September 11, 2024

Charlie Reinhard
Head, North America Investment Strategy

Steven Wieting
Chief Investment Strategist and Chief Economist

Joseph Fiorica
Head, Global Equity Investment Strategy

Lorraine Schmitt
North America Investment Strategist

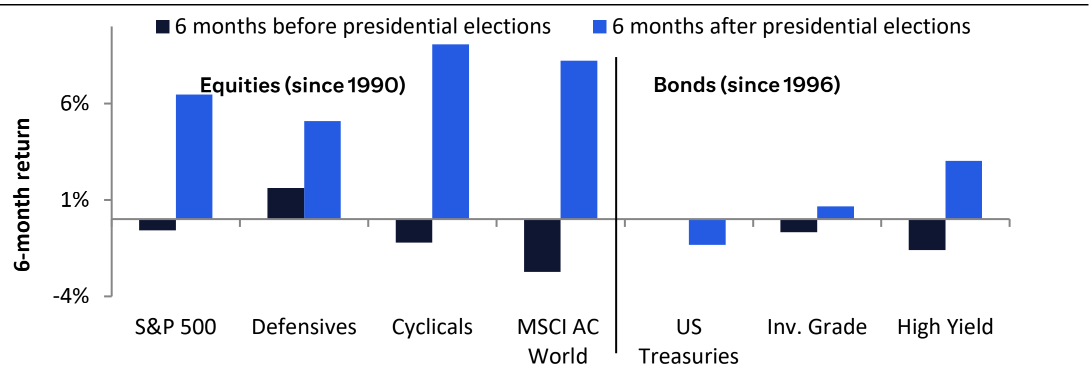
Bruce Harris
Head, Global Fixed Income Investment Strategy

Jorge Amato
Head, Latin America Investment Strategy

Road to the White House: Part 8

- Vice President Harris and former President Trump entered the September 10 debate with the polls and prediction site odds extremely close. As we await post-debate polling data, let's turn to the prediction markets which can respond more quickly to new information. According to the average of these markets by Real Clear Politics (RCP), Trump was ahead 51.9-46.9% before the debate; after the debate Harris showed a 51.8-46.9% lead.
- Stock market leadership in election years has tended to be defensive heading into elections and cyclical with more robust returns afterwards (**FIGURE 1**).
- While fundamentals, valuation, and technical readings should be the main drivers, some sectors may benefit if one party or the other does very well on November 5 (**FIGURE 2**).
- There are two main ways the election may impact municipal bonds. Please see Road to the White House: Part 7 for insight and analysis on this topic.
- In this issue, we explore how the election could impact US trade policy and the economy. We'll also cover the history of "October surprises" and how an Electoral College tie would be resolved in the unlikely event it occurred.
- Historian, Professor Allan Lichtman, has correctly called every election since 1984 but one. His "13 Keys to the White House" framework doesn't use polls and predicts Harris to win.

FIGURE 1: Cyclical versus Defensive Positioning in Stocks and Bonds Around Elections



Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, and Bloomberg as of August 26, 2024. Note within the S&P 500, Defensive sectors include Consumer Staples, Health Care, Communication Services and Utilities; Cyclical sectors include Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Financials, Real Estate, Industrials, Information Technology and Materials. US Treasuries are measured by Bloomberg US Aggregate Government – Treasury Index, Investment Grade by Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade Index, and High Yield by Bloomberg US High Yield – Corporate Index. All forecasts are expressions of opinion and are subject to change without notice and are not intended to be a guarantee of future events. Indices are unmanaged. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. They are shown for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Index returns do not include any expenses, fees or sales charges, which would lower performance. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Real results may vary.**

Race to the Finish

The 2024 US Presidential election has tightened since President Biden dropped out on July 21. Vice President Harris and former President Trump entered the September 10 debate with the polls and prediction site odds extremely close. According to the average of the Real Clear Politics polls, Harris came into the debate ahead nationally by 1.1%, 48.4% to 47.3%. Harris also came in with a 0.2% edge in the battleground state polls with small leads in Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, Trump had a slight advantage in Arizona, Georgia, and North Carolina. Pennsylvania was tied. If we don't allow for toss-ups, RCP had Trump ahead 281-257 in the Electoral College tally entering the debate.

The prediction market odds can move faster than the polls in response to new information. Before the debate, the RCP average of these markets had Trump ahead 51.9-46.9%. After the debate Harris led 51.8-46.9%.

Resolving an Unlikely Electoral Collage Tie

Although highly unlikely, it is mathematically possible for the election to result in a 269-269 Electoral College tie. A tie resulted in 0.6% of the 25,000 election model simulations 270 To Win ran on September 8. If a tie were to happen, the members of Congress elected in November 2024 and seated in January 2025 would resolve the issue. The Presidential election would turn to the House where each state gets one vote, and they can consider the top three vote getters. To win, 26 votes are needed. In such a case, Trump would probably win because the GOP will likely control more states, even if the Democratic party takes over the House this fall. The Senate would decide upon the Vice President from the top two Vice Presidential vote getters with each Senator getting a vote and 51 votes needed to win. While the Democratic party controls the Senate now, the election map favors the GOP taking over control in November.

Market Leadership Before and After Elections

Stock and bond market leadership has often been defensive in the six months before elections and cyclical in the six months after them (**FIGURE 1**). In 2024, defensive stock market sectors have outperformed cyclical ones since July 10, and Baa credit spreads in the bond market have widened slightly since late May.

How the Election May Impact Stock Sectors

A second Trump presidency could mean lower taxes, higher tariffs, a more American-first agenda, and less regulation than a first Harris term. Corporate tax reductions were made permanent in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) but the marginal tax rates on individuals, the exemption for estate taxes, and the amount individuals can deduct for state and local taxes have sunset provisions that start in 2025. Making the sunset provisions permanent could cost over $3.5 trillion according to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Joint Committee on Taxation[1].

Lower personal taxes should be beneficial for much of the Consumer Discretionary sector, but to the degree that adding to the nation's $35 trillion in debt leads to higher interest rates, it could also weigh on sectors investors often turn to as bond proxies for income generation (**FIGURE 2**).

Residential real estate in high tax areas would likely benefit from a reversal in the $10,000 state and local tax (SALT) limit while a drop in the standard deduction would be felt more by those with lower itemized deductions. This could lead to geographical dispersion in discretionary income and spending.

[1]Crandall-Hollick, M., McDermott, B., Marples, D., "Reference Table: Expiring Provisions in the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" (TCJA, P.L. 115-97)", November 21, 2023, https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47846

FIGURE 2: Sector Preferences and Rationale

Sector	Favoring Party (R/D)	Rationale
Consumer Discretionary	R	Lower taxes
Defense	D Near-Term, R Long-Term	Support for Ukraine versus long-term spending
Information Technology	Largest Firms R, Social Media & Smaller Firms D	Different regulatory focuses on business models and censorship
Financials	R	Fewer regulatory risks
Health Care	Divided Government	Less disruption / expanded volumes
Renewable Energy	D	Carbon emission tax and increased regulation
Non-Fracking Oil	D	Higher prices, lower competition
Fracking Oil/Pipelines	R	Fewer regulatory risks
ESG	D	Tax or regulatory incentives
Infrastructure Utilities Real Estate Consumer Staples	D	Extending the sunset provisions in the 2017 tax cuts could add to the nation's debt and lift interest rates

Source: Citi Global Wealth as of September 10, 2024. All forecasts are expressions of opinion and are subject to change without notice and are not intended to be a guarantee of future events. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Real results may vary.

Higher interest rates could also raise the cost structure of renewable energy projects and some consumer purchases that require financing. That said, inflation has come down, the Fed is about to start lowering interest rates, and 30-year mortgage rates probably peaked in October 2023, in our view.

Renewed trade tensions could speed up onshoring and domestic manufacturing, but it could also undermine demand for transportation fuels through reduced container traffic into ports and shorter trucking routes intermodally. Former President Trump has been vocal on the campaign trail about bringing a resolution to the Ukraine-Russia conflict. If a resolution did take place, it could lead to lower oil and gas prices through reduced trade frictions and distortions.

Domestically, a second Trump administration would likely be supportive of the fossil fuel industry, energy independence and transitioning to electric vehicles at a slower pace. However, it could take years to build out new oil and gas pipelines and LNG infrastructure. Policy uncertainty on renewable energy investments would likely rise but Republicans may not be too eager to reverse a push towards green factories and mining as more than 75% of the money flowing from these Biden era initiatives has been into GOP leaning districts[2].

A lighter regulatory touch in a second Trump term could help restore the climate for deal-making and M&A activity.

No matter who wins in November, US defense contractors should benefit from the depletion of hardware and munitions resulting from NATO's support for Ukraine and renewed efforts by European nations to build their defenses. A second Trump administration may apply more pressure on US allies to boost and maintain their readiness while the Biden-Harris administration has shown more willingness to support Ukraine in recent budget negotiations.

Major healthcare legislation is not likely to happen with either candidate, given budget constraints and the recency of past initiatives. Medical equipment / life science tools are largely removed from election risk, in our view. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) allows for a growing number of drug prices to be negotiated and a Harris administration may be more aggressive in doing so. Meanwhile, healthcare services are largely a domestic industry that should have little exposure to potentially higher tariffs under a second Trump administration. Outside of the pharmaceutical industry, healthcare stocks have tended to perform well in election years.

[2] Hiller, J., Mollica, A., "Biden's Green Factory Push Is Benefiting Republican States." *Wall Street Journal.* February 27, 2024. https://www.wsj.com/politics/policy/bidens-green-factory-push-is-benefiting-republican-states-1e6e69c4?mod=latest_headlines

The rise in generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made regulation a hot topic[3]. Vice President Harris would likely stay on the path of the Biden administration. President Biden signed an executive order that requires large AI systems developers to report safety results to the government. Former President Trump supported federal investment in AI research and development. He also issued an executive order to propel US advancements in AI and create standards for the technology's use. Generally, Democrats tend to focus more on regulating big tech companies and scrutinizing the way they compete and handle data while Republicans focus more on regulating social media platforms for censoring content. In Cybersecurity, the Biden administration has pushed to shift the burden of protection to the large organizations best able to reduce systemwide risks. By contrast, an executive order by Trump in 2017 sought to use transparency and the marketplace to influence the Cybersecurity decisions made by firms and other stakeholders.

How the Election May Impact US Trade Policy

Trade policy is an area that could take a dramatically different shape depending on the outcome of the US elections. The implications extend beyond China to key US economic and security partners, with the potential for new tariffs, restrictions, and the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) renewal all potentially affected.

As chronicled by the Wall Street Journal[4], in his first term, Trump broke from decades of bipartisan trade liberalization policy by imposing hefty tariffs on China, and targeted tariffs on steel, aluminum, and products from other countries, including allies. During the 2024 campaign, he has said he'd put in place a tariff of at least 60% on China and 10%-20% on the rest of the world. He has also talked about reciprocity or mirroring the tariff rate that other countries impose on the US. As a result, it is hard to say how much his tariff threats involve posturing for better trade deals. We'll explore the potential economic impact of tariffs and retaliation in the next section.

Trump has also called for ending permanent normal trade relations with China. This would require an act of Congress.

Harris would mostly follow the trade policies of President Biden, who has maintained most of the Trump era tariffs on China while also raising tariffs on electric vehicles. Biden also negotiated with allies to resolve trade disputes regarding steel and commercial aircraft. Biden's Indo-Pacific Economic Framework with 14 countries focuses on cooperation along tax, digital trade, and supply chain lines but not on tariff reduction.

The US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) renewal in 2026, along with China, will be a top US trade policy focus after the election. A Harris administration would likely continue to leverage the USMCA economic and trade linkages with the industrial policy and supply chain security goals of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Inflation Reduction Act, and CHIPS and Science Act. That said, in 2020 Harris was one of the few Senators who voted against the USMCA because it did not go far enough in addressing climate change.

A second Trump administration could raise uncertainty in North American trade relations, even though the USMCA was his achievement. We see three key issues:

1) US trade deficits with Mexico and Canada have grown since Trump left office, and he may seek to address the matter. In addition, Trump could take issue with China's growing investments in Mexico, by seeking to make sure Mexico does not become a back door for China to evade US tariffs.
2) Trump and Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, are not on the best of terms with each other.
3) Trump could demand more help from Mexico on securing the border as a concession for renewing the USMCA.

The Canadian elections in October 2025 are unlikely to slow down the USMCA renewal process, in our view.

However, the Wilson Center believes the impact of Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador's (AMLO) reforms, known as "Plan C," could make the process harder. On June 2, Claudia Sheinbaum and the Morena party had a decisive electoral victory. The Morena-dominated Congress was seated on September 1, making AMLO a rare powerful lame-duck president until October 1. AMLO, who is Sheinbaum's mentor, and his allies' efforts include 18 constitutional

[3] Holland, M., Thibodeau, P., "2024 US election guide: Where candidates stand on tech." February 27, 2024. https://www.techtarget.com/searchcio/feature/US-election-guide-Where-candidates-stand-on-tech
[4] *Wall Street Journal* Staff, "How Trump and Harris Compare on Key Policy Issues." *Wall Street Journal*, September 9, 2024. https://www.wsj.com/politics/elections/harris-vs-trump-policies-election-0c0e6032#trade-and-tariffs-aabd72d4

reforms that would weaken Mexico's economic regulatory environment, harm its investment climate, and reduce its ability to honor international commitments, including the USMCA deal[5].

The Center for Strategic and International Studies[6] (CSIS) notes that Chinese officials have met with AMLO and assured him that Chinese investment would continue in the wake of AMLO's reforms. When the time comes, the US could insist on a tightened interpretation of the "rules of origin" provisions regarding autos during the USMCA review.

A risk worth monitoring is how Mexico seeks to attract capital investment from democratic countries versus autocratic ones, and how it seeks to position itself within the North American bloc versus US strategic rivals. CSIS notes that Mexico invited Russian President Vladimir Putin to attend Claudia Sheinbaum's inauguration.

Sheinbaum has tried to assuage investor concerns.

We believe Mexico has a lot to gain by capturing the opportunities offered in nearshoring critical supply chains within the North American bloc. But the degree to which this opportunity is seized, and how smooth the 2026 USMCA renewal process goes, could hinge not only on the US Presidential election but the Mexico that emerges after AMLO leaves office and the dust settles on Plan C. Stay tuned!

How the Election May Impact the Economy

Trump and Harris have different plans for the US economy. However, it is important to acknowledge that few candidates can fully deliver on their campaign promises after being elected or reverse engrained policies if it requires the cooperation of a divided government or one with small majorities. Trump never repealed Obamacare. Biden-Harris never reversed Trump's tax cuts. We currently see divided government where no single party controls the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives as the most likely outcome with slightly better than 50% odds. The type of divided government with the greatest chance of occurring, in our view, would involve Republican control of the Senate and Democratic control of the House for reasons we covered last year in Road to the White House: Part 1. RCP polling, assuming no toss ups, currently pegs the likely Senate mix at 51 seats for the GOP versus 49 seats for the Democrats. We consider GOP and Democratic sweeps to be the second and third most likely outcomes, in that order.

We must also acknowledge that any assessment of the candidate's proposals must be made without all the details one would normally prefer. In the event, the actual economic experience will also be affected by a host of other factors ranging from monetary policy to where we are in the business cycle to productivity-changing innovations.

Trump's plans to make permanent the lower tax rates and more generous estate tax provisions of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) would be a boost for the economy, according to the Tax Foundation (**FIGURE 3**). Ditto for making permanent the 100% bonus depreciation deduction for assets with useful lives of 20 years or less. Trump's campaign pledges to lower the corporate tax rate further and exempt tips and Social Security from income taxes would also be constructive. However, raising tariffs would detract from the economy's potential, especially if it invites retaliation.

Tariffs generally act like a tax on consumers and apply one-time upward pressure on prices. But the significant impact may be on uncertainty around capital spending and hiring. The Peterson Institute found US tariffs previously levied on Chinese imports only had a modest impact on the overall US inflation rate[7]. One reason is that Chinese imports comprise just 2.0% of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

---

[5] Marroquin Bitar, D. "Turning Point: The Impact of AMLO's Reforms on USMCA and Nearshoring." August 21, 2024 https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/turning-point-impact-amlos-reforms-usmca-and-nearshoring

[6] Berg, R. "AMLO's Plan C and the North American Bloc, If We Can Keep It." September 3, 2024. AMLO's Plan C and the North American Bloc, If We Can Keep It (csis.org)

[7] Russ, K., "Tariffs on Chinese imports have only marginally contributed to US inflation." January 13, 2022. https://www.piie.com/research/piie-charts/tariffs-chinese-imports-have-only-marginally-contributed-us-inflation#:~:text=Tariffs%20make%20imports%20more%20expensive,higher%20prices%20and%20inflationary%20pressure

FIGURE 3: Tax Foundation Estimates of Various Trump Proposals

Policy	Cumulative Change in Long-Run GDP from Tax and Tariff Policies
Make TCJA Individual Changes Permanent, +0.5%	0.5%
Make TCJA Estate Tax Changes Permanent, +0.1%	0.6%
Make TCJA Business Changes Permanent, +0.5%	1.1%
Lower the Corporate Tax Rate from 21% to 20%, +0.1%	1.2%
Lower the Corporate Tax Rate from 20% to 15%, +0.3%	1.4%
Exempt Tips and Social Security from Income Tax, +0.1%	1.5%
Increase Tariffs on China to 60% and Impose a 10% Universal Tariff on All Goods, -0.8%	0.7%
Foreign Countries Retaliate, -0.4%	0.3%
Increase Universal Tariff from 10% to 20%, -0.5%	−0.2%

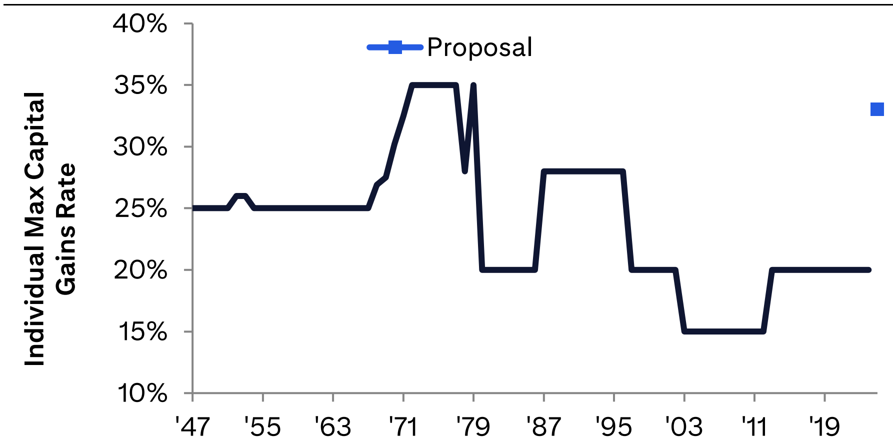
Source: Tax Foundation General Equilibrium Model as of June 2024. All forecasts are expressions of opinion and are subject to change without notice and are not intended to be a guarantee of future events. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Real results may vary.**

Harris' plans include raising taxes on those earning over $400,000 a year and on businesses much like President Biden proposed earlier this year. One proposal is to raise the corporate tax rate from 21% to 28% which would lower the long-term growth rate of the US economy by 0.6% according to the Tax Foundation. Allowing the top individual income tax rate to increase from 37.0% to 39.6% would slow the economy 0.1% while raising the net investment income tax rate (NIIT) from 3.8% to 5.0% plus lifting the Medicare tax from 0.9% to 2.1% would reduce growth by another 0.2%.

Harris recently veered from President Biden's plan to raise the top capital gains tax rate for households earning over $1 million a year from 20% to 39.6% by pledging to raise it to 28% instead. Adding in the 5.0% NIIT would bring the total rate to 33% (**FIGURE 4**). She has also backed a 25% minimum income tax on those worth at least $100 million, that would tax unrealized capital gains on assets not yet sold, in addition to ordinary income. Her plans include raising the 15% alternative minimum tax on large corporations to 21%. She has also pledged to stamp down on grocery prices.

Harris has proposed a new tax credit for home builders who sell starter homes and increasing the incentives to build affordable rental units. She would let start-up firms deduct up to $50,000 of their pre-opening costs in their first year. She sides with Trump on not taxing tip income.

FIGURE 4: For Top Earners, Harris Proposes a Higher Long-Term Capital Gains Tax



Source: Haver Analytics and Tax Policy Center, Tax Foundation and CNBC as of September 9, 2024. All forecasts are expressions of opinion and are subject to change without notice and are not intended to be a guarantee of future events. Indices are unmanaged. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. They are shown for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Index returns do not include any expenses, fees or sales charges, which would lower performance. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Real results may vary**.

13 Keys to the White House Framework

Historian, Professor Allan Lichtman, has correctly called every election since 1984 but one, in 2000, using his "Keys to the White House" framework[8]. His methodology is based on the hypothesis that all elections are really a referendum on the incumbent party and they either earn another four years or they do not. The 13 Keys are listed below. If six or more of these 13 true/false statements are false, the ruling party is predicted to lose the election. Should five or less be false, the ruling party is expected to win.

Professor Lichtman announced on September 5[9], before the debate, that Harris has enough keys to win in 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13. She has lost keys 1, 3, and 12. He is leaning on calling the Middle East a failure but Ukraine a success (he reasons Russia would have rifled through Ukraine without the US-led response) to split keys 10 and 11 but he hasn't fully decided. Recent protests have been below 1968 Vietnam era levels. Third party candidates emerge when there is widespread dissatisfaction which, of course, is a problem for the incumbent. To turn a charisma key, the candidate must be a once-in-a-generation inspiration whose charm and appeal transcends one party like FDR or Reagan.

1. **Party mandate:** After the midterm elections, the incumbent party holds more seats in the U.S. House of Representatives than after the previous midterm elections.
2. **No primary contest:** There is no serious contest for the incumbent party nomination.
3. **Incumbent seeking reelection:** The incumbent party candidate is the sitting president.
4. **No third party:** There is no significant third party or independent campaign.
5. **Strong short-term economy:** The economy is not in recession during the election campaign.
6. **Strong long-term economy:** Real per capita economic growth during the term equals or exceeds mean growth during the previous two terms.
7. **Major policy change:** The incumbent administration effects major changes in national policy.
8. **No social unrest:** There is no sustained social unrest during the term.
9. **No scandal:** The incumbent administration is untainted by major scandal.
10. **No foreign or military failure:** The incumbent administration suffers no major failure in foreign or military affairs.
11. **Major foreign or military success:** The incumbent administration achieves a major success in foreign or military affairs.
12. **Charismatic incumbent:** The incumbent party candidate is charismatic or a national hero.
13. **Uncharismatic challenger:** The challenging party candidate is not charismatic or a national hero.

October Surprises

The term "October surprise" was coined by President Ronald Reagan's Campaign Manager, William Casey, in 1980. Back then the campaign was concerned that incumbent President Jimmy Carter would secure the release of American hostages in Iran just before the election. That didn't happen and instead Iran released the hostages minutes after Reagan was inaugurated in January 1981.

On October 26, 1972, Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's National Security Advisor, held a press conference to stress that peace was at hand in the Vietnam War. Nixon won but the peace talks collapsed after the election.

In October 1992, former Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger was indicted for his role in the Iran-Contra affair, but President George Bush Sr. was already behind in the polls.

It seems every election cycle there is some news event as the election nears trying to check the October surprise box, even if it is not truly groundbreaking. Learning that George W. Bush was arrested for drunk driving when he was 30 years old a few days before the 2000 election, for example, would qualify as such an example.

However, October 2016 was a banner month for October surprises. On October 1, the NY Times reported that Trump lost $916 million in 1995, an amount that could have allowed him to avoid paying federal income taxes for at least 18

---

[8] Lichtman, Allan J. (2016). *Predicting the Next President: The Keys to the White House*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield
[9] Lichtman, A., Raza, N. and Westbrook, A. "Harris or Trump? The Prophet of Presidential Elections Is Ready to Call the Race." *New York Times.* September 5, 2024. https://www.nytimes.com/2024/09/05/opinion/allan-lichtman-trump-harris-prediction.html

years[10]. On October 7, the Washington Post published a 2005 Access Hollywood hot mic recording that featured Trump bragging about his star status and encounters with women. Shortly thereafter, WikiLeaks began releasing emails hacked from Hillary Clinton's campaign manager, John Podesta's, personal email account. One showed CNN had leaked a CNN town hall question to the Clinton campaign before the event. On October 28, FBI Director James Comey sent to a letter to members of Congress that new emails had turned up that might be connected to the agency's Clinton email investigation, leading to calls the investigation had been "re-opened."

Surprises continued in 2020. On October 14, an article by the NY Post[11] exposed emails found on a laptop belonging to Joe Biden's son Hunter involving his ties to a Ukrainian energy firm and efforts to provide the firm with access to his then-Vice President father. Before the election, Biden's campaign senior advisor and current Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, played a role in crafting a public statement signed by 51 former intelligence officials that the laptop had all the hallmarks of a Russian disinformation campaign[12].

Of course, few October surprises can stack up against the ultimate "November surprise," an election upset. In 1948, a Gallop poll had President Harry Truman trailing NY Governor Thomas Dewey by 5% on November 2 and the Chicago Daily Tribune went to press with the headline "Dewey Defeats Truman." Truman defied expectations with a 303 to 189 electoral vote victory. In 2016, FiveThirtyEight had Secretary of State Hillary Clinton polling 3.9% ahead of Donald Trump at election time. Trump would go on to become the first President with neither prior public service nor military experience after scoring a surprise 304 to 227 electoral vote upset.

Parting Thoughts

The S&P 500 has risen in 13 of the past 15 election years. It has also posted positive returns during both the Trump and Biden-Harris administrations. But elections are just part of our analysis. We expect inflation to fall, the Fed to cut rates, and stock market leadership to fan out on profits that are both rising and broadening by sector and geography.

We believe investors should use the election and time of year, in general, to engage in proactive tax and estate planning. Where suitable, investors should also use the occasion to address any gaps between their investment positioning, long-term goals, and specific circumstances.

---

[10] Stuart, T. "A Timeline of the 23 October Surprises of the 2016 Election." *Rolling Stone*, November, 2, 2016. https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-features/a-timeline-of-the-23-october-surprises-of-the-2016-election-191857/

[11] Morris, E. and Fonrouge, G. "Smoking-gun email reveals how Hunter Biden introduced Ukrainian businessman to VP dad." *New York Post*. October 14, 2020. https://nypost.com/2020/10/14/email-reveals-how-hunter-biden-introduced-ukrainian-biz-man-to-dad/

[12] Singman, B. "Biden campaign, Blinken orchestrated intel letter to discredit Hunter Biden laptop story, ex-CIA official says." April 21, 2023. https://judiciary.house.gov/media/in-the-news/biden-campaign-blinken-orchestrated-intel-letter-discredit-hunter-biden-laptop

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

In any instance where distribution of this communication ("Communication") is subject to the rules of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), this communication constitutes an invitation to consider entering into a derivatives transaction under US CFTC Regulations §§ 1.71 and 23.605, where applicable, but is not a binding offer to buy/sell any financial instrument.

This Communication is prepared by Citi Global Wealth Investments ("CGWI") which is comprised of the investments and capital markets capabilities that are provided to Citi Private Bank, Citi Global Wealth at Work, Citi Personal Wealth Management and Citi Personal Investments International (CPII).

Citi Private Bank, Citi Global Wealth at Work, Citi Personal Wealth Management, and Citi Personal Investments International, are businesses of Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup"), which provide clients access to a broad array of products and services available through bank and non-bank affiliates of Citigroup. Not all products and services are provided by all affiliates or are available at all locations. In the U.S., investment products and services are provided by Citigroup Global Markets Inc. ("CGMI"), member FINRA and SIPC, Citi Private Alternatives, LLC ("CPA"), member FINRA and SIPC, and Citi Global Alternatives, LLC ("CGA"). CPA acts as distributor of certain alternative investment products to certain eligible clients' segments. CGMI accounts are carried by Pershing LLC, member FINRA, NYSE, SIPC. Investment management services (including portfolio management) are available through CGMI, CGA, Citibank, N.A. and other affiliated advisory businesses. Insurance is offered by Citi Personal Wealth Management through Citigroup Life Agency LLC ("CLA"). In California, CLA does business as Citigroup Life Insurance Agency, LLC (license number 0G56746). CGMI, CPA, CGA, CLA and Citibank, N.A. are affiliated companies under the common control of Citigroup.

Outside the U.S., investment products and services are provided by other Citigroup affiliates. Investment Management services (including portfolio management) are available through CGMI, CGA, Citibank, N.A. and other affiliated advisory businesses. These Citigroup affiliates, including CGA, will be compensated for the respective investment management, advisory, administrative, distribution and placement services they may provide.

CGWI personnel and GPS authors are not research analysts, and the information in this Communication is not intended to constitute "research," as that term is defined by applicable regulations. Unless otherwise indicated, any reference to a research report or research recommendation is not intended to represent the whole report and is not in itself considered a recommendation or research report.

This Communication is provided for information and discussion purposes only, at the recipient's request. The recipient should notify CGWI immediately should it at any time wish to cease being provided with such information. Unless otherwise indicated, (i) it does not constitute an offer or recommendation to purchase or sell any security, financial instrument or other product or service, or to attract any funding or deposits, and (ii) it does not constitute a solicitation if it is not subject to the rules of the CFTC (but see discussion above regarding communication subject to CFTC rules) and (iii) it is not intended as an official confirmation of any transaction.

Unless otherwise expressly indicated, this Communication does not take into account the investment objectives, risk profile or financial situation of any particular person and as such, investments mentioned in this document may not be suitable for all investors. Citi is not acting as an investment or other advisor, fiduciary or agent. The information contained herein is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the strategies or concepts mentioned herein or tax or legal advice. Recipients of this Communication should obtain advice based on their own individual circumstances from their own tax, financial, legal, and other advisors about the risks and merits of any transaction before making an investment decision, and only make such decisions on the basis of their own objectives, experience, risk profile and resources.

The information contained in this Communication is based on generally available information and, although obtained from sources believed by Citi to be reliable, its accuracy and completeness cannot be assured, and such information may be incomplete or condensed. Any assumptions or information contained in this Communication constitute a judgment only as of the date of this document or on any specified dates and is subject to change without notice. Insofar as this Communication may contain historical and forward-looking information, past performance is neither a guarantee nor an indication of future results, and future results may not meet expectations due to a variety of economic, market and other factors. Further, any projections of potential risk or return are illustrative and should not be taken as limitations of the maximum possible loss or gain. Any prices, values or estimates provided in this Communication (other than those that are identified as being historical) are indicative only, may change without notice and do not represent firm quotes as to either price or size, nor reflect the value Citi may assign a security in its inventory. Forward looking information does not indicate a level at which Citi is prepared to do a trade and may not account for all relevant assumptions and future conditions. Actual conditions may vary substantially from estimates which could have a negative impact on the value of an instrument.

Views, opinions and estimates expressed herein may differ from the opinions expressed by other Citi businesses or affiliates and are not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results, or investment advice, and are subject to change without notice based on market and other conditions. Citi is under no duty to update this document and accepts no liability for any loss (whether direct, indirect or consequential) that may arise from any use of the information contained in or derived from this Communication.

None of the financial instruments or other products mentioned in this Communication (unless expressly stated otherwise) is (i) insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental authority, or (ii) deposits or other obligations of, or guaranteed by Citi or any other insured depository institution.

Citi often acts as an issuer of financial instruments and other products, acts as a market maker and trades as principal in many different financial instruments and other products, and can be expected to perform or seek to perform investment banking and other services for the issuer of such financial instruments or other products. The author of this Communication may have discussed the information contained therein with others within or outside Citi, and the author and/or such other Citi personnel may have already acted on the basis of this information (including by trading for Citi's proprietary accounts or communicating the information contained herein to other customers of Citi). Citi, Citi's personnel (including those with whom the author may have consulted in the preparation of this communication), and other customers of Citi may be long or short the financial instruments or other products referred to in this Communication, may have acquired such positions at prices and market conditions that are no longer available, and may have interests different from or adverse to your interests.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: Citi and its employees are not in the business of providing, and do not provide, tax or legal advice to any taxpayer outside Citi. Any statement in this Communication regarding tax matters is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used or relied upon, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties. Any such taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Neither Citi nor any of its affiliates can accept responsibility for the tax treatment of any investment product, whether or not the investment is purchased by a trust or company administered by an affiliate of Citi. Citi assumes that, before making any commitment to invest, the investor and (where applicable, its beneficial owners) have taken whatever tax, legal or other advice the investor/beneficial owners consider necessary and have arranged to account for any tax lawfully due on the income or gains arising from any investment product provided by Citi.

This Communication is for the sole and exclusive use of the intended recipients and may contain information proprietary to Citi which may not be reproduced or circulated in whole or in part without Citi's prior consent. The manner of circulation and distribution may be restricted by law or regulation in certain countries. Persons who come into possession of this document are required to inform themselves of, and to observe such restrictions. Citi accepts no liability whatsoever for the actions of third parties in this respect. Any unauthorized use, duplication, or disclosure of this document is prohibited by law and may result in prosecution.

Other businesses within Citigroup Inc. and affiliates of Citigroup Inc. may give advice, make recommendations, and take action in the interest of their clients, or for their own accounts, that may differ from the views expressed in this document. All expressions of opinion are current as of the date of this document and are subject to change without notice. Citigroup Inc. is not obligated to provide updates or changes to the information contained in this document.

The expressions of opinion are not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Real results may vary.

Although information in this document has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, Citigroup Inc. and its affiliates do not guarantee its accuracy or completeness and accept no liability for any direct or consequential losses arising from its use. Throughout this publication where charts indicate that a third party (parties) is the source, please note that the attributed may refer to the raw data received from such parties. No part of this document may be copied, photocopied or duplicated in any form or by any means, or distributed to any person that is not an employee, officer, director, or authorized agent of the recipient without Citigroup Inc.'s prior written consent.

Citigroup Inc. may act as principal for its own account or as agent for another person in connection with transactions placed by Citigroup Inc. for its clients involving securities that are the subject of this document or future editions of the document.

RISKS

Investments in financial instruments or other products carry significant risk, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested. Financial instruments or other products denominated in a foreign currency are subject to exchange rate fluctuations, which may have an adverse effect on the price or value of an investment in such products. This Communication does not purport to identify all risks or material considerations which may be associated with entering into any transaction.

Structured products can be highly illiquid and are not suitable for all investors. Additional information can be found in the disclosure documents of the issuer for each respective structured product described herein. Investing in structured products is intended only for experienced and sophisticated investors who are willing and able to bear the high economic risks of such an investment. Investors should carefully review and consider potential risks before investing.

OTC derivative transactions involve risk and are not suitable for all investors. Investment products are not insured, carry no bank or government guarantee, and may lose value. Before entering into these transactions, you should: (i) ensure that you have obtained and considered relevant information from independent reliable sources concerning the financial, economic and political conditions of the relevant markets; (ii) determine that you have the necessary knowledge, sophistication and experience in financial, business and investment matters to be able to evaluate the risks involved, and that you are financially able to bear such risks; and (iii) determine, having considered the foregoing points, that capital markets transactions are suitable and appropriate for your financial, tax, business and investment objectives.

This material may mention options regulated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Before buying or selling options you should obtain and review the current version of the Options Clearing Corporation booklet by clicking this link, Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options. A copy of the booklet can be obtained upon request from Citigroup Global Markets Inc., 390 Greenwich Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10013.

If you buy options, the maximum loss is the premium. If you sell put options, the risk is the entire notional below the strike. If you sell call options, the risk is unlimited. The actual profit or loss from any trade will depend on the price at which the trades are executed. The prices used herein are historical and may not be available when you order is entered. Commissions and other transaction costs are not considered in these examples. Option trades in general and these trades in particular may not be appropriate for every investor. Unless noted otherwise, the source of all graphs and tables in this report is Citi. Because of the importance of tax considerations to all option transactions, the investor considering options should consult with his/her tax advisor as to how their tax situation is affected by the outcome of contemplated options transactions.

Bonds are affected by a number of risks, including fluctuations in interest rates, credit risk and prepayment risk. In general, as prevailing interest rates rise, fixed income securities prices will fall. Bonds face credit risk if a decline in an issuer's credit rating, or creditworthiness, causes a bond's price to decline. High yield bonds are subject to additional risks such as increased risk of default and greater volatility because of the lower credit quality of the issues. Finally, bonds can be subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates fall, an issuer may choose to borrow money at a lower interest rate, while paying off its previously issued bonds. As a consequence, underlying bonds will lose the interest payments from the investment and will be forced to reinvest in a market where prevailing interest rates are lower than when the initial investment was made.

Bond rating equivalence

Alpha and/or numeric symbols used to give indications of relative credit quality. In the municipal market, these designations are published by the rating services. Internal rating are also used by other market participants to indicate credit quality.

Bond credit quality ratings	Rating agencies		
Credit risk	**Moody's[1]**	**Standard and Poor's[2]**	**Fitch Rating[2]**
Investment Grade			
Highest quality	Aaa	AAA	AAA
High quality (very strong)	Aa	AA	AA
Upper medium grade (Strong)	A	A	A
Medium grade	Baa	BBB	BBB
Not Investment Grade			
Lower medium grade (somewhat speculative)	Ba	BB	BB
Low grade (speculative)	B	B	B
Poor quality (may default)	Caa	CCC	CCC
Most speculative	Ca	CC	CC
No interest being paid or bankruptcy petition filed	C	D	C
In default	C	D	D

1 The ratings from Aa to Ca by Moody's may be modified by the addition of a 1, 2, or 3, to show relative standing within the category.
2 The rating from AA to CC by Standard and Poor's and Fitch Ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or a minus to show relative standings within the category.

(MLP's) - Energy Related MLPs May Exhibit High Volatility. While not historically very volatile, in certain market environments Energy Related MLPS may exhibit high volatility.

Changes in Regulatory or Tax Treatment of Energy Related MLPs. If the IRS changes the current tax treatment of the master limited partnerships included in the Basket of Energy Related MLPs thereby subjecting them to higher rates of taxation, or if other regulatory authorities enact regulations which negatively affect the ability of the master limited partnerships to generate income or distribute dividends to holders of common units, the return on the Notes, if any, could be dramatically reduced. Investment in a basket of Energy Related MLPs may expose the investor to concentration risk due to industry, geographical, political, and regulatory concentration.

Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), which include collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), also referred to as real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), may not be suitable for all investors. There is the possibility of early return of principal due to mortgage prepayments, which can reduce expected yield and result in reinvestment risk. Conversely, return of principal may be slower than initial prepayment speed assumptions, extending the average life of the security up to its listed maturity date (also referred to as extension risk).

Additionally, the underlying collateral supporting non-Agency MBS may default on principal and interest payments. In certain cases, this could cause the income stream of the security to decline and result in loss of principal. Further, an insufficient level of credit support may result in a downgrade of a mortgage bond's credit rating and lead to a higher probability of principal loss and increased price volatility. Investments in subordinated MBS involve greater credit risk of default than the senior classes of the same issue. Default risk may be pronounced in cases where the MBS security is secured by, or evidencing an interest in, a relatively small or less diverse pool of underlying mortgage loans.

MBS are also sensitive to interest rate changes which can negatively impact the market value of the security. During times of heightened volatility, MBS can experience greater levels of illiquidity and larger price movements. Price volatility may also occur from other factors including, but not limited to, prepayments, future prepayment expectations, credit concerns, underlying collateral performance and technical changes in the market.

An investment in alternative investments can be highly illiquid, is speculative and not suitable for all investors. Investing in alternative investments is for experienced and sophisticated investors who are willing to bear the high economic risks associated with such an investment. Investors should carefully review and consider potential risks before investing. Certain of these risks may include:

- loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging, short-selling, or other speculative practices;

- lack of liquidity in that there may be no secondary market for the fund and none is expected to develop;
- volatility of returns;
- restrictions on transferring interests in the Fund;
- potential lack of diversification and resulting higher risk due to concentration of trading authority when a single advisor is utilized;
- absence of information regarding valuations and pricing;
- complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting;
- less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds; and
- manager risk.

Individual funds will have specific risks related to their investment programs that will vary from fund to fund.

Asset allocation does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in declining financial markets.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss. Different asset classes present different risks.

The indexes are unmanaged. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. They are shown for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Index returns do not include any expenses, fees or sales charges, which would lower performance.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

International investing entails greater risk, as well as greater potential rewards compared to US investing. These risks include political and economic uncertainties of foreign countries as well as the risk of currency fluctuations. These risks are magnified in countries with emerging markets, since these countries may have relatively unstable governments and less established markets and economics.

Investing in smaller companies involves greater risks not associated with investing in more established companies, such as business risk, significant stock price fluctuations and illiquidity.

Factors affecting commodities generally, index components composed of futures contracts on nickel or copper, which are industrial metals, may be subject to a number of additional factors specific to industrial metals that might cause price volatility. These include changes in the level of industrial activity using industrial metals (including the availability of substitutes such as manmade or synthetic substitutes); disruptions in the supply chain, from mining to storage to smelting or refining; adjustments to inventory; variations in production costs, including storage, labor and energy costs; costs associated with regulatory compliance, including environmental regulations; and changes in industrial, government and consumer demand, both in individual consuming nations and internationally. Index components concentrated in futures contracts on agricultural products, including grains, may be subject to a number of additional factors specific to agricultural products that might cause price volatility. These include weather conditions, including floods, drought and freezing conditions; changes in government policies; planting decisions; and changes in demand for agricultural products, both with end users and as inputs into various industries.

The information contained herein is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the risks, strategies or concepts mentioned herein or tax or legal advice. Readers interested in the strategies or concepts should consult their tax, legal, or other advisors, as appropriate.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and sustainable investing may limit the type and number of investment opportunities, and, as a result may affect performance relative to other approaches that do not impose similar sustainability criteria. Sustainable investment products are subject to availability. Certain sustainable investment opportunities may not be available in all regions or not available at all. No guarantee is provided regarding the financial or sustainability performance of such products and the products may not meet their investment or sustainability objectives.

There is currently no globally accepted framework or definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) nor market consensus as to what constitutes, an "ESG", "sustainable", "impact" or an equivalently labelled product, or regarding what precise attributes are required for a particular investment, product or asset to be defined as such. Different persons may arrive at varied conclusions when evaluating the sustainability attributes of a product or any of its underlying investments. Certain jurisdictional laws and regulations require classifications of investment products against their own sustainability definitions and as such there is likely to be a degree of divergence as to the meaning of such terms. For example, the term "sustainable investing" where used in this disclosure is by reference to CGWI's internal framework rather than any defined meaning under jurisdictional laws and regulations. There is no guarantee that investing in these products will have a sustainability impact.

There are numerous ESG data providers that evaluate companies on their ESG performance and provide reports, ratings, and benchmarks. Report, rating and benchmark methodology, scope, and coverage, vary greatly among providers. ESG data may not be available for all companies, securities, or geographies and as such, may not necessarily be reliable or complete. Such data will also be subject to various limitations, including (inter alia): i) limitations in the third-party data provider's methodologies; ii) data lags, data coverage gaps or other issues impacting the quality of the data; iii) the fact that there are divergent views, approaches, methodologies and disclosure standards in the market, including among data providers, with respect to the identification, assessment, disclosure or determination of "ESG" factors or indicators and which precise attributes are required for a particular investment, product or asset to be defined as such; iv) the fact that ESG information, including where obtained from third-party data providers, may be based on qualitative or subjective assessment, and any one data source may not in itself represent a complete 'picture' for the ESG metric that it represents; v) the fact that such data may be subject to change without any notice of this to CGWI by the third-party data provider or other source. Furthermore, some of the data CGWI obtain from third-party providers is not obtained directly from investee companies, but rather represents estimated / proxy data that the third-party data provider has prepared using its own proprietary methodologies (e.g. because there is no actual investee company data). Such proprietary methodologies are also subject to various limitations of their own, acknowledging that estimates / proxies are in and of themselves an inexact science. CGWI does not make any representation or warranty as to the completeness or accuracy of any such third-party data (whether actual or estimated), or of data that is generated using this third-party data. CGWI shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in the information where such information has been obtained from third parties or not.

COUNTRY DISCLOSURES

Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong / Singapore organized under the laws of U.S.A. with limited liability. This communication is distributed in Hong Kong by Citi Private Bank operating through Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch, which is registered in Hong Kong with the Securities and Futures Commission for Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities), Type 6 (advising on corporate finance) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities with CE No: (AAP937) or in Singapore by Citi Private Bank operating through Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch which is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Any questions in connection with the contents in this communication should be directed to registered or licensed representatives of the relevant aforementioned entity. The contents of this communication have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong or any regulatory authority in Singapore. This communication contains confidential and proprietary information and is intended only for recipient in accordance with accredited investors requirements in Singapore (as defined under the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of Singapore) (the "Act") and professional investors requirements in Hong Kong (as defined under the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation). For regulated asset management services, any mandate will be entered into only with Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch and/or Citibank, N.A. Singapore Branch, as applicable. Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch or Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch may sub-delegate all or part of its mandate to another Citigroup affiliate or other branch of Citibank, N.A. Any references to named portfolio managers are for your information only, and this communication shall not be construed to be an offer to enter into any portfolio management mandate with any other Citigroup affiliate or other branch of Citibank, N.A. and, at no time will any other Citigroup affiliate or other branch of Citibank, N.A. or any other Citigroup affiliate enter into a mandate relating to the above portfolio with you. To the extent this communication is provided to clients who are booked and/or managed in Hong Kong: No other statement(s) in this communication shall operate to remove, exclude or restrict any of your rights or obligations of Citibank under applicable laws and regulations. Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch does not intend to rely on any provisions herein which are inconsistent with its obligations under the Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission, or which mis-describes the actual services to be provided to you.

Citibank, N.A. is incorporated in the United States of America and its principal regulators are the US Office of the Comptroller of Currency and Federal Reserve under US laws, which differ from Australian laws. Citibank, N.A. does not hold an Australian Financial Services License under the Corporations Act 2001 as it enjoys the benefit of an exemption under ASIC Class Order CO 03/1101 (remade as ASIC Corporations (Repeal and Transitional) Instrument 2016/396 and extended by ASIC Corporations (Amendment) Instrument 2024/497).

In the United Kingdom, Citibank N.A., London Branch (registered branch number BR001018), Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB, is authorized and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (USA) and authorized by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. The contact number for Citibank N.A., London Branch is +44 (0)20 7508 8000.

Citibank Europe plc (UK Branch) is a branch of Citibank Europe plc, which is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and the European Central Bank. Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch is registered as a branch in the register of companies for England and Wales with registered branch number BR017844. Its registered address is Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB. VAT No.: GB 429 6256 29. Citibank Europe plc is registered in Ireland with number 132781, with its registered office at 1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1. Citibank Europe plc is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. Ultimately owned by Citigroup Inc., New York, USA.

Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch, registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 200204, is a branch of Citibank Europe plc. It is subject to the joint supervision of the European Central bank and the Central Bank of Ireland. It is furthermore subject to limited regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the CSSF) in its role as host Member State authority and registered with the CSSF under number B00000395. Its business office is at 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, 8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Citibank Europe plc is registered in Ireland with company registration number 132781. It is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland under the reference number C26553 and supervised by the European Central Bank. Its registered office is at 1 North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

This document is communicated by Citibank (Switzerland) AG, which has its registered address at Hardstrasse 201, 8005 Zurich, Citibank N.A., Zurich Branch, which has its registered address at Hardstrasse 201, 8005 Zurich, or Citibank N.A., Geneva Branch, which has its registered address at 2, Quai de la Poste, 1204 Geneva. Citibank (Switzerland) AG and Citibank, N.A., Zurich and Geneva Branches are authorised and supervised by the Swiss Financial Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

In Jersey, this document is communicated by Citibank N.A., Jersey Branch which has its registered address at PO Box 104, 38 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey JE4 8QB. Citibank N.A., Jersey Branch is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Citibank N.A. Jersey Branch is a participant in the Jersey Bank Depositors Compensation Scheme. The Scheme offers protection for eligible deposits of up to £50,000. The maximum total amount of compensation is capped at £100,000,000 in any 5-year period. Full details of the Scheme and banking groups covered are available on the States of Jersey website www.gov.je/dcs, or on request.

Citi may offer, issue, distribute or provide other services in relation to certain unsecured financial instruments issued or entered into by BRRD Entities (i.e., EU entities within the scope of Directive 2014/59/EU (the BRRD), including EU credit institutions, certain EU investment firms and / or their EU subsidiaries or parents) (BRRD Financial Instruments).

In various jurisdictions (including, without limitation, the European Union and the United States) national authorities have certain powers to manage and resolve banks, broker dealers and other financial institutions (including, but not limited to, Citi) when they are failing or likely to fail. There is a risk that the use, or anticipated use, of such powers, or the manner in which they are exercised, may materially adversely affect (i) your rights under certain types of unsecured financial instruments (including, without limitation, BRRD Financial Instruments), (ii) the value, volatility or liquidity of certain unsecured financial instruments (including, without limitation, BRRD Financial Instruments) that you hold and / or (iii) the ability of an institution (including, without limitation, a BRRD Entity) to satisfy any liabilities or obligations it has to you. In the event of resolution, the value of BRRD Financial Instruments may be reduced to zero and or liabilities may be converted into ordinary shares or other instruments of ownership for the purposes of stabilisation and loss absorption. The terms of existing BRRD Financial Instruments (e.g., date of maturity or interest rates payable) could be altered and payments could be suspended.

There can be no assurance that the use of any BRRD resolution tools or powers by the BRRD Resolution Authority or the manner in which they are exercised will not materially adversely affect your rights as a holder of BRRD Financial Instruments, the market value of any investment you may have in BRRD Financial Instruments and/or a BRRD Entity's ability to satisfy any liabilities or obligations it has to you. You may have a right to compensation from the relevant authorities if the exercise of such resolution powers results in less favourable treatment for you than the treatment that you would have received under normal insolvency proceedings. By accepting any services from Citi, you confirm that you are aware of these risks.

Canada - Citi Private Bank is a business of Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup"), which provides its clients access to a broad array of products and services available through bank and non-bank affiliates of Citigroup. Not all products and services are provided by all affiliates or are available at all locations.

In Canada, Citi Private Bank is a division of Citibank Canada, a Schedule II Canadian chartered bank. References herein to Citi Private Bank and its activities in Canada relate solely to Citibank Canada and do not refer to any affiliates or subsidiaries of Citibank Canada operating in Canada. Certain investment products are made available through Citibank Canada Investment Funds Limited ("CCIFL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Citibank Canada. Investment Products are subject to investment risk, including possible loss of principal amount invested. Investment Products are not insured by the CDIC, FDIC or depository insurance regime of any jurisdiction and are not guaranteed by Citigroup or any affiliate thereof.

This document is for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities to any person in any jurisdiction. The information set out herein may be subject to updating, completion, revision, verification and amendment and such information may change materially.

Citigroup, its affiliates and any of the officers, directors, employees, representatives or agents shall not be held liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, or consequential damages, including loss of profits, arising out of the use of information contained herein, including through errors whether caused by negligence or otherwise.

CCIFL is not currently a member and does not intend to become a member of the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization ("CIRO"); consequently, clients of CCIFL will not have available to them investor protection benefits that would otherwise derive from membership of CCIFL in the CIRO, including coverage under any investor protection plan for clients of members of the CIRO.

Bahrain: IN BAHRAIN, CITI PRIVATE BANK OPERATES UNDER SPECIFIC APPROVAL ISSUED ON THE BASIS OF CITIBANK, N.A., BAHRAIN BRANCH'S BANKING LICENSE

Marketing and distribution of Investment Funds to clients in Bahrain requires Notification to the Central Bank of Bahrain and will be limited to UHNWI as defined below. Minimum investment subscription criteria will apply for products for all subscriptions for Bahrain domiciled clients.

Ultra-high net worth investors are:
(a) Individuals who have a minimum net worth (or joint net worth with their spouse) of USD 25 million or more
(b) Companies, partnerships, trusts or other commercial undertakings, which have financial assets available for investment of not less than USD 25 million; or
(c) Governments, supranational organisations, central banks or other national monetary authorities, and state organisations whose main activity is to invest in financial instruments (such as state pension funds).

CONSUMER BANKING MARKET SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Hong Kong: This communication is distributed in Hong Kong by Citibank (Hong Kong) Limited ("CHKL") and/or Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch ("CBNA HK", Citibank, N.A. is organized under the laws of U.S.A. with limited liability). CHKL and CBNA HK provide no independent research or analysis in the substance or preparation of this communication. Although information in this communication has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, CHKL and CBNA HK do not guarantee its accuracy or completeness and accept no liability for any direct or consequential losses arising from its use.

This communication is for general information only, is not intended as a recommendation or an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any products or services and should not be relied upon as financial advice. The information herein has not taken account of the objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. Any person considering an investment should consider the suitability of the investment having regard to their objectives, financial situation and needs, and should seek independent advice before making an investment decision. You should obtain and consider the relevant product terms and conditions and risk disclosure statement, and consider if it's suitable for your objectives, financial situation or needs before making any investment decision. Investors are advised to obtain independent legal, financial and taxation advice prior to investing.

Investments are not deposits, are not protected by the Deposit Protection Scheme in Hong Kong and are subject to investment risk including the possible loss of the principal amount invested.

This communication does not constitute the distribution of any information in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to distribute such information to any person in such jurisdiction.

CHKL does not provide discretionary portfolio management services.

Singapore: This communication is distributed in Singapore by Citibank Singapore Limited ("CSL") to selected Citigold/Citigold Private Clients. CSL provides no independent research or analysis of the substance or in preparation of this communication. Please contact your Citigold/Citigold Private Client Relationship Manager in CSL if you have any queries on or any matters arising from or in connection with this communication. Investment products are not insured under the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act of Singapore and are not eligible for deposit insurance coverage under the Deposit Insurance Scheme.

This communication is for general information only and should not be relied upon as financial advice. The information herein has no regard to the specific objectives, financial situation and particular needs of any specific person and is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the strategies or concepts mentioned herein or tax or legal advice. Any person interested in the strategies or concepts mentioned herein should consult their independent tax, legal, financial or other advisors, as appropriate. This communication does not constitute the distribution of any information or the making of any offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such distribution or offer is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to distribute such information or make any offer or solicitation.

Before making any investment, each investor must obtain the investment offering materials, which include a description of the risks, fees and expenses and the performance history, if any, which may be considered in connection with making an investment decision. Interested investors should seek the advice of their financial adviser about the issues discussed herein as appropriate. Should investors choose not to seek such advice, they should carefully consider the risks associated with the investment and make a determination based upon the investor's own particular circumstances, that the investment is consistent with the investor's investment objectives and assess whether the investment product is suitable for themselves. Although information in this document has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, CSL does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness and accept no liability for any direct or consequential losses arising from its use.

CSL does not provide discretionary portfolio management services.

UAE: This document is distributed in UAE by Citibank, N.A. UAE. Citibank N.A. UAE is licensed by UAE Securities and Commodities Authority ("SCA") to undertake the financial activity as Promoter under license number 602003.

Citibank N.A. UAE is registered with Central Bank of UAE under license numbers BSD/504/83 for Al Wasl Branch Dubai, 13/184/2019 for Mall of the Emirates Branch Dubai, BSD/2819/9 for Sharjah Branch, and BSD/692/83 for Abu Dhabi Branch.

This is not an official statement of Citigroup Inc. and may not reflect all of your investments with or made through Citibank. For an accurate record of your accounts and transactions, please consult your official statement. Before making any investment, each investor must obtain the investment offering materials, which include a description of the risks, fees and expenses and the performance history, if any, which may be considered in connection with making an investment decision. Each investor should carefully consider the risks associated with the investment and make a determination based upon the investor's own particular circumstances, that the investment is consistent with the investor's investment objectives. At any time, Citigroup companies may compensate affiliates and their representatives for providing products and services to clients.

United Kingdom: This document is distributed in the U.K. by Citibank UK Limited and in Jersey by Citibank N.A., Jersey Branch.

Citibank UK Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. Our firm's Financial Services Register number is 805574. Citibank UK Limited is a company limited by shares registered in England and Wales with registered address at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, Companies House Registration No. 11283101.

Citibank N.A., Jersey Branch is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Citi International Personal Bank is registered in Jersey as a business name of Citibank N.A. The address of Citibank N.A., Jersey Branch is P.O. Box 104, 38 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey JE4 8QB. Citibank N.A. is incorporated with limited liability in the USA. Head office: 399 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10043, USA.