AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Focus Electric

Preparing for Strategy 2025









Mitch Goodall



Hamish

McHardy



Andrew Trubshaw

Mitch

AGENDA

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Consumers no longer trust VW Diesel is losing market-share worldwide VW are not focusing on the right geographies

STRATEGY

TACTICS

Focus Electric for 2025

Gradually withdraw from diesel and focus on electric vehicles

Stay in the US, and target select areas of Asia and Europe

OUTCOMES

Survive the \$30B emissions scandal

Become a global market leader in electric vehicles Position to take advantage of growth in emerging markets by 2025

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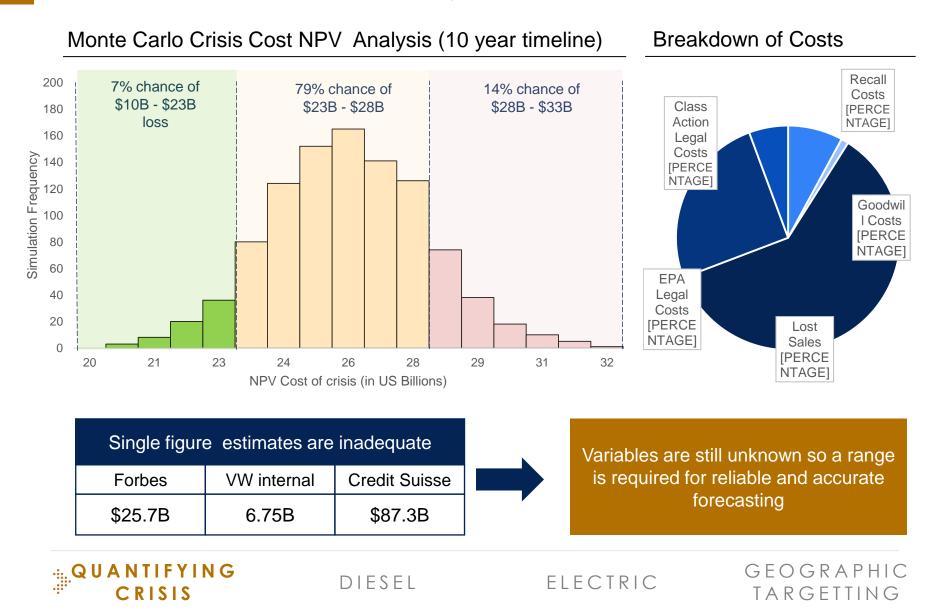


COST OF EMISSIONS SCANDAL

Quantifying the Crisis

Simulations showed that there is a 79% probability that the crisis costs between \$23B and \$28B USD over the next 10 years

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Non-quantifiable costs

Customers have lost trust in Volkswagen, and are moving away from diesel vehicles

General Customer Perceptions



Volkswagen Group is no longer a trustworthy, especially with regards to diesel vehicles



Volkswagen is failing its commitment to the environment



Diesel engines are less powerful, with substandard fuel economies and more emissions

Key Takeaways

Volkswagen will not be able to fully regain trust in the short term

VW Diesel vehicles in particular have an incredibly bad reputation

VW must look beyond their traditional petrol and diesel offerings to build new trust with new products



DIESEL

ELECTRIC

GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

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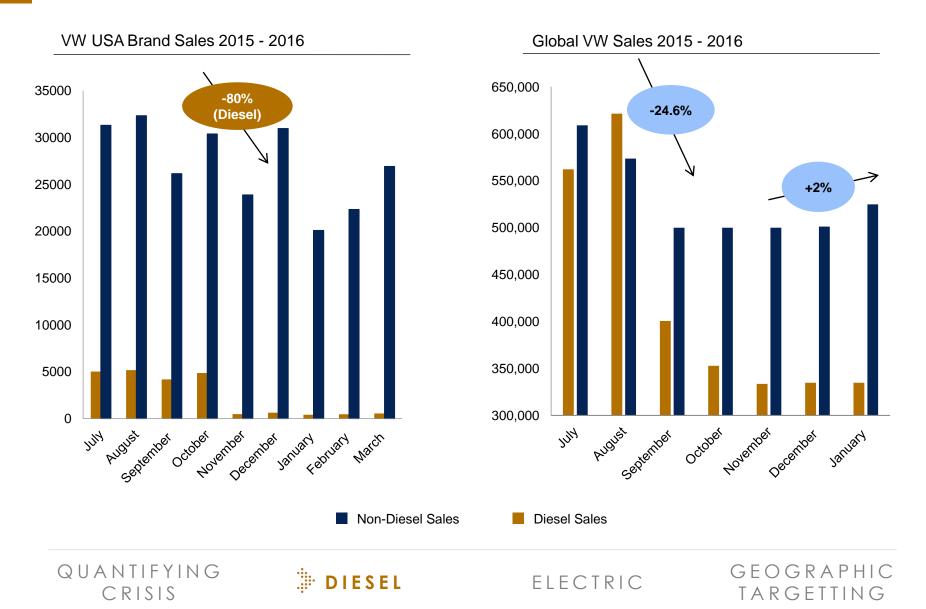




DIESEL ANALYSIS

Diesel Performance 2015/16

The scandal has diminished diesel sales globally for VW but early 2016 sales figures are positive

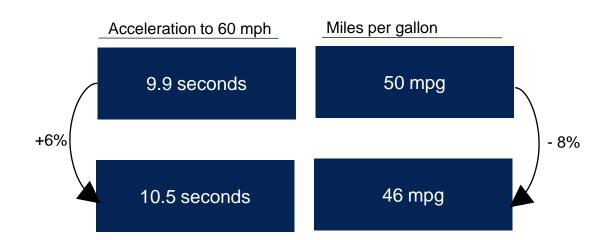


Poor Diesel Performance

VW vehicles with a defeat device no longer perform which has lowered confidence and trust in VW diesel vehicles overall

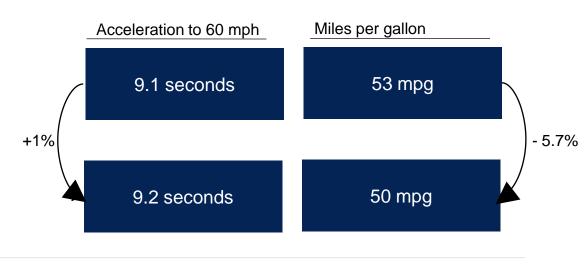
Jetta Sportswagen 2011





Jetta TDI 2015





QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL

ELECTRIC

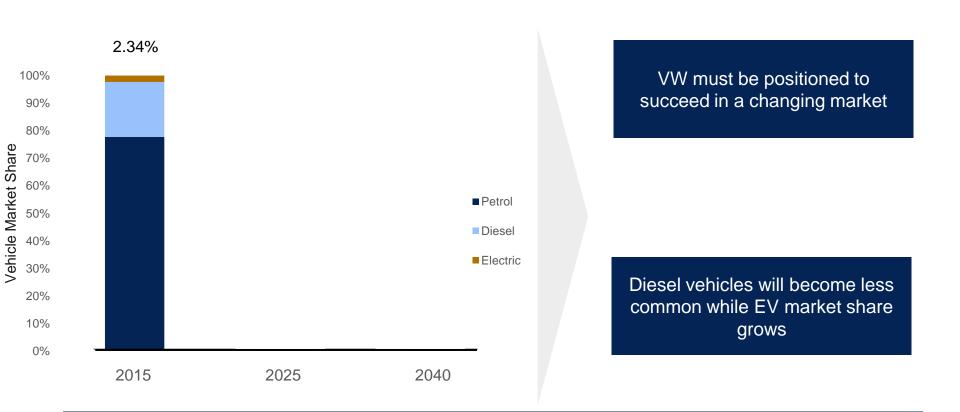
GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

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Poor Diesel Performance

Diesel is predicted to shrink while EVs are predicted to take a huge piece of the market

Global car sales by fuel type



VW should establish a strong position to move into the next phase of growth

QUANTIFYING CRISIS



ELECTRIC

GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE FOCUS

TRANSPORTATION CARS TESLA



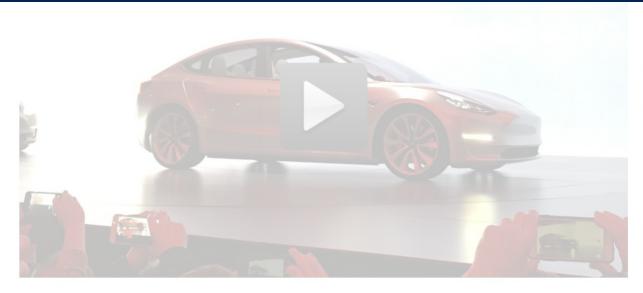
Tesla has received 325,000 preorders for the Model 3

0

'Biggest one-week launch of any product ever'

By Andrew I Hawkins on April 7 2016 11:16 am S Email S Candyiayhawk

Where does the Volkswagen Group sit in this mix?





15 UPDATES TO

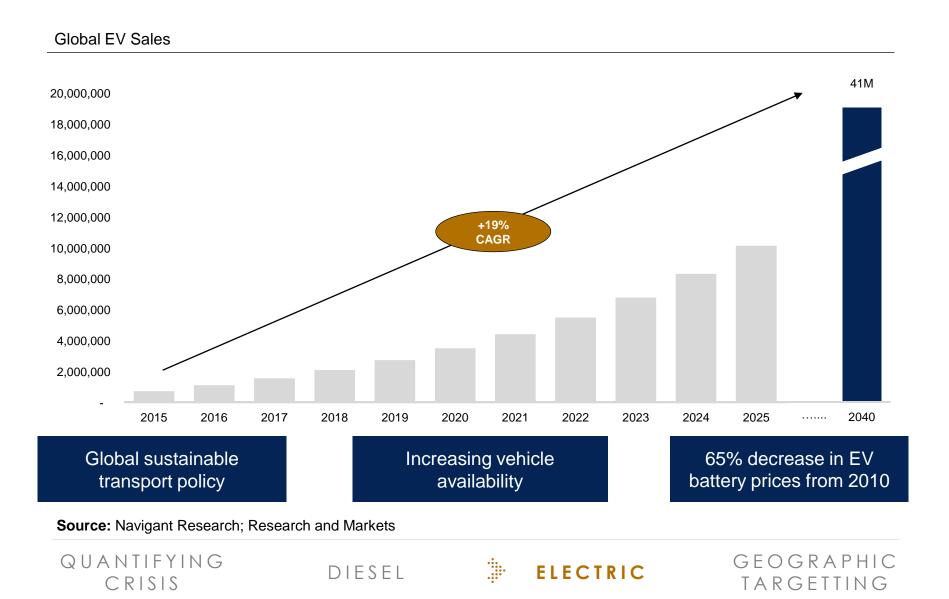
Tesla Model 3 event: Elon Musk unveils a \$35,000 electric car

APR 7 Tesla has received 325,000 preorders for the Model 3



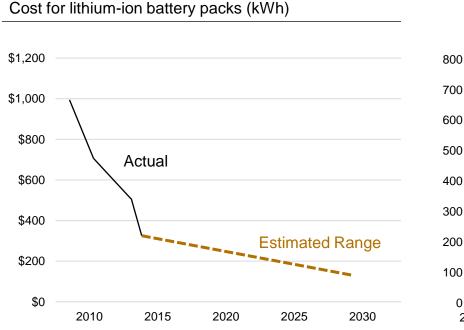
Electric Vehicle Focus

Through to 2025 EV sales will experience a CAGR of 19% and represent almost a 10th of global vehicle sales



Electric Vehicle Focus

Global sales of EVs will be spurred by huge demand for battery technology that will significantly decrease in price by 2025



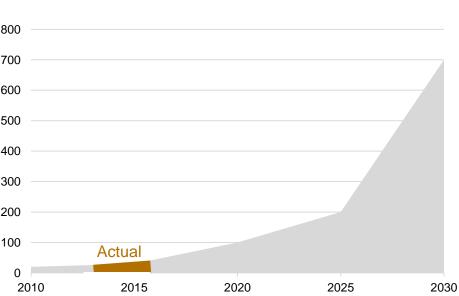
Technical advances could increase the capacity of batteries by 80 to 110% by 2025

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL

ELECTRIC



Market is primed for companies to compete on a total cost of ownership basis due to falling gasoline prices

GEOGRAPHIC

TARGETTING

Yearly demand for EV battery power (gigawatt hours)



Electrification

VW has a strong foundation to succeed in the EV market with considerable innovation infrastructure but is struggling with sales

VW Electronic Research Laboratory



3

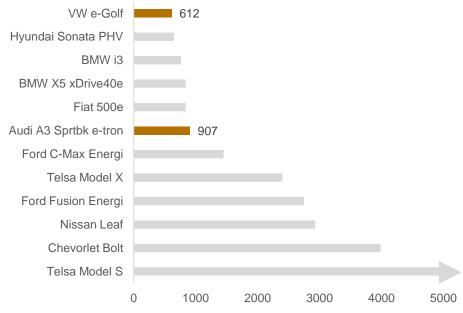
Located in Silicon Valley the laboratory only employs 80 people

2 Currently a lack of focus on EV innovation and a wide spread of project types

Current offering in BEV limited to e-Golf and Audi R8 e-tron



Key EV models ranked 13th and 14th globally at a combined average of just 2.5% of global sales



QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL



GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

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Electric Vehicle Focus

VW should focus on increasing ERL funding and fast-track mass market battery and EV offerings over the next 5 years

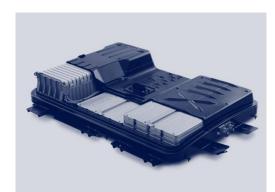
Fully Electric Vehicles

Focus on bringing forwarded more mass market EV models before 2025



Charging Infrastructure

Develop charging station infrastructure for your vehicles



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EV Batteries

Fast-track your current innovations in lithiumion batteries

QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL

ELECTRIC

GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

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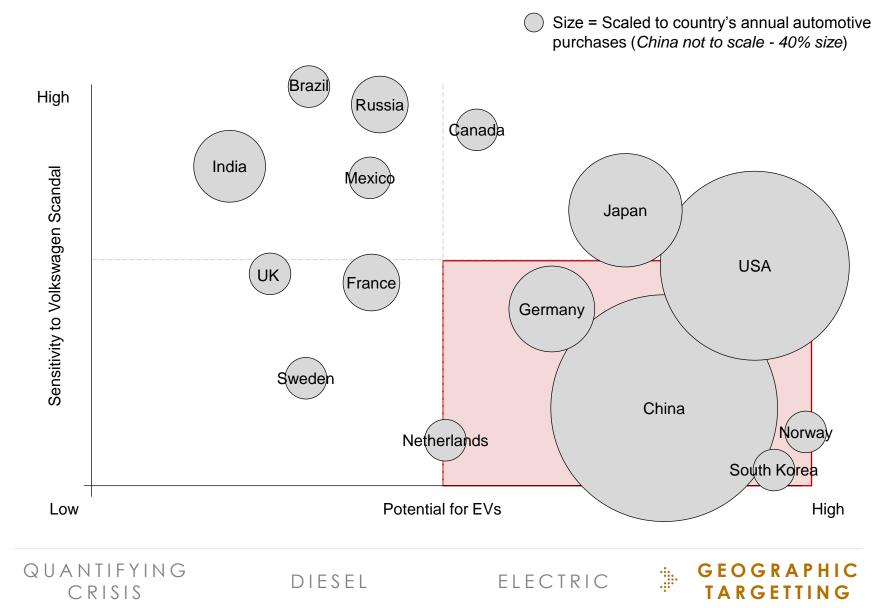




GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING Country Targeting

Focus on countries with high automotive demand forecast, low sensitivity to the scandal, and the potential for a large EV market

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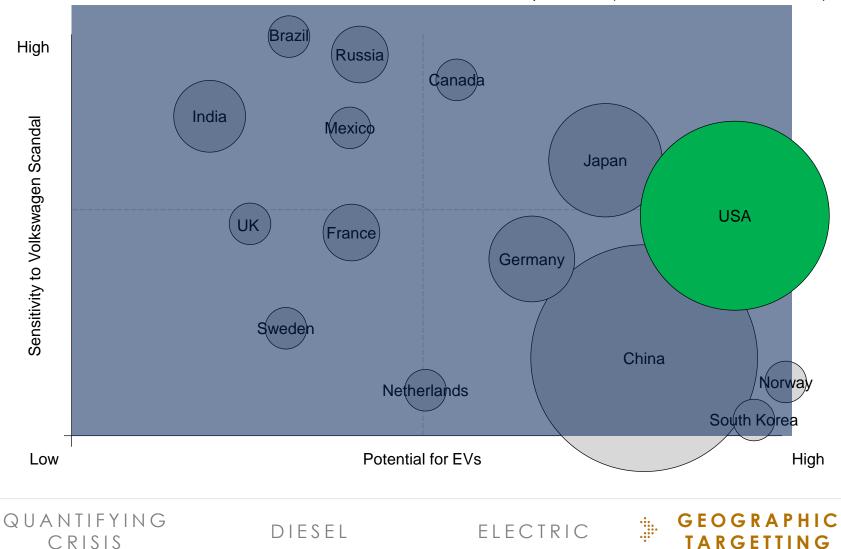


Country Targeting

Focus on countries with high automotive demand forecast, low sensitivity to the scandal, and the potential for a large EV market

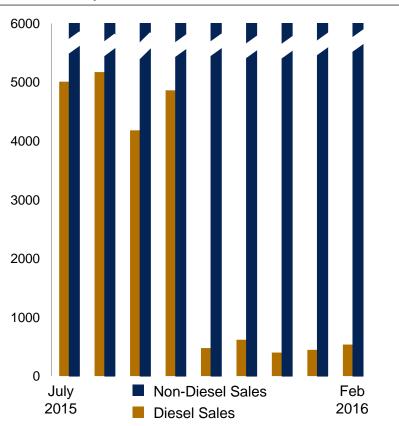
Size = Scaled to country's annual automotive purchases (*China not to scale - 40% size*)

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US Strategy

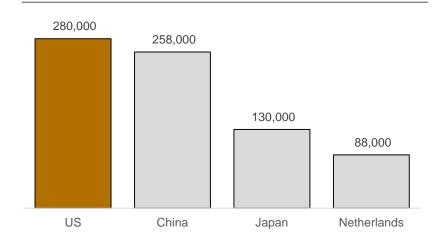
Slowly stop selling diesel cars in the US while focusing on hybrids and EVs – do not exit the market completely



US Monthly Diesel sales 2015/16

Diesel vehicle sales are down by over 80% while petrol remains strong

Top purchasing countries of EVs in 2015



In addition to being a profitable petrol market, the US is currently the largest EV market in the world

Leaving the market would be a poor decision and make it difficult to enter in the future with an EV focused fleet

QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL



GEOGRAPHIC TARGETTING

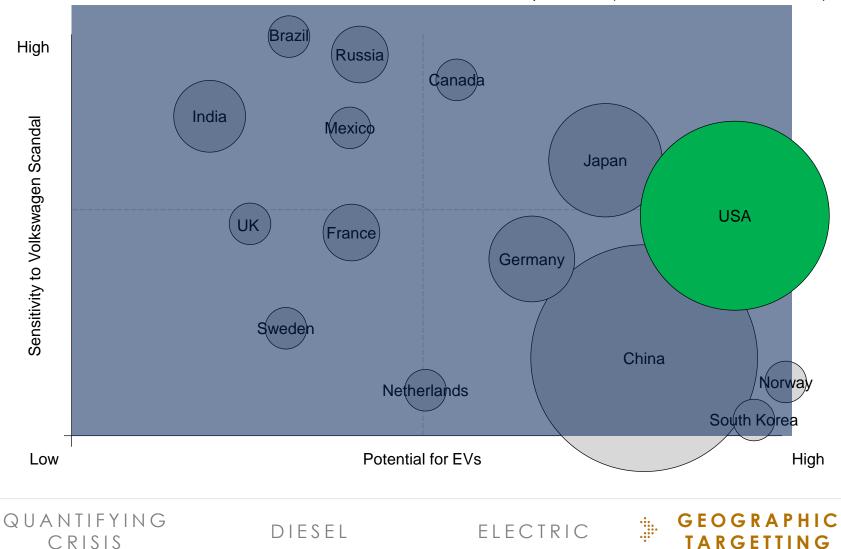
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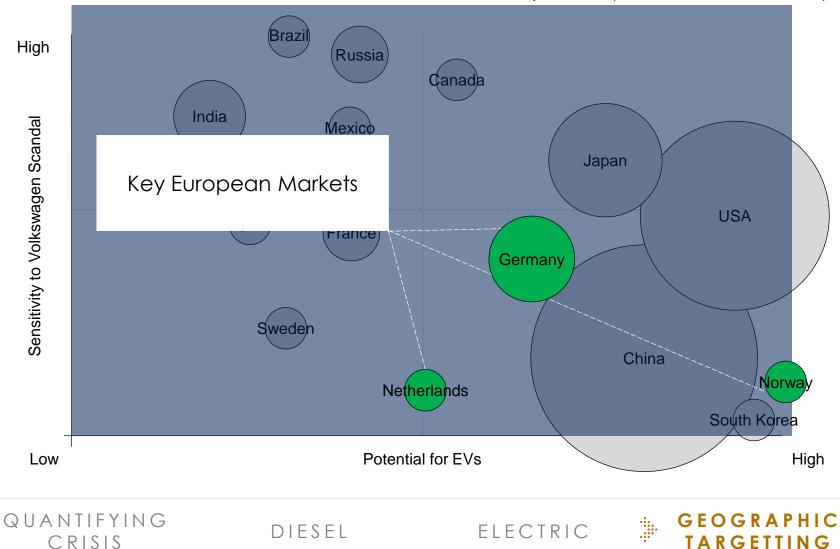


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Asia: Japan, China, South Korea

Japan, China, and South Korea are the most attractive markets in Asia for Volkswagen





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High penetration of charging stations at 1.3 per EV and second largest uptake of EV vehicles



2020 EV targets are 200,000 and 1M in 2025

Government stated goal of

LOOKING AHEAD

DRIVERS

All new cars in 2025 being emissions free

The majority of these cars will be EVs

Expected VW growth rates of



for EVs in coming years Government has committed to a having

LERC

petrol and diesel cars from sale in the Netherlands from 2025

QUANTIFYING CRISIS

DIESEL

ELECTRIC

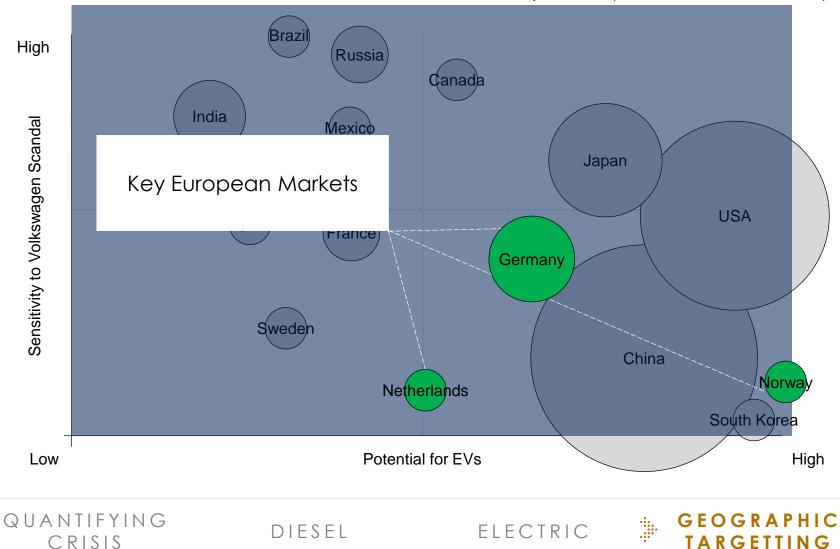


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VOLKSWAGEN

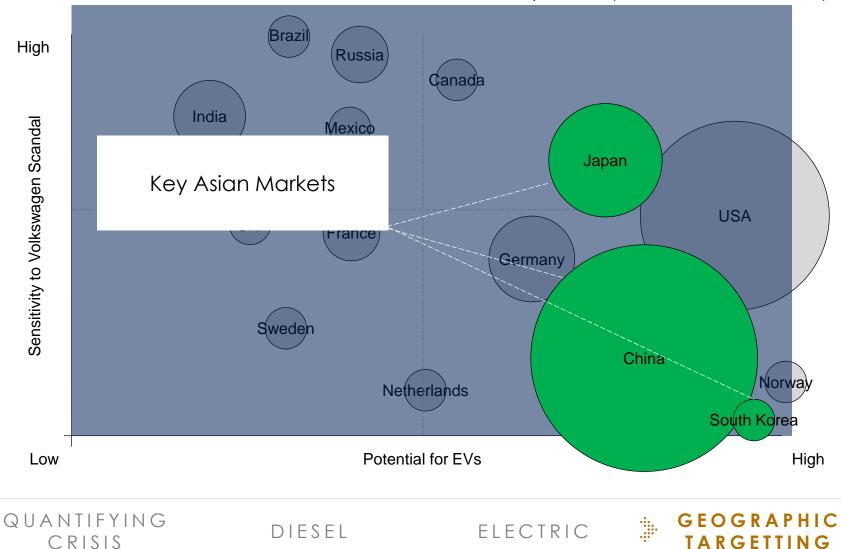


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Asia: Japan, China, South Korea

Japan, China, and South Korea are the most attractive markets in Asia for Volkswagen



KEY INSIGHT

DRIVERS

Diesel VW #1 selling car in 2015. Low Scandal Impact.



2011 Germany / South Korea

FTA and long time success

of VW brand

Scandal had large impact but sales are still high

JAPAN



VW has been the #1 selling foreign car company for over 15 years.



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Dropped only 8.5% percent by end of 2015 and have already gained 15% in 2016.



China are 39% of all global sales, consumers reacted quickly.

Government stated goal of

LOOKING AHEAD 375% CAGR

in EV sales until 2020.

Aiming for 20% of all cars to be fully electric and subsidizing heavily. Highest EV penetration in the world (Excl. Scandinavia)

Also committed to 20% EVs by 2020. Government subsidizing. Government has committed



In subsidies and funding.

Fastest growing market for automotive and for EV.

QUANTIFYING CRISIS

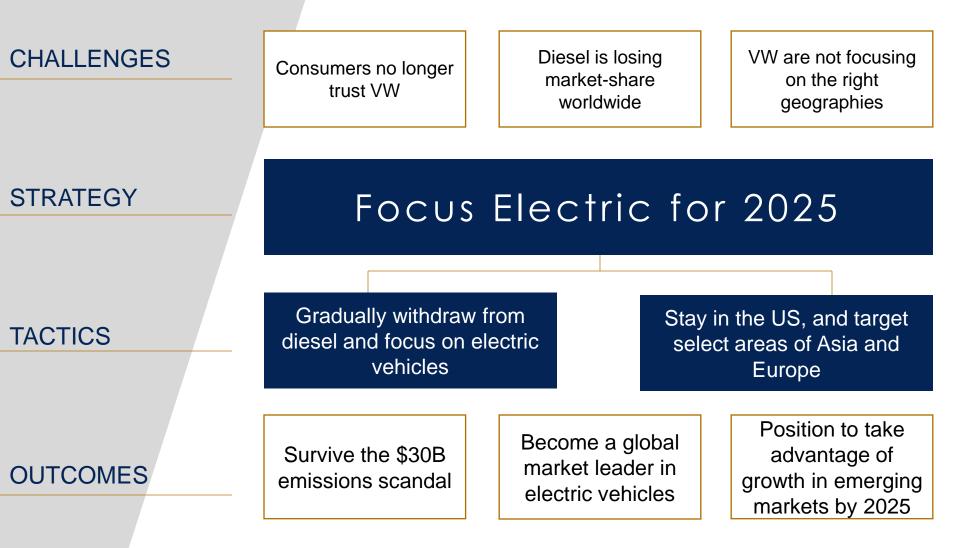
DIESEL

ELECTRIC



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Monte Carlo Analysis Assumptions

| ASSUMPTIONS: | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| General Assumptions: | | | | |
| Discount Rate: 6.37% | Based on Prof. Damodaran industry | estimate: http://pages.stern.ny | u.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Pag | ge/datafile/wacc.htm |
| | | | | |
| Recall Cost Assumptions | | | | |
| | c Distribution of recall based on : http: | //www.forbes.com/dieselgate | -scandal-could-cost-volkswagen-u | p-to-35-billion/#1a4bc1ad3b |
| Cars recalled 2015: 3 million | | | | |
| Cars recalled 2016: 5 million | | | | |
| Cars recalled 2017: 3 million | | | | |
| Goodwill Cost Assumptions | | | | |
| Distribution of \$1000 goodw | ill packages offered to all US owners o | f affected cars. | | |
| | ll extent of offer. Expected users of go | | | |
| | | | | |
| Lost Sales Assumptions | | | | |
| Starting sales were 10.2 millio | on in 2014. | | | |
| Sales in 2015 declined by 2% | from the previous year. | | | |
| Baseline sales will continue to | decline at gradually lower rates, unti | 2025, as a result of the VW so | andal. | |
| The average price of a Volksw | vagen vehicle was \$33,000 in 2015, w | ith a growth rate of 2% | | |
| EDA Logal Cost Assumptions | | | | |
| EPA Legal Cost Assumptions | | | | |
| Legal costs begin in 2017, pro | | 1 I | | |
| Legal costs determined from i | ange of predictions: http://www.wsj.c | om/articles/u-s-sues-volkswag | en-over-emissions-scandal-145193 | 2799 |
| Class Action Law Suit Cost As | sumptions | | | |
| Legal costs begin in 2017, pro | ogressing over 4 years. | | | |
| Legal costs determined from i | ange of predictions: http://www.wsj.c | om/articles/u-s-sues-volkswaa | en-over-emissions-scandal-145193 | 2799 |





Monte Carlo Profitability Analysis Histogram

| | Histogram | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Rounded Min | 19,730,590,000 | Actual Min | 19,730,599,004 | | |
| | Rounded Max | 32,246,950,000 | Actual Max | 32,246,946,131 | | |
| | Mean | 25,595,890,651 | | | | |
| | Bins | Intervals | Axis | Frequency Count | Percentage Distribution | Order |
| 1 | 19,730,590,000 | \$19,000,000,000 | 19 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 2 | 20,512,862,500 | | | 3 | 0% | 1 |
| 3 | 21,295,135,000 | \$21,000,000,000 | 21 | 8 | 1% | 2 |
| 4 | 22,077,407,500 | | | 20 | 2% | 3 |
| 5 | 22,859,680,000 | \$23,000,000,000 | 23 | 36 | 4% | 4 |
| 6 | 23,641,952,500 | | | 80 | 8% | 5 |
| 7 | 24,424,225,000 | \$24,000,000,000 | 24 | 124 | 12% | 6 |
| 8 | 25,206,497,500 | | | 152 | 15% | 7 |
| 9 | 25,988,770,000 | \$26,000,000,000 | 26 | 165 | 16% | 8 |
| 10 | 26,771,042,500 | | | 141 | 14% | 9 |
| 11 | 27,553,315,000 | \$28,000,000,000 | 28 | 126 | 13% | 10 |
| 12 | 28,335,587,500 | | | 74 | 7% | 11 |
| 13 | 29,117,860,000 | \$29,000,000,000 | 29 | 38 | 4% | 12 |
| 14 | 29,900,132,500 | | | 18 | 2% | 13 |
| 15 | 30,682,405,000 | \$31,000,000,000 | 31 | 10 | 1% | 14 |
| 16 | 31,464,677,500 | | | 5 | 0% | 15 |
| 17 | 32,246,950,000 | \$32,000,000,000 | 32 | 1 | | |
| | | | | 1001 | | |

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Volkswagen Quantitative Cost Cash Flows

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|------------------|
| Costs | | | | | | | |
| Recall Costs | \$ 718,552,574.81 | \$ 1,096,128,331.63 | \$ 652,349,194.21 | | | | |
| Volkswagen Goodwill Costs (US) | \$329,897,681.63 | | | | | | |
| Volkswagen Goodwill Cost (Global) | | \$ - | | | | | |
| Lost Sales | \$ 4,616,042,400.00 | \$ 3,779,060,001.55 | \$2,716,199,963.44 | \$ 1,837,563,387.41 | \$ 1,692,514,536.16 | \$ | 1,541,935,743.14 |
| EPA Legal Costs | | | | -\$ 616,286,704 | -\$ 462,215,028.11 | -\$ | 308,143,352.07 |
| Class Action Law Suits | | | | | | | |
| Legal Cost Offset | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ - | | | | | |
| Cash Flows | | | | | | | |
| Net Cash Flow | \$ 5,664,492,656.44 | \$ 4,875,188,333.18 | \$3,368,549,157.65 | \$ 1,221,276,683.26 | \$ 1,230,299,508.05 | \$ | 1,233,792,391.06 |
| Discounting Periods | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
| Discount Factor | 1 | 0.940114694 | 0.883815638 | 0.830888068 | 0.781130082 | | 0.734351868 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Discounted Cash Flow | \$ 5,664,492,656.44 | \$ 4,583,236,188.00 | \$2,977,176,422.44 | \$ 1,014,744,223.77 | \$ 961,023,955.27 | \$ | 906,037,746.80 |

| 2021 | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|----|----------------|
| | | | | | | | - | |
| | | | | | | NPV | \$ | 27,900,691,276 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| \$1,049,891,052.09 | \$ 679,52 | 8,924.02 | \$ 659,849,766.38 | \$ 637,471,432.87 | \$ 612,207,949.63 | | | |
| \$ 154,071,676.04 | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ 469 | ,400,345 | \$ 352,050,259 | \$ 234,700,172 | \$ 117,350,086 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 895,819,376.05 | \$1,148,92 | 9,268.91 | \$ 1,011,900,025.05 | \$ 872,171,605.32 | \$ 729,558,035.85 | | | |
| 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| 0.690374981 | 0.6 | 49031664 | 0.610164205 | 0.573624334 | 0.539272666 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 618,451,285.11 | \$ 745,69 | 1,475.69 | \$ 617,425,173.90 | \$ 500,298,856.65 | \$ 393,430,706.75 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |





Volkswagen Recall Costs Cash Flows

| VOLKSWAGEN RECALL COSTS | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Cost per Year EPA | | 493,489,603 | 728,873,653 | 313,575,075 |
| Discount Rate | | 1 | 0.940114694 | 0.8838 |
| Discounted Cash Flow | \$ | 493,489,603 | \$ 685,224,831 | \$ 277,142,555 |
| | | | | |
| NPV of Recall Costs | \$ | 1,455,856,989 | | |
| | | | | |
| Assumptions: | | | | |
| 11 million cars to be recalled over | er 3 ye | ears. | | |
| Cars recalled 2015: 3 million | | | | |
| Cars recalled 2016: 5 million | | | | |
| Cars recalled 2017: 3 million | | | | |
| Discount Rate: 6.37% | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Volkswagen Recall Costs | min | max | mean | sigma | value |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Recall Cost per Car | \$50.00 | \$450.00 | \$250.00 | 66.66666667 | 219.9860614 |
| Cars recalled 2015 | | | | | 3,000,000.00 |
| Cars recalled 2016 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 | \$4,500,000.00 | 500000 | 4,377,156.52 |
| Cards recalled 2017 | 500,000 | 3,500,000 | \$2,500,000.00 | 500000 | 2,824,455.76 |
| 1 | | | | | |





Volkswagen Goodwill Costs Cash Flows

VOLKSWAGEN GOODWILL COSTS

| Distribution of \$1000 good | lwill packa | ges offered to all U | IS owners of affected cars. | Source: Case materials |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Assumptions: | | | | |
| | | 455,742,202 | | |
| NPV of Goodwill Costs | s | 459,742,202 | | |
| Discounted cash now | | 433,742,202 | | |
| Discounted Cash Flow | < C | 459,742,202 | | |
| Discount Rate | | 1 | | |
| Cost per Year EPA | | 459,742,202 | | |
| | | 2015 | | |
| COLINALITY GOOD WILL | 00010 | | | |

Not all owners will take up full extent of offer. Expected users of goodwill package: 400, 000

| 1 | Volkswagen Goodwill Costs (US) | min | max | mean | sigma | value |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
| | Goodwill Package Cost | | | | | \$1,000 |
| | Number of Packages | 180,000 | 580000 | 400,000 | 66666.66667 | 459,742.20 |
| | | | | | | |





Lost Volkswagen Sales Costs Cash Flows

| LOST VOLKSWAGEN SAL | ES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Cost per Year EPA | | \$ 4,616,042,400.00 | | \$ 4,626,299,600.88 | | Ş | 2,879,067,637.20 | \$ | 1,896,620,982.50 | \$ | 1,676,785,068.59 | |
| Discount Rate | | 1.000 | | 0.940 | | | 0.884 | | 0.831 | | 0.781 | |
| Discounted Cash Flow | | \$ 4,616,042,400.00 | \$ 4,616,042,400.000 \$ | | 597 | \$ | 2,544,565,000.215 | \$ _1 | ,575,879,743.752 | \$ | 1,309,787,257.670 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025 | |
| \$ 1,628,737,850.68 | \$ | 1,018,878,239.34 | \$ | 679,528,924.02 | \$ | | 659,849,766.38 | \$ | 637,471,432.87 | 7 ; | \$ 612,207,949.63 | |
| 0.734 | | 0.690 | | 0.649 | | | 0.610 |) | 0.57 | 4 | 0.539 | |
| \$1,196,066,682.725 | \$ | 703,408,045.566 | \$ | 441,035,788.572 | \$ | | 402,616,707.845 | \$ | 365,669,126.429 | э; | \$ 330,147,012.940 | |
| | | | | | | | | Ι. | | | I. | |
| NPV of Lost Sales Costs | ; | \$ 17,834,469,999 | 31: | 1 | | | | | | | | |

| Lost Sales | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| Sales in 2014 | | | | | 10200000 |
| Forecasted Sales CAGR | | | | | 3.06% |
| Sales Decline 2015 | | | | | 2.00% |
| Sales Decline 2016 | 0.50% | 1.75% | 1.13% | 0.002083333 | 1.10% |
| Sales Decline 2017 | 0.50% | 1.00% | 0.75% | 0.000833333 | 0.73% |
| Sales Decline 2018 | 0.45% | 0.50% | 0.48% | 8.33333E-05 | 0.48% |
| Sales Decline 2019 | 0.40% | 0.45% | 0.43% | 8.33333E-05 | 0.43% |
| Sales Decline 2020 | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.38% | 8.33333E-05 | 0.38% |
| Sales Decline 2021 | 0.20% | 0.25% | 0.23% | 8.33333E-05 | 0.22% |
| Sales Decline 2022 | | | | | 0.15% |
| Sales Decline 2023 | | | | | 0.14% |
| Sales Decline 2024 | | | | | 0.13% |
| Sales Decline 2025 | | | | | 0.12% |
| Average Sale Price 2015 | | | | | 33000 |
| Average Sale Price Growth Rate | | | | | 2.00% |

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EPA Legal Costs Cash Flows

| EPA LEGAL COSTS FORECAS | STING | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|----|---------------|---------------------|------|-------------|--|
| | | 2018 | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Cost per Year EPA | \$ | 2,148,721,416 | \$ | 1,611,541,062 | \$ 1,074,360,708 | \$ | 537,180,354 | |
| Discount Rate | | 0.8309 | | 0.7811 | 0.7344 | | 0.6904 | |
| Discounted Cash Flow | \$ | 1,785,346,986 | \$ | 1,258,823,201 | \$ 788,958,793 | \$ | 370,855,877 | |
| NPV of EPA Legal Costs | \$ | 4,203,984,857 | | | | | | |
| Assumptions: | | | | | | | | |
| Legal costs begin in 2017, progressing over 4 years. | | | | | | | | |

 Legal costs determined from range of predictions: http://www.wsj.com/articles/u-s-sues-volkswagen-over-emissions-scandal-1451

 Discount Rate: 6.37%
 Based on Prof. Damodaran industry estimate: http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New Home

| | min | max | avg | sigma | rand |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| EPA Legal Costs | \$3,000,000,000.00 | \$15,000,000,000.00 | \$6,323,298,977.88 | 200000000 | \$ 7,025,060,621 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2017 | | | | | \$ 2,810,024,248.29 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2018 | | | | | \$ 2,107,518,186.21 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2019 | | | | | \$ 1,405,012,124.14 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2020 | | | | | \$ 702,506,062.07 |



Class Action Legal Costs Cash Flows

CLASS ACTION LEGAL COSTS FORECASTING

| CLASS ACTION LEGAL COULD I | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025 | |
| Cost per Year EPA | \$ | 608,843,544 | \$ | 456,632,658 | \$ | 304,421,772 | \$ | 152,210,886 | |
| Discount Rate | | 0.649 | | 0.610 | | 0.574 | | 0.539 | |
| Discounted Cash Flow | \$ | 395,158,739 | \$ | 278,620,902 | \$ | 174,623,736 | \$ | 82,083,170 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NPV of Class Action Legal Costs | | \$930,486,547.38 | | | | | | | |
| Assumptions: | | | | | | | | | |
| Legal costs begin in 2017, progressing over 4 years. | | | | | | | | | |
| Legal costs determined from rai | nge d | of predictions: http:// | /ww | w.wsj.com/article | s/u- | s-sues-volkswagen- | over | -emissions-scandal-1 | 451932799 |
| Discount Rate: 6.37% | Based on Prof. Damodaran industry estimate: http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/a | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

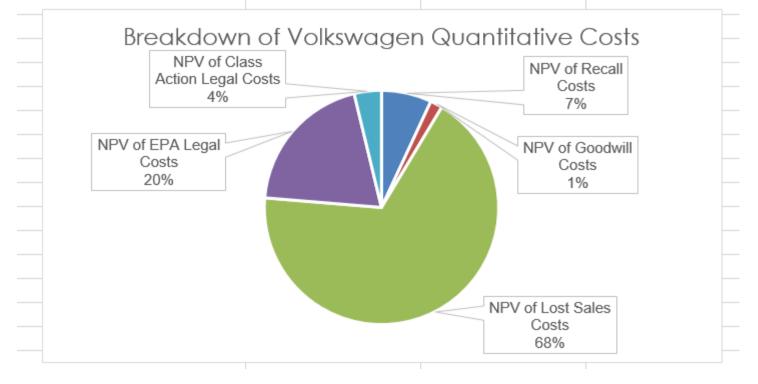
| Class Action Law Suits | \$440,000,000.00 | \$2,200,000,000.00 | \$1,320,000,000.00 | 293333333.3 | \$ 1,449,032,012 |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| EPA Legal Cost 2017 | | | | | \$ 579,612,804.63 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2018 | | | | | \$ 434,709,603.47 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2019 | | | | | \$ 289,806,402.32 |
| EPA Legal Cost 2020 | | | | | \$ 144,903,201.16 |
| | | | | | |





Breakdown of Costs

| BREAKDOWN OF COSTS: | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| NPV of Recall Costs | \$ 1,716,404,514 | |
| NPV of Goodwill Costs | \$ 417,719,022 | |
| NPV of Lost Sales Costs | \$ 16,772,283,176.164 | |
| NPV of EPA Legal Costs | \$ 4,939,186,176 | |
| NPV of Class Action Legal Costs | \$930,486,547.38 | |
| | | |





The Challenge

Driving an EV 15,000 km per year and charging it solely at home would roughly double the household's electricity demand, taking it from about 3,500 kWh to about 6,500 kWh per year.

Moment of charging impacts the grid along with demand following the load curve (peaks and levels) + clusters can impact power infrastructure



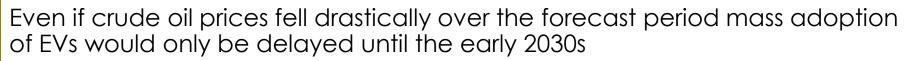
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The Actual Result

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Even if EVs comprised 20% of all cars on the road in Europe by 2020, associated incremental electricity demand would be 3-4% of base case without largescale EV adoption



What about a crash in oil prices?

Key analysts are basing EV demand on crude oil price recovering to \$50 and then trending back up to \$70-a-barrel or higher by 2040

Even if oil prices fell to \$20 a barrel and remained there through until 2025 – this would only delay adoption of EV on a mass scale until early 2030

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This is in line with the price trajectory mentioned by the US Energy Information Administration in its Annual Energy Outlook 2015

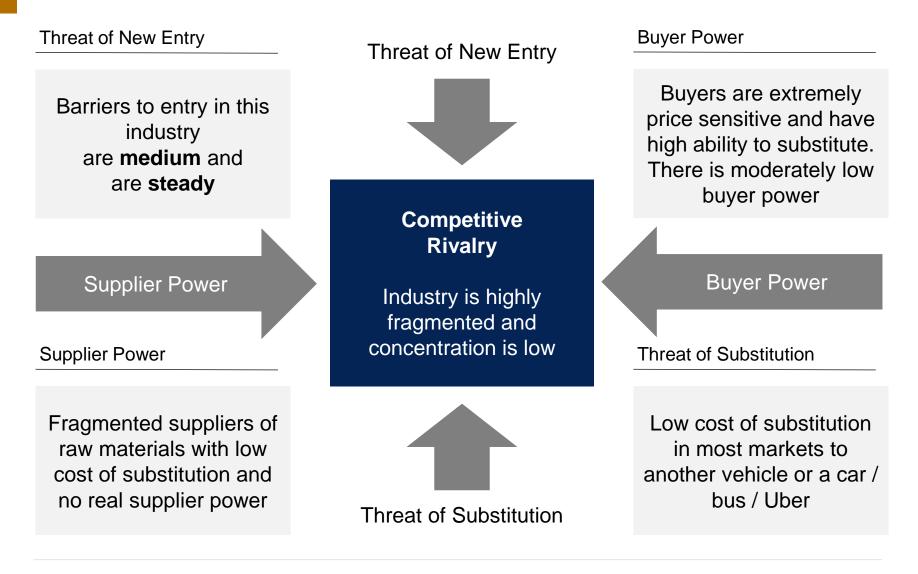
Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance



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5 Forces Analysis of global automotive industry

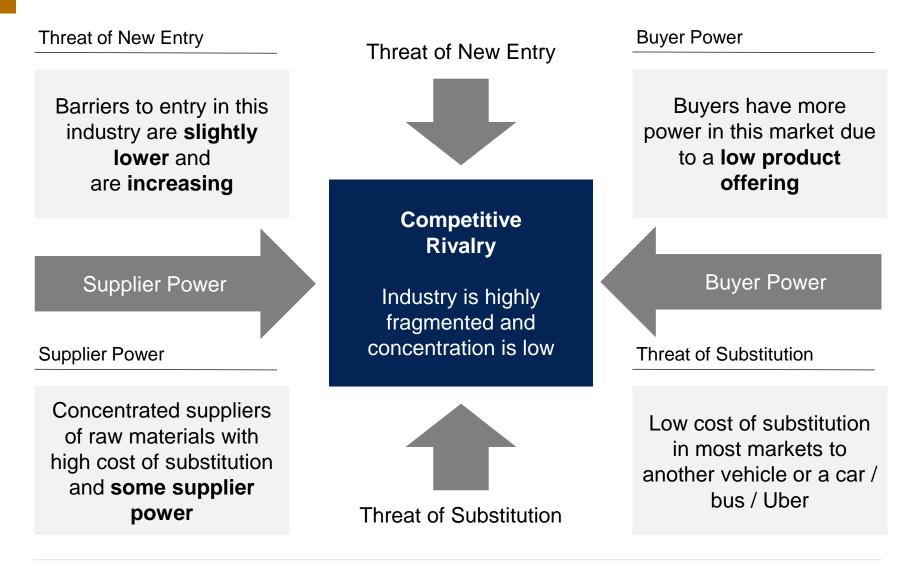
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Porter's 5 Forces in the Global EV Market

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SWOT Analysis of entering the EV segment

Strengths

Index

- Maximize ERL capacity → re-invest diesel funds
- Established presence in the market with two key models
- Concept vehicles have sent signals to market of preparedness
- Leading automotive group with established brands and experience

Opportunities

- Strong global growth in EV sales over the forecast period
- 35% global sales by 2040
- 41M EVs by 2040
- Reduction in battery prices will reduce costs and increase competitive ability
- Increases in battery capacity technology

Weaknesses

- Requires significant funding
- Decreased brand equity could hamper adoption rates
- Late entrant to the market
- Lack of focus on geography
- Inability to calculate level of focus for EV as a result of crisis costs

Threats

- Increase in demand could increase supply and create a highly fragmented market
- Current infrastructure (charging stations) may not support demand over forecast period
- Stronger competitor position → isolated from crisis



Currently, hydrocarbon is not a viable alternative venture to electric

Industry case study



Hydrocarbon cars consumer 3x more fuel than electric

Hydrocarbon cars cost 46% more to run

3

2

The transformation to energy for hydrocarbon engines is 55-60% less efficient

Undeveloped technology

Lack of infrastructure

Limited consumer interest



Autonomous driving technology is an attractive investment, however it does not align with VW's current position and outlook

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Attractiveness of autonomous driving technology



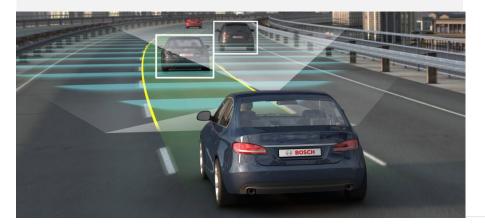
Potentially a 42B USD market by 2025



Technology is projected to be ready for sale by 2022



Forecasted to make up 10% of light vehicle sales by 2035



Investing in autonomous technology will not address VW's issue of declining sales

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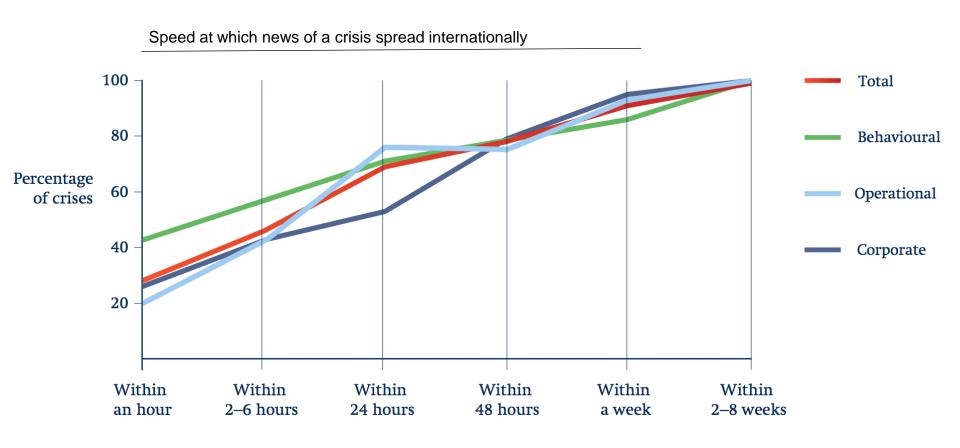
VW's trust issue is a barrier to implementation and success

VW is not currently in the market – requires significant investment

Toyota announced a 1B USD investment over a 5 year period



The window for a public relations campaign has lapsed



VW publically admitted to use of the deceptive software in September 2015





The window for a public relations campaign has lapsed

VW has taken mitigating steps



The CEO during scandal has been removed and an independent inquiry into the controlling board is underway

2

3

Publically admitting the use of the deceptive software

Announced scheme for rebate

Grow trust in emerging markets

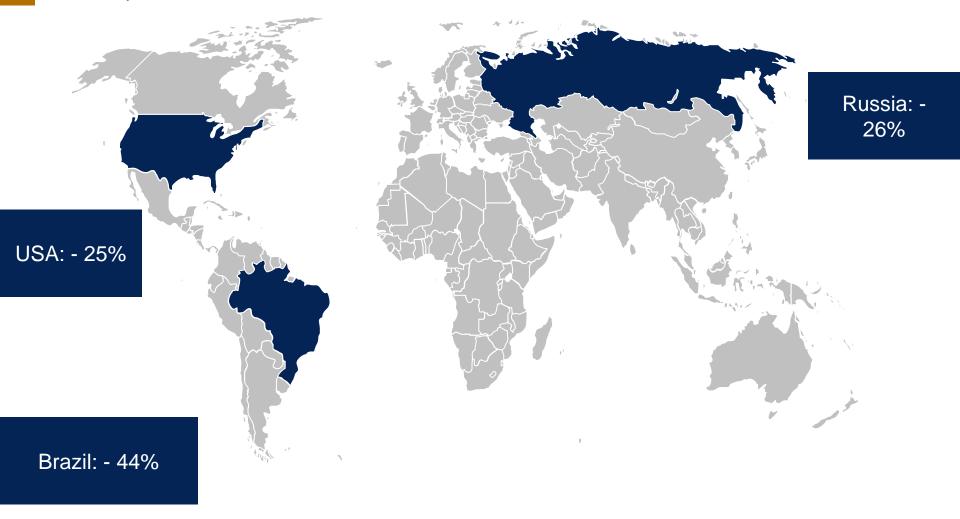
Scale back in most affected markets



Markets to target for scaling back diesel focus, due to impact of scandal on monthly sales

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Cost Management

Cost Breakdown



Predicted NPV of costs: 25.6 Bil dollars



Cash Costs 2016: \$500, 000 for recall



Legal Costs begin in 2018 at \$2B



Legal Costs will continue until 2025 for a total NPV of \$6B

Cash on Hand



\$7.3B allocation will be sufficient to cover 2016 costs

Currently set aside

\$7.3B for costs, with

\$25B cash on hand



25B cash on hand is ample to cover 2018 costs



Further loans of 21B plus remaining cash of hand will be ample for ongoing costs

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Strategy Investment

1 Up to 500 million worth of investment for charging station infrastructure, EV batteries and expanded EV range

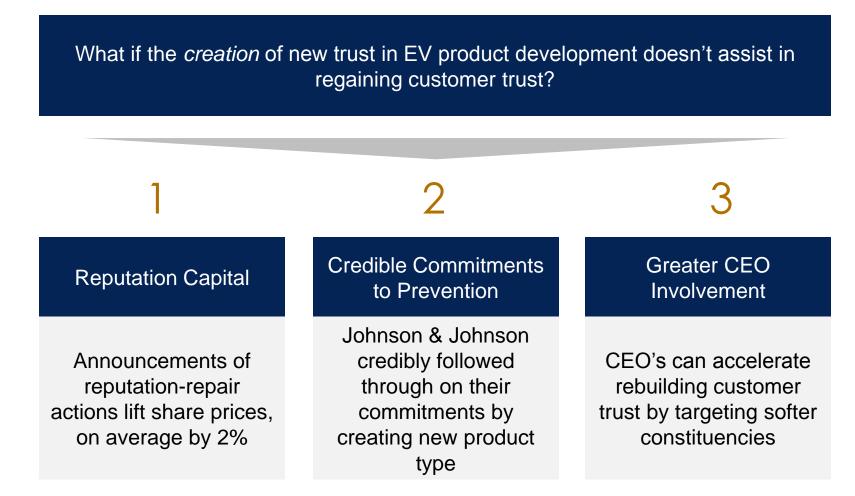
batteries and expanded EV range



VW will have ample cash to cover costs of the scandal and further EV investments

Index

Where customer trust cannot be regained through the creation of new trust in new products, VW has two alternatives available



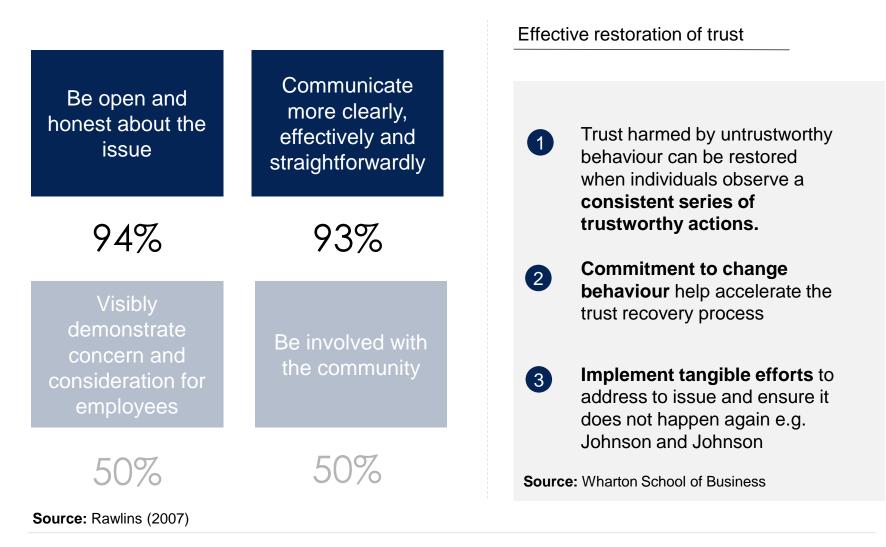
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Sources: Stanford Graduate School of Business; McKinsey; PwC

Regaining customer trust involves a primary focus on addressing the issue straightforwardly and a secondary focus on rebuilding reputation capital

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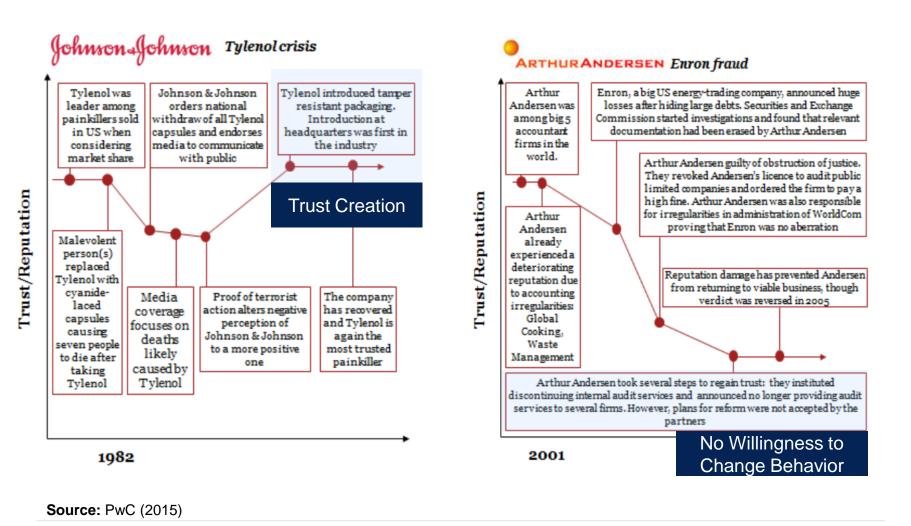
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Key business case studies reveal that regaining customer trust for long term success is based on a commitment to change behavior create new trust

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USA Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Ranked 16th Up | al Stability: per 30% ting: 0.62 | EV Scheme: Billions of USD allocated for development of EVs | |
|---------------|---|--|---|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 1st \$17,419,000 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 114th eal GDP growth rate of 2.6% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 8th globally HDI Rating: 0.915 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 2.4% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Enforced by Environmental Protection Agency with large penalties for breach of relatively strong emission standards | | | |
| Sales | 2014.367 789 | obile Sales: 570,000 | EV Sales: 280, 000 | |

China Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 37th CPI: 56 | Political Stability: Lower 30% Rating:0.46 | EV Scheme: Subsidies of up to \$10, 000 USD for all electric vehicles | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 2 nd \$10,354,832 million USD Rea | | GDP Growth: Ranked 19th eal GDP growth rate of 6.9% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 90th globally HDI Rating: 0.727 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 7.2% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Relatively weak China emission standards implemented, with plans to implement 2011 EU Emission standards in 2018 | | | |
| Sales | VW Sales: 2014: 3,674,948 2015: 3,550,000 | Automobile Sales 2015: 21,150,000 | EV Sales 2015: 258,328 | |
| INDEX | | | | |

Japan Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 18th CPI: 75 | Political Stability Upper 20% Rating:1.02 | R | EV Scheme: ebates for up to \$29, 500 USD per electric vehicle | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Economic | | Ranked 3rd | | GDP Growth: Ranked 191st DP growth rate of 0.6% | |
| Social | | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 20th globally HDI Rating: 0.891 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 3.2% | | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Japan's emission control requirements for vehicles are the strictest in Asia and among the strictest in the world | | | | |
| Sales | VW Sales: 2014: 67,446 2015: 54,766 | Automobile Sales 2015: 4,240,000 | ; | EV Sales 2015: 130,000 | |
| INDEX | | | | | |

South Korea Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 83rd CPI: 37 | Political Stability: Upper 50% Rating: 0.19 | EV Scheme: Subsidies of up to \$15, 000 USD for electric vehicles | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 1 \$1,410,383 mill | | GDP Growth: Ranked 112 eal GDP growth rate of 2.7% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 17th globally HDI Rating: 0.898 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 3.1% | | | |
| Legal | Relatively stro | Emission Stand ng emission standards, fo | ards: llowing European precedent | |
| Sales | VW Sales: 2014: 28,853 2015: 35,778 | Automobile Sales 2015: 1,408,182 | EV Sales 2015: 1,181 | |
| | 1 N | NDEX | | |

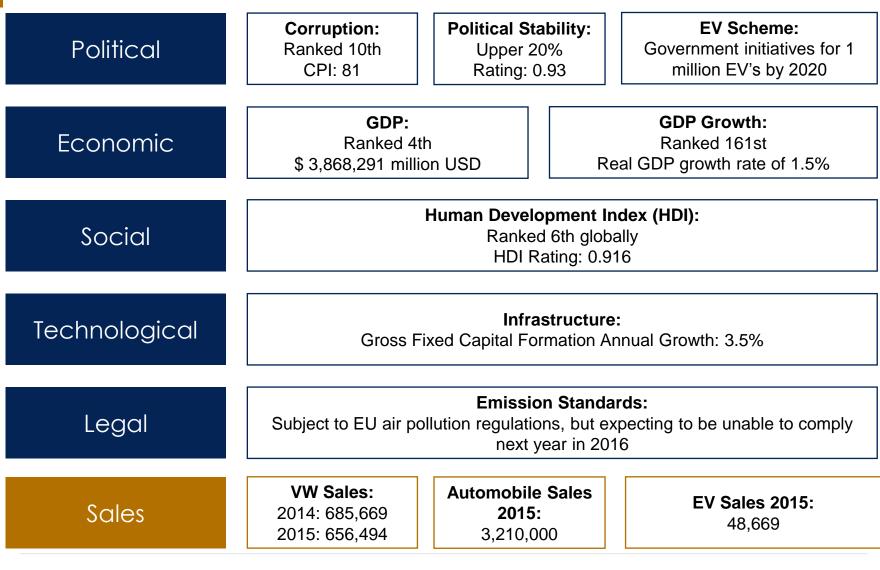
Norway Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 5th CPI: 87 | Political Sta Upper 10 Rating:1. | % | EV Scheme: Goal to reach 50 000 zero emission vehicles by 2018 |
|---------------|---|--|---|---|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 26th \$499, 817 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 183rd Real GDP growth rate of 0.9% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 1st globally HDI Rating: 0.944 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 6.6% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Predominantly enforces emission standards with incentives as opposed to penalties | | | |
| Sales | VW Sales: 2014: 21,593 2015: 26,344 | Automobile 2015: 181,416 | | EV Sales 2015: 84,401 |



Germany Macro-Environmental Factors



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Netherlands Macro-Environmental Factors

| Political | Corruption: Ranked 5th CPI: 87 | Political Stability: Upper 15% Rating: 1.05 | EV Scheme: 1 million EV target for 2025 | |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 1 \$879,319 millio | | GDP Growth: Ranked 153rd eal GDP growth rate of 1.8% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 5th globally HDI Rating: 0.922 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 3.5% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Complies with EU standards for emissions with further guidelines for additional emission reductions. | | | |
| Sales | VW Sales: 2014: 42,693 2015: 56,355 | Automobile Sales 2015: 340,896 | EV Sales 2015: 88,991 | |
| | 1 N | IDEX | | |

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Canada Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 9th CPI: 83 | Political Stability: Upper 10% Rating: 1.18 | EV Scheme: Rebates of \$5000-\$10000 for 10, 000 EV purchasers | |
|------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 11th \$1,785,387 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 178th Real GDP growth rate of 1% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 9th globally HDI Rating: 0.913 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 4.8% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Follows USA emission standards which are relatively strong with large penalties. | | | |
| Potential Market | Strong Government support, growing infrastructure | Growing EV s 2014: 500 2015: 670 | 0 of EV segment | |

United Kingdom Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 10th CPI: 81 | Political Stal Upper 40 Rating: 0.4 | % 25% | EV Scheme: EV subsidies and 300 million USD grants | |
|------------------|--|---|-------|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 5th \$2,988,893 million USD | | Ra | GDP Growth: Ranked 122nd Real GDP growth rate of 2.5% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 14th globally HDI Rating: 0.907 | | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 7.5% | | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Successfully complies with EU emission standards and regulations. | | | | |
| Potential Market | support, growing EV segment to the scand | | | Relatively sensitive to the scandal, VW sales dropped 14%. | |

Mexico Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 95th CPI: 35 | Political Stability: Lower 20% Rating: -0.76 | | EV Scheme: Government offering small incentives to purchasing EVs |
|---------------|---|--|---|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 15th \$1,294,690 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 131st eal GDP growth rate of 2.3% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 74th globally HDI Rating: 0.756 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 2.9% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Moderate emission standards for passenger vehicles, with world class emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles | | | |
| Why not? | High corruption, low infrastructure, low Government supportLow consumer interest. Amount of EVs on the 2012: 200 2014: 676 | | | 2012: 200 |

France Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 23rd CPI: 70 | Political Stability Upper 15% Rating: 1.02 | EV Scheme: Up to \$10,000 USD rebates offered for purchase of Evs. | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 6th \$2,829,192 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 169th Real GDP growth rate of 1.2% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 22nd globally HDI Rating: 0.888 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: -1.2% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Successfully complies with EU emission standards, with pushes for increased regulation and more stringent limit values for emissions | | | |
| Potential Market | Strong Government support for shift to electric | Strong CAGR of 50% for EV sale | | |



Sweden Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 3rd CPI: 89 | Political Stability Upper 15% Rating: 1.07 | 7: EV Scheme: 9 million USD allocated to funding EV subsidies | |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 21 \$571,090 millio | | GDP Growth: Ranked 108th Real GDP growth rate of 2.8% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 14th globally HDI Rating: 0.907 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: 7.6% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Successfully complies with EU emission standards with national frameworks for low emission zones and congestion road tolling | | | |
| Potential Market | Growing infrastructure Small car sales representing less than 1% of total car sales worldwide | | | |

Brazil Macro-Environmental Factors



| Political | Corruption: Ranked 65th CPI: 38 | Political Stabi Lower 50% Rating: -0.0 | Moderate tax exemptions for | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 7th \$2,346,076 million USD | | GDP Growth: Ranked 211st Real GDP growth rate of -3.0% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 75 th globally HDI Rating: 0.755 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: -1.2% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Follows emission standards generally similar to the European precedent | | | |
| Why not? | High corruption, low infrastructure | | | |

Russia Macro-Environmental Factors

| Political | Corruption: Ranked 119th CPI: 29 | Political Stability: Lower 20% Rating: -0.84 | EV Scheme: Gas stations ordered to provide chargers for EVs | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Economic | GDP: Ranked 10 \$21,860,598 mill | | GDP Growth: Ranked 213rd eal GDP growth rate of -3.9% | |
| Social | Human Development Index (HDI): Ranked 50th globally HDI Rating: 0.798 | | | |
| Technological | Infrastructure: Gross Fixed Capital Formation Annual Growth: -2% | | | |
| Legal | Emission Standards: Successfully complies with EU emission standards, but typically behind the curve in adopting to stricter limits on emissions | | | |
| Why not? | High corruption, low political stability | Highly sensitive to | the scandal, VW sales dropped 26% | |



India Macro-Environmental Factors

