their tax advisors in determining the tax consequences of an investment in the Deposits, including the application of state, local and other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

- o Amounts received as contingent interest on the Deposits will be taxable to a U.S. Depositor as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with such U.S. Depositor's method of tax accounting, except that for accrual method taxpayers interest will accrue based on the expected value of such payments and will be subject to adjustments).
- o At maturity or upon a taxable disposition of the Deposits, a U.S. Depositor will realize gain or loss equal to the difference between cash received upon maturity or such taxable disposition and the U.S. Depositor's tax basis in the Deposits. The tax basis of a Deposit generally is the cost of the Deposit.
- o Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Depositor generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Depositor has held the Deposit for more than one year at the time of disposition.
- o Long-term capital gains recognized by an individual holder generally are subject to tax at a lower rate than short-term capital gains or ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In the case of a holder of the Deposits that is not a U.S. person (a "Non-U.S. Depositor"), all payments made with respect to the Deposits and any gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of the Deposits will not be subject to U.S. income or withholding tax, provided that such payments and gain are not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business of such holder. Further, if such holder does not comply with applicable certification requirements (generally, an IRS form W-8BEN), such holder may be subject to backup withholding.

Deposits beneficially owned by a Non-U.S. Depositor who at the time of death is neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States should not be subject to U.S. federal estate taxes, provided that interest on the Deposits is not then effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

U.S. Treasury Circular 230 Notice. The tax discussions contained in this Disclosure Supplement and the accompanying Disclosure Statement were written for use in connection with the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed in this Disclosure Supplement and the accompanying Disclosure Statement. These discussions were not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding U.S. tax penalties. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the tax consequences to them of holding the Deposits, including the application to their particular situation of the U.S. tax issues discussed, as well as the application of state, local, foreign, or other tax laws.

You should refer to the Disclosure Statement for additional information relating to U.S. federal income tax and should consult your own tax advisors to determine tax consequences particular to your situation.

ERISA and IRA Purchase Considerations

Employee benefit plans and other entities the assets of which are subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or substantially similar federal, state or local laws, including individual retirement accounts, ("Plans") will be permitted to purchase and hold the Deposits, provided that each such Plan shall by its purchase be deemed to represent and warrant that none of Citibank, N.A., its affiliates or any employee thereof manages the Plan or provides advice that serves as a primary basis for the Plan's decision to purchase, hold or dispose of the Deposits. However, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities and Keogh plans, as well as employee benefit plans that permit participants to direct the investment of their accounts, will not be permitted to purchase or

hold the Deposits if the account, plan or annuity is for the benefit of an employee of Citigroup Global Markets or Morgan Stanley Smith Barney or a family member and the employee receives any compensation (such as, for example, an addition to bonus) based on the purchase of Deposits by the account, plan or annuity.

The amount of deposit insurance to which Plans will be entitled and whether Deposits held by a Plan will be considered separately or aggregated with Deposits of Citibank, N.A. held in other Plans in determining the amount of deposit insurance such Plans are entitled to will vary depending on the type of Plan. See “Deposit Insurance — Retirement Plans and Accounts” and “ERISA Matters” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement for further information.

Fees and Hedging

Under the arrangements established by Citigroup Global Markets and Citibank, Citigroup Global Markets will act as agent of Citibank for placing Deposits through brokers. Citibank has agreed to pay Citigroup Global Markets and other brokers a placement fee of up to 3.50% of the principal amount of each Deposit (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount deposited). Selected dealers will receive from Citigroup Global Markets up to 3.50% of the principal amount of each Deposit (up to \$35.00 per \$1,000.00 principal amount deposited).

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the Deposits. There can be no assurance that the prices at which the Deposits will sell in the secondary market, if any, after this offering will not be lower than the price at which they are placed by Citigroup Global Markets or other brokers or that an active secondary market in the Deposits will develop and continue after this offering.

In anticipation of the sale of the Deposits, Citigroup Global Markets and other Citibank affiliates expect to enter into one or more swaps or other derivatives transactions. You should refer to the sections “Risk Factors Relating to the Deposits — The Value of the Deposits May Be Affected by Certain Purchases and Sales by Affiliates of Citibank” and “— Hedging Activity Could Result in a Conflict of Interest” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

Additional Considerations

The transactions described herein have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any state securities law, and are not required to be so registered. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Deposits or determined that this Disclosure Supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The terms “Underlying Index Business Day” and “Market Disruption Event” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement, as defined when the Underlying Benchmark is an index or a basket that includes an index, will apply to each of the Basket Commodity Indices. The sections “Provisions Relating to the Underlying Benchmark – Discontinuance of an Underlying Index” and “– Alteration of Method of Calculation of an Underlying Index” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement will apply to each of the Basket Commodity Indices. If the Closing Value of any of the Basket Commodity Indices is not available on any date of determination or there is a Market Disruption Event, the Calculation Agent may determine the relevant index Closing Value in accordance with the procedures applicable to an Underlying Benchmark that is an index set forth in “Provisions Relating to the Underlying Benchmark” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

The term “Market Disruption Event” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement, as defined when the Underlying benchmark is a commodity or a basket that includes a commodity, will apply to each of the Basket Commodities. If the Closing Price of any of the Basket Commodities is not available on any date of determination or there is Market Disruption Event, the Calculation Agent may determine the relevant commodity Closing Price in accordance with the procedures applicable to an Underlying Benchmark that is a commodity set forth in “Provisions Relating to the Underlying Benchmark” in the accompanying Disclosure Statement.

An “Underlying Commodity Business Day” means (i) with respect to Soybeans, any day the CBOT is open for trading, (ii) with respect to Gold, any day on which the LBMA is open for trading, (iii) with respect to Platinum, any day the LPPM is open for trading, (iv) with respect to Gasoline RBOB, any day the NYMEX is open for trading, (v) with respect to Nickel and Zinc, any day the LME is open for trading and (vi) with respect to Sugar, any day the ICE US is open for trading.

Upon the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event with respect to any Basket Component, the determination of the Closing Value or Closing Price for such Basket Component may be deferred by the Calculation Agent for up to five consecutive Underlying Index Business Days or Underlying Commodity Business Days, as applicable, on which a Market Disruption Event is occurring, but not past the Underlying Index Business Day or Underlying Commodity Business Day, as applicable, immediately prior the applicable Contingent Interest Payment Date. Notwithstanding a postponement of determination with respect to a Basket Component subject to a Market Disruption Event, an originally scheduled date of determination will not be postponed for any Basket Component not subject to a Market Disruption Event.

An “Underlying Basket Business Day” means a day that is an Underlying Index Business Day or Underlying Commodity Business Day, as applicable, with respect to each of the Basket Components. If the scheduled Contingent Interest Valuation Date is not an Underlying Basket Business Day, the Contingent Interest Valuation Date may be deferred by the Calculation Agent but not past the Underlying Basket Business Day immediately prior the applicable Contingent Interest Payment Date.