Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustee Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of net assets of Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries (the "Trust") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020; the related statements of changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and to meet our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that audits conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing audits in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audits.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness
 of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audits.

Plante + Moran, PLLC

February 11, 2022

Statement of Net Assets

(Dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 202	1 December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 3) Marketable Securities (Note 3) Tax Refund Receivable (Note 5) Other Current Assets	\$ 4,99 5,23 3 3	4 21,563 5 35
Total Current Assets	10,29	9 23,844
Fixed Assets - net		4 5
Prepaid Expenses	14	5 176
TOTAL ASSETS	10,44	8 24,025
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities Beneficiaries' Distributions Payable	4 2,43	2 14 9 171
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,48	1 185
NET ASSETS	\$ 7,96	7 \$ 23,840

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Net Assets (Dollars in thousands)

	e year ended ber 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
Net Assets, Beginning of period	\$ 23,840	\$	39,250	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets				
Distributions to Beneficiaries Investment Income Trust Expenses (Note 7)	(15,294) 10 (589)		(15,098) 241 (553)	
Net Decrease in Net Assets	 (15,873)		(15,410)	
Net Assets, End of period	\$ 7,967	\$	23,840	

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows

(Dollars in thousands)

	 ′ear Ended ber 31, 2021	The Year Ended December 31, 2020	
Cash Flows from (used in) Operating Activities			
Changes in Net Assets	\$ (15,873)	\$	(15,410)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash used in Operating Activities			
Depreciation and Amortization	1		1
Change in Fair Value of Marketable Securities Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	3		258
Tax Refund Receivable	-		2
Accrued Interest Receivable	-		4
Prepaid Expenses	31		30
Beneficiaries' Distributions Payable Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	2,268 28		(198) (45)
Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities	 (13,542)		(15,358)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities			
Purchase of Marketable Securities	(36,393)		(86,570)
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Marketable Securities	52,719		102,503
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	 16,326		15,933
Net Change in Cash	 2,784		575
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of period	2,215		1,640
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of period	\$ 4,999	\$	2,215

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Description of Trust

Establishment of Trust

Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for State Beneficiaries, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia (the "State Trust") and Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries (the "Indian Tribe Trust"), collectively the "Trusts", have been established by order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in accordance with a Partial Consent Decree on October 25, 2016 ("First Partial Consent Decree" or "2.0 Liter") in re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation, MDL No. 2672 CRB (JSC) (Dkt. No. 2103-1), among Volkswagen AG, Audi AG, Volkswagen Group of America, Inc., and Volkswagen Group of America Chattanooga Operations, LLC (collectively, the "Settling Defendants"), the United States, and the State of California. In that case, the Court also entered a Second Partial Consent Decree (Dkt. No. 3228-1) on May 17, 2017 (the "Second Partial Consent Decree" or "3.0 Liter"), among the Settling Defendants, Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG, and Porsche Cars North America, Inc. (collectively, the "Defendants"), the United States, and the State of California.

The Defendants and Wilmington Trust, N.A. (the "Trustee") have entered into an Environmental Mitigation Trust Agreement for State Beneficiaries (hereinafter, the "State Trust Agreement") —i.e., for the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia—and established the environmental mitigation trust described therein (the "State Mitigation Trust" or "State Trust"). They have concurrently entered into a separate Environmental Mitigation Trust Agreement for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries (hereinafter, the "Indian Tribe Trust Agreement")—i.e., for federally-recognized Indian Tribes—and established the environmental mitigation trust described in that agreement ("Indian Tribe Mitigation Trust" or "Indian Tribe Trust").

The State Mitigation Trust and the Indian Tribe Mitigation Trust were both approved by Court Order on September 19, 2017 (the "Approval Order") and final fully-executed versions were filed with the Court on October 2, 2017, establishing October 2, 2017 as the Effective Date for each Trust pursuant to the terms of the Approval Order (the "Effective Date").

The Consent Decrees required the Defendants to establish the Indian Tribe Trust to fund environmental mitigation projects that reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) where the subject vehicles were, are, or will be operated ("Eligible Mitigation Actions"), and to pay for Trust Administration Costs as set forth in the Indian Tribe Trust Agreement.

The purpose of the Indian Tribe Trust is to expeditiously and efficiently fund Eligible Mitigation Actions to be proposed and administered by the Indian Tribe Beneficiaries (the "Beneficiaries") subject to the requirements of the Consent Decrees and the terms of the Indian Tribe Trust Agreement and to provide funds for the administration and operations in accordance with the terms of the Indian Tribe Trust Agreement, as set forth therein. The goal of each Eligible Mitigation Action shall be to achieve reductions of NOx emissions in the United States.

Funding of Trust

The Indian Tribe Trust and the State Trust were funded with Mitigation Trust Payments (the "Settlement Funding") according to the terms of the Consent Decree: (1) 97.99% of the Mitigation Trust Payments from the First Partial Consent Decree (2.0 Liter) was allocated to the State Mitigation Trust and 2.01% to the Indian Tribe Mitigation Trust; and (2) 97.70% of the Mitigation Trust Payments from the Second Partial Consent Decree (3.0 Liter) was allocated to the State Trust and 2.30% to the Indian Tribe Trust.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

(Note 1 – Continued)

The Consent Decrees required total funding for the Indian Tribe Trust by the Settling Defendants of \$59.3 million with \$54.4 million allocated to the beneficiaries of the Indian Tribe Trust and \$4.9 million allocated to the Tribe Trust Administration Costs. All Mitigation Trust Payments required by the Consent Decrees were received by the Indian Tribe Trust during 2018 and 2017.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of amounts held in bank accounts or money market funds.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consist of short term investments in U.S. Treasury bills. The Indian Tribe Trust has valued these securities at fair value.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment including website development costs are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over estimated service lives of three to ten years.

Other Assets

Other assets consist principally of accrued investment income and prepaid expenses.

Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities represent amounts due to professionals, other service providers and vendors for services rendered through the end of the period.

Beneficiaries' Distribution Payable

Beneficiaries' Distributions Payable represents amounts due to beneficiaries where a Beneficiary Eligible Mitigation Action Certification (Appendix D-4) has been approved by the Trustee at period end but has yet to be paid.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

(Note 2 – Continued)

Income Taxes

The Indian Tribe Trust is intended to be a qualified settlement fund ("QSF") pursuant to section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. (the "Code") 468B, and related Treasury Regulations. The Indian Tribe Trust Agreement required the Trustee to pursue a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "PLR") confirming that the Indian Tribe Trust will be treated as a QSF pursuant to code section. The Indian Tribe Trust received a PLR in February 2019 confirming it is a QSF pursuant to Code Section 468B and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and it may exclude from its gross income, under Treasury Regulation section 1.468-2(b)(1), the assets transferred to it from the Settling Defendants after its establishment as a QSF pursuant to the Consent Decrees. In general, a QSF computes taxable income in the same manner as a corporation but pays federal income tax using trust income tax rates on its modified gross income. Modified gross income includes gross income pursuant to Code Section 61, less administrative expenses, certain losses from the sale, exchange or worthlessness of property, and net operating losses. See Note 5 for additional information on federal income taxes.

The Indian Tribe Trust generates gross income in the form of interest and maturities of treasury bills which is reduced by administrative expenses and accumulated net operating losses to compute modified gross income. As the Indian Tribe Trust is a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes, a current income tax liability or asset, if any, is recognized for estimated taxes payable or receivable for the year. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between financial reporting and tax accounting. Deferred tax assets are reviewed for recoverability and valuation allowances are provided as necessary.

The Indian Tribe Trust is not subject to state income taxes under current law. Accordingly, no current state income tax liabilities and assets are recorded.

The Indian Tribe Trust recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position, review of available evidence and consultation with Trust professionals.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. These estimates are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could materially impact the amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements and related footnotes.

Subsequent Events

The Indian Trust evaluated events and transactions occurring between December 31, 2021 and February 11, 2021, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, for disclosure and recognition purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Cash and Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

As of December 31, 2021, and 2020, cash and cash equivalents and U.S. treasury bills are comprised of the following:

	Decembe	r 31, 2021	Decem	December 31, 2020		
Cash	\$	797	\$	797		
Money Market Funds		4,202		1,418		
U.S. Treasury Bills		5,234		21,563		
Total	\$	10,233	\$	23,778		

Note 4 – Fair Value Measurement

Accounting standards require certain assets and liabilities be reported at fair value in the financial statements and provide a framework for establishing that fair value. The framework for determining fair value is based on a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The Indian Tribe Trust's Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities are presented as provided by this hierarchy.

Level 1—In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Indian Tribe Trust has the ability to access.

Level 2—Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs use other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. These Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, and other inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3—Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, including inputs that are available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the related asset or liability. These Level 3 fair value measurements are based primarily on management's own estimates using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques taking into account the characteristics of the asset or liability. The Indian Tribe Trust had no assets or liabilities that are measured with Level 3 inputs at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Indian Tribe Trust's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The Indian Tribe Trust also holds other financial instruments not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including funding receivable, accounts payable and other assets. The fair value of these assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amounts in the accompanying financial statements due to the short maturity of such instruments.

The following table presents information about the Indian Tribe Trust's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the valuation techniques used by the Indian Trust to determine those fair values.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

(Note 4 – Continued)

	December 31, 2021							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Assets:								
Cash Equivalents:								
Money Market Funds	\$	4,202	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,202
Marketable Securities: U.S. Treasury Bills		-		5,234		-		5,234
Total	\$	4,202	\$	5,234	\$	-	\$	9,436
				· · · · · ·				
				Decembe	r 31, 20	20		
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Assets:								
Cash Equivalents:								
Money Market Funds	\$	1,418	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,418
Marketable Securities: U.S. Treasury Bills		-		21,563		-		21,563
Total	\$	1,418	\$	21,563	\$	-	\$	22,981

The following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value.

- Due to their short-term liquid nature, the fair value of cash equivalents approximates carrying value.
- Due to their short-term maturities, the fair value of U.S. Treasury bills approximates their principal amounts.

The Indian Tribe Trust's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the actual date of the event of change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no such transfers during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Indian Tribe Trust received a PLR (see Note 2 – Income Taxes) in February 2019 confirming it is a QSF pursuant to Code Section 468B and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and it may exclude from its gross income, under Treasury Regulation section 1.468-2(b)(1), the assets transferred to it from the Settling Defendants after its establishment as a QSF pursuant to the Consent Decrees.

The Indian Tribe Trust calculates taxable income in the same manner as a C corporation at a rate of 37.0% using trust income tax rates on its modified gross income, pursuant to Code Section 468B and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder. Modified gross income includes gross income

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

pursuant to Code Section 61, less administrative expenses, certain losses from the sale, exchange, or worthlessness of property, and net operating losses.

(Note 5 – Continued)

The Tribe Trust has incurred net operating losses since its inception, including for 2021 and 2020. Accordingly, the Tribe Trust has not recognized an income tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Due to uncertainty as to the realization of the net operating loss carryforwards as a result of the Tribe Trust's limited operating history and operating losses since inception, a full valuation allowance has been recorded against the Tribe Trust's net operating loss carryforwards deferred tax asset.

Note 6 – Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to the First Partial Consent Decree, the Court appointed Wilmington Trust, N.A, as Trustee of the Environmental Mitigation Trust to administer the Indian Tribe Mitigation Trust. Wilmington Trust N.A. is acting in two separate and distinct roles: 1) as the Trustee of the Indian Tribe Mitigation Trust; and 2) as the Investment Manager of the Trust Assets. The fees and commissions charged by Wilmington Trust N.A. to unrelated third parties in negotiated transactions.

The following tables are the fees and commissions due to Wilmington Trust N.A. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the fees and commissions charged by Wilmington Trust N.A. during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	Decem	nber 31, 2021	Decembe	er 31, 2020	
Liabilities					
Accrued Investment Management Fee	\$	-	\$	1	
Total Liabilities	\$	-	\$	1	
		e Year ended aber 31, 2021	For the Year ended December 31, 2020		
Expenses					
Trust Administration Fee Trust Advanced Flat Fee Trust Investment Management Fee	\$	15 5 10	\$	15 5 18	
Total Expenses	\$	30	\$	38	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021 and 2020 (Dollars in thousands)

Note 7 – Trust Expenses

Trust expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are comprised of the following:

	 ne Year ended mber 31, 2021	For the Year ended December 31, 2020		
Trust Administration Costs Trust Investment Management Fees	\$ 282 10 297	\$	278 15 260	
Technical Advisory Fees	\$ 589	\$	553	



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Independent Auditor's Report on Supplemental Information

To the Trustee Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries

We have audited the financial statements of Volkswagen Diesel Emissions Environmental Mitigation Trust for Indian Tribe Beneficiaries (the "Trust") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2022, which contained an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our audits were performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the 2021 and 2020 financial statements as a whole. The supplemental trust administration costs actual versus budget schedule is presented for the purpose of additional analysis rather than to present the financial position, changes in net assets, and cash flows of the Trust and is not a required part of the financial statements.

This supplemental information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2021 and 2020 financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the 2021 and 2020 financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the 2021 and 2020 financial statements as a whole.

Alente Moran, PLLC

February 11, 2022



Supplemental Schedule Trust Administration Costs Actual vs. Budget (Dollars in thousands)

	The Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)									
(in thousands)	Actual Accrual Basis		Accrual to Cash Adjustments		Actual Cash Basis		Budget		Variance	
Trust Administrator Costs	\$	20	\$	1	\$	21	\$	23	\$	(2)
Trust Counsel		118		5		123		140		(17)
Trust Accountants		28		(10)		18		58		(40)
Tax Return Preparation		8		(4)		4		15		(11)
Trust Audit		64		(15)		49		50		(1)
Tax Counsel		5		(5)		-		10		(10)
Consultants		-		-		-		24		(24)
Website Support		2		(1)		1		-		1
Intralinks		2		-		2		-		2
Insurance		31		(31)		-		-		-
Contingency Expenses		4		-		4		25		(21)
Administration Cost Total	\$	282	\$	(60)	\$	222	\$	345	\$	(123)

(in thousands)	The Year Ended December 31, 2020 (Unaudited)									
				Accrual to Cash Adjustments		Actual Cash Basis		Budget		Variance
Trust Administrator Costs	\$	22	\$	(1)	\$	21	\$	23	\$	(2)
Trust Counsel		130		(7)		123		100		23
Trust Accountants		24		(1)		23		58		(35)
Tax Return Preparation		37		1		38		15		23
Trust Audit		35		4		39		50		(11)
Tax Counsel		9		35		44		10		34
Consultants		-		-		-		24		(24)
Website Support		1		(1)		-		-		-
Intralinks		1		-		1		1		-
Insurance		30		(30)		-		-		-
Tribal Advisory Council						-				-
Contingency Expenses		(11) *		1		(10)		25		(35)
Administration Cost Total	\$	278	\$	1	\$	279	\$	306	\$	(27)

* State taxes refund