DEED OF RECORD *(proces-verbaal)*

On the sixteenth day of April two thousand and twenty-five as of nine hours ante meridiem, I, Dirk-Jan Jeroen Smit, civil law notary, officiating in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, attended the annual general meeting of shareholders of **Ferrari N.V.**, a public company with limited liability (*naamloze vennootschap*) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, having its official seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and its corporate office address at Via Abetone Inferiore N.4, I-41053 Maranello (MO), Italy, registered with the trade register of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 64060977 (hereinafter referred to both as ***Ferrari*** and the ***Company***), held at the offices of Freshfields LLP, Strawinskylaan 10, 1077 XZ Amsterdam, the Netherlands, which could also be followed via a live webcast that was available on the Company's website (both the annual general meeting of shareholders and the corporate body consisting of the shareholders present at that meeting are hereinafter referred to as the ***Meeting***), with the purpose of taking notarial minutes of the Meeting.——————————————————

I, Dirk-Jan Jeroen Smit, civil law notary aforementioned, have recorded the following:——

1. Opening.

Mr. John Elkann, as Chairman of the Meeting (the ***Chairman***), opened the Meeting at nine hours ante meridiem and on behalf of the board of directors of the Company (the ***Board*** or the ***Board of Directors***) welcomed all attendees. He announced that:

- Mr. Benedetto Vigna, CEO (*Chief Executive Officer*) was attending the Meeting through video conference;
- Mr. Piero Ferrari, Vice Chairman of the Board, was following the Meeting via webcast, together with certain other members of the Board;
- Mr. Antonio Picca Piccon, Chief Financial Officer, was following the Meeting via webcast;
- Mr. Carlo Daneo, General Counsel and Secretary of the Board, was appointed as Secretary of this Meeting;
- I, Dirk-Jan Smit, civil law notary aforementioned attended the Meeting with the purpose of preparing notarial minutes of the Meeting as civil-law notary;
- the external auditor Mr. Marcel van Leeuwen (Deloitte Accountants B.V., the Netherlands) was present at the Meeting and available to answer any questions relating to their audit report on the Company's annual accounts, tabled under agenda item 2.d. The external auditor Mr. Stefano Montanari (Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., Italy) was present through webcast;
- some journalists were listening through webcast.
- the Meeting would be held in English and headphones were available for simultaneous translation of English into Dutch and Italian for those who would like to use them;
- the notice for the Meeting was published on the Company's website on the fifth day of March two thousand and twenty-five; and
- the meeting had been convened in accordance with the legal and statutory requirements.

The **Chairman** kindly requested those attending the Meeting in person to switch off mobile phones and similar equipment during the Meeting and the persons attending via video conference to stay at all times on mute mode except if and when they were required to speak. The use of audio/video recording devices by shareholders was not allowed. He informed the Meeting that the Company would make the recordings of the Meeting available on its website following the day of the Meeting.

The **Chairman** invited anyone wishing to speak in relation to the items on the agenda to reserve time to speak at the shareholders' assistance table and specify the issues that they wished to discuss. The **Chairman** kindly requested those who wished to address the Meeting to, as soon as he had granted them permission to address the Meeting, state their name clearly and, if applicable, also the name of the person or of the company that such person was representing. The **Chairman** requested shareholders who would be called to speak to be concise and strictly relevant to the agenda items being discussed.

The **Chairman** stated that he reserved the right to limit the time that a shareholder could address the meeting in order to ensure that all shareholders were given a chance to participate in the discussions. As a guideline the **Chairman** considered that a maximum of approximately five (5) minutes would be appropriate for each speaker on each agenda item. The **Chairman** noted that as the Meeting was held in English, questions should be posed preferably in English, responses would be in English. Questions could also be in Dutch or Italian. Responses would be in English.

The **Chairman** explained that agenda items and agenda sub-items would be discussed in accordance with the sequence of the meeting agenda. In case of agenda sub-items, there would be room for discussion and questions after all agenda sub-items had been briefly introduced. He further explained that shareholders had also been given the right to submit written questions regarding the agenda items of the Meeting by email until the ninth day of April two thousand and twenty-five at five hours post meridian CEST (*Central European Summer Time*). The **Chairman** informed the Meeting that the Company had not receive written questions before such deadline. He then noted that agenda items would be voted in the order of the meeting agenda. Voting on sub-items would be deferred until the discussion on the last agenda sub-item had been closed. He continued with explaining that the voting results would be displayed on the screen upon close of the vote and would include votes received by proxy ahead of the Meeting. Votes abstained would not be calculated as part of the votes cast. The official results would be published on the Company's website after the Meeting.

The **Chairman** then asked the shareholders to insert their smart card into their voting device with the chip facing the shareholder and said that each shareholder had to see his/her name appear in the display. If this was not the case, he asked to raise a hand so that Computershare could assist. The smartcard could be kept inserted in the voting device for the entire duration of the Meeting. When the shareholders would be requested to vote, the shareholder should press button 1 to vote for, button 2 to vote against and button 3 to abstain from voting. The **Chairman** also referred to the instructions that had been handed out at the entrance to the meeting room.

The **Chairman** explained that if a person was a holder of special voting shares and such person wished to exercise a split vote or a person generally wished to exercise a split vote on his holdings, such person was asked to go to the shareholders' assistance table for assistance. The voting device was to be returned to Computershare at the entrance of the meeting room whenever a person temporarily left and at the end of the Meeting.

After opening and explaining the meeting procedures and voting mechanics, the **Chairman** started with the Company's feedback on the year two thousand and twenty-four and said that it had been a year in which Ferrari had been able to live many full moments, memories that would be treasured forever. At Ferrari, those moments would define its legacy and also define its future. With Ferrari's ceaseless will to progress, they had continuously driven Ferrari on to achieve even greater things, to audaciously redefine the limits of what was possible. The **Chairman** would share some standout moments from two thousand and twenty-four and explain their significance for Ferrari's future, while Mr. Vigna would comment on Ferrari's outstanding results.

The **Chairman** said that on the twenty-first day of June two thousand and twenty-four, in the presence of the president of the Republic of Italy, Sergio Mattarella, and Ferrari colleagues, Ferrari had inaugurated its new e-building, exactly two (2) years from when it had been announced. This had been a proud moment for Ferrari, representing the culmination of decades of hard-won expertise, whilst the foundations for the new era to come were being laid. The e-building would increase Ferrari's manufacturing flexibility and represented important strides forward in the development and production of the next generations of internal-combustion-engines, hybrid and electric Ferraris. He said that Ferrari's founder, Enzo Ferrari, with his passion for innovation and engineering excellence, demanded complete control of key components of his sports cars, which the Company remained committed to do. The **Chairman** pointed out that Ferrari could now also claim that all its key electric components had been "developed and handcrafted in Maranello". Completely running on renewable energy, the e-building also manifested Ferrari's passion to sustainable innovation. Ferrari remained determined to reach carbon neutrality by two thousand and thirty. The **Chairman** said that no one at the Meeting would need to be reminded that Ferrari was born on the track, and Ferrari's relentless will to progress that Ferrari inherited from its founder had driven it on to some unforgettable victories in two thousand and twenty-four. He explained that, personally, he would never forget moments like Sunday, the sixteenth day of June two thousand and twenty-four, when a year on from Ferrari's victorious return to the twenty-four (24) Hours of Le Mans, the number fifty (#50) 499P Hypercar crossed the line first, securing a second consecutive overall win and Ferrari's eleventh in this legendary race. Another racing moment that would be treasured at Ferrari was Sunday, the first day of September two thousand and twenty-four, when Ferrari had won both the World Endurance race at Austin, Texas, United States of America and the Formula one (F1) Grand Prix (GP) at Monza, Italy, two (2) continents, two (2) different categories, two (2) Ferrari triumphs. As Enzo Ferrari had always been looking for the next challenge, the **Chairman** said that Ferrari was now preparing to enter the world of sailing. The search for maximum performance at sea would give Ferrari new opportunities to innovate in technology, performance and sustainability, and the Company was certain that its learnings would inspire its future racing and sports cars.

The **Chairman** then turned to sports cars. In two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had further strengthened its offering with the launch of three (3) magnificent new models. The **Chairman** pointed out that one of his favourite moments of two thousand and twenty-four had been when the new twelve-Cilindri (12Cilindri) and twelve-Cilindri (12Cilindri) Spider featuring the latest iteration of Ferrari's iconic V-twelve (V12) engine were unveiled on a spectacular evening in Miami Beach. He explained that the launch was part of an unprecedented series of experiences set around the Miami Grand Prix. Ferrari's celebrations had brought together the Ferrari community in the United States of America, and showcased every facet of the Prancing Horse's three (3) souls, racing, sports cars and lifestyle. Ferrari would continue to create more moments like that for its community in the future, because Ferrari knew that to further strengthen its relationship with its clients and tifosi, delivering an outstanding experience would be just as important as an outstanding product. The **Chairman** noted that, when speaking of outstanding products, on the seventeenth day of October two thousand and twenty-four, in Maranello, Italy, Ferrari unveiled its latest supercar, the F80. He said that it had been a thrilling moment for all at Ferrari. Ferrari's new supercar was a showcase for the ultimate in Ferrari innovation and technology, derived from Ferrari's racing experience. Never as of that day, the knowledge and insights Ferrari had gained from the track had been directly applied to Ferrari's latest supercar. The F80 was the sports car twin of Ferrari's race car the 499P, a Hypercar that triumphed twice (2) at Le Mans. He explained that the F80 also represented a further step in Ferrari's electrification journey which the Company would further progress in two thousand and twenty-five with the unveil of its Ferrari elettrica. He asked the Meeting to stay tuned. The **Chairman** explained that Ferrari's commitment to excellence had also been reflected in its lifestyle activities. He noted that two thousand and twenty-four had been a year of progress. It showed many positive indicators, such as the strong response of Ferrari's clients to tailored activations during its racing and sports cars events such as Miami, Florida, United States of America, Pebble beach, California, United States of America, Le Mans, France, Monza, Italy and Finali Mondiali, Italy where Ferrari had also presented its "collectibles" for the first time. The **Chairman** was happy to flag the record in the number of visitors of Ferrari's museums of more than eight hundred fifty thousand (850,000). A further achievement underlying the strength of the Ferrari community. He then said that Ferrari owed all these moments, all the innovation and progress the Company had made over two thousand and twenty-four, to the passionate dedication and great teamwork of Ferrari's people, to whom the **Chairman** expressed its most heartfelt gratitude and together with whom the Company shared unique moments during the Ferrari Family Day in Maranello, Italy. He noted that they were a testament to Ferrari's pioneering spirit and to Ferrari's will to progress. The **Chairman** explained that Ferrari's commitment to its people was key and was also reflected in initiatives like Formula Benessere, which provided a series of in-house medical-health check-ups. When speaking about health, the **Chairman** noted that on the thirtieth day of March two thousand and twenty-five, Ferrari had honoured its founder by hosting the first 'Enzo Ferrari Memorial' Half Marathon of Italy. It had been a special moment Ferrari had shared with over ten thousand (10,000) runners, which had reinforced Ferrari's community ties and the importance of sports and health. He added that, starting in April two thousand and twenty-five, Ferrari's employees would have the thrilling opportunity to personally drive a Ferrari themselves. The **Chairman** then said that Ferrari believed that progress would be powered by knowledge, and Ferrari would continue to give back to its local community, honouring its historic commitment to excellence in education for the generations to come. He explained that Ferrari would continue to focus on educational projects with innovation at their core, further strengthening its support to local initiatives in Maranello, in Emilia Romagna and in Italy, with always global ambitions. The **Chairman** pointed out that as Ferrari continued to deliver its business plan, it remained confident about its future and would share more with the shareholders about that at Ferrari's capital markets day on the ninth day of October two thousand and twenty-five. He further pointed out that Ferrari was looking forward to another important chapter in its history, which would be full of more exciting and new memorable moments that Ferrari looked forward to living and sharing with the shareholders. The **Chairman** concluded by thanking the shareholders for attending the Meeting, either in person or online. He said that everything he mentioned at the Meeting had been made possible by the continued support and belief of shareholders in Ferrari. He then handed over the Meeting to Mr. Benedetto Vigna whom the **Chairman** thanked for his invaluable contribution to another year full of great moments. The **Chairman** said that Mr. Vigna would take the Meeting through the outstanding results of the year two thousand and twenty-four, and the Company's priorities for the current year.

Mr. **Vigna** thanked the Chairman and welcomed everyone to the Meeting. Mr. **Vigna** started by saying that the year two thousand and twenty-four had been another remarkable year for Ferrari, full of milestones, unforgettable memories and the continued growth of its brand. Mr. **Vigna** pointed out that in two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had successfully continued to execute diligently and consistently its business plan. Its achievements spanned across all areas of the Company: racing, sports cars and lifestyle. He said that, as was mentioned by the Chairman earlier during the Meeting, in two thousand and twenty-five, Ferrari would unveil in a unique and innovative way its Ferrari elettrica and prepare itself for such an historical milestone. He further pointed out that in two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had made significant progress in its electrification journey on three fronts, (i) on innovation and competences, (ii) on infrastructure and (iii) on product development. Mr. **Vigna** started with innovation and competences. He noted that in April two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had strengthened its expertise with the opening of the E-Cells Lab in collaboration with the University of Bologna and NXP. This new electrochemical research centre enhanced Ferrari's knowledge of materials and the chemical and physical properties of lithium cells to prepare for the future of Ferrari's cars. For the first time, Ferrari crossed the threshold of two hundred (200) patents filed in one (1) year. Mr. **Vigna** then moved to infrastructure. He noted that in June two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had inaugurated the e-building, where Ferrari would produce the next generation of Ferrari sports cars. It had been conceived on the concept of technological neutrality and production flexibility, which had been key for Ferrari, as said during the last Capital Markets Day. He informed the Meeting that, in line with Ferrari's strategy, the Company would continue to invest in all three (3) powertrains, internal combustion engine, hybrid, and full electric, to offer Ferrari's clients maximum freedom of choice. Lastly, Mr. **Vigna**, spoke about product development. He said that the F80 supercar had not only been the pinnacle of the Company's innovation but also a major advancement in its electrification journey. The Company could now claim that battery modules, electric axles, inverters, and electric engines had been developed and handcrafted in Maranello, Italy. The internalization of this know-how represented a big step forward. Mr. **Vigna** explained that every aspect of the F80's architecture had been conceived to maximise performance, from the carbon-fibre chassis and extreme aerodynamic solutions to the new active suspension. He noted that with its remarkable endurance race-derived V-six (V6) Hybrid powertrain delivering a combined one thousand two hundred (1,200) horsepower, based on the finest expression of technology in Ferrari's Hypercar, the F80 supercar was the most powerful road car ever to come out of the gates of the Ferrari factory. All of this would be further testament of Ferrari's commitment to innovation and will to progress, demonstrating Ferrari's ability to consistently deliver on its promises. Mr. **Vigna** informed the Meeting that two thousand and twenty-four saw excellent financial results, with record full year figures and exceeding the Company's expectations. He pointed out the following figures to the Meeting:—

- revenues at approximately six point seven billion euro (EUR 6,700,000,000), with double-digit growth versus two thousand and twenty-three;—
- double-digit growth in profitability, supported by an extraordinary demand for personalizations and favourable product mix, with a net profit reaching one point five billion euro (EUR 1,500,000,000); and—
- industrial free cash flow generation surpassing the one billion euro (EUR 1,000,000,000) threshold for the first time.—

Mr. **Vigna** highlighted that the most significant growth drivers behind this performance were three (3): (i) the strong reception of personalizations, (ii) the continuous contribution of Ferrari's mix, firstly thanks to the Icona, and (iii) the new sponsors of Ferrari's racing teams. He summarized that thanks to the strong financial performance achieved in two thousand and twenty-four, the Board of Directors had recommended a dividend distribution of two point nine hundred eight-six euro (EUR 2.986) per common share, which implied an increase of twenty-two per cent. (22%) compared to two thousand and twenty-three and corresponded to a total distribution of approximately five hundred thirty-four million euro (EUR 534,000,000). All this alongside Ferrari's ongoing multi-year share repurchase programme. Mr. **Vigna** pointed out that in two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari had continued to focus on its carbon neutrality goal by two thousand and thirty and further progress had been made through the following four (4) actions:

First, Ferrari had shut down its trigeneration plant three (3) months ahead of its initial projection. Since September two thousand and twenty-four, Ferrari no longer burned methane gas for electricity production, and Ferrari increasingly relied on renewable sources. Second, Ferrari had increased the use of recovered aluminium by roughly four hundred (400) tons. Third, Ferrari had doubled the self-produced renewable energy compared to two thousand and twenty-three thanks to additional solar panels in its facilities, with the commitment to further expand the initiative to reach approximately ten (10) Megawatt peak (MWp) capacity by end of this decade. Last but not least, Ferrari had continued to ramp up the e-building where high efficient equipment would further lower energy consumption.

Mr. **Vigna** explained that thanks to all these actions, in two thousand and twenty-five, the Company would expect to reduce by approximately a factor three (3) the Company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, compared to the two thousand and twenty-one base year. He said that this was, again, made possible thanks to the commitment, lateral thinking and dedication of all Ferrari people. Limited financial capex and highly effective brain capex.

Mr. **Vigna** then turned to the present year, two thousand and twenty-five. He pointed out that the following could be expected in the year two thousand and twenty-five:

In racing: the Company would strive to compete at the highest level in both Formula 1 and Endurance championships, with a reinforced team and a clear goal: winning. He congratulated the entire team for the historic one-two-three win in Qatar in February two thousand and twenty-five, at the opening round of the two thousand and twenty-five FIA (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile*) World Endurance Championship. Mr. **Vigna** said that Ferrari couldn't have started in a better way and that it was important Ferrari always kept the four (4) wheels on the ground. He explained that in Formula 1, the team was more focused than ever on fighting for podiums and victories, empowered by the progress that had been made in the last years and fuelled by relentless motivation.

In sports cars: the Company would further enrich its product offering with six (6) new model launches, one (1) of which would be the Ferrari elettrica. Mr. **Vigna** noted that with such models, Ferrari will reach fourteen (14) out of the fifteen (15) unveils announced at the two thousand and twenty-two Capital Markets Day. He noted that throughout the year two thousand and twenty-five, Ferrari would continue to enhance its client experiences and the development of its paint shop to enable higher level of personalizations. He added that Ferrari had updated its commercial policy regarding the introduction of import tariffs on cars from the European Union into the United States of America. While reaffirming the Company's commitment to maximum client attention and protection and with the goal to provide certainty to them, Mr. **Vigna** informed the Meeting that: Ferrari would maintain the commercial terms for orders of all models imported before the second day of April two thousand and twenty-five and for orders of the following three (3) families, Ferrari 296, SF90 and Roma, regardless the import date. For the current remaining models, the new import conditions would be partially reflected on pricing, up to a maximum of ten per cent. (10%) increase, in coordination with Ferrari's dealer network. On this basis, Ferrari had confirmed its financial targets for two thousand and twenty-five, with a potential risk of fifty (50) basis points reduction on profitability percentage margins. In lifestyle: two thousand and twenty-five would be a year of progress, with an array of activities designed to build scale and expand of Ferrari's visibility, by leveraging racing and sports cars events. Mr. **Vigna** concluded by thanking the shareholders for their constant trust and direct dialogue between the Company and the shareholders and passed over to the Chairman to continue the Meeting.

The **Chairman** then turned to the formal business of the Meeting where the Meeting would discuss and vote on the resolutions set out in the meeting agenda. He handed over to Mr. Smit for the information related to the attendance and the number of votes that may be cast at the Meeting.

Mr. **Smit** noted that:

- as at the record date for this annual general meeting, the Company had a total number of two hundred fifty-seven million two hundred seventy-two thousand six hundred and eleven (257,272,611) issued shares and a total number of two hundred thirty-four million eight hundred sixty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-seven (234,869,387) voting rights; no votes could be cast on any treasure shares held by the Company or any of its subsidiaries.
- according to the attendance list, one hundred ninety-one million three hundred seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty (191,376,580) outstanding shares equal to eighty-one point forty-eight per cent. (81.48%) of all outstanding shares in the capital of the Company were present or represented at the Meeting; the total number of voting rights at the Meeting amounted to one hundred ninety-one million three hundred seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty (191,376,580).
- in total one hundred ninety-one million three hundred seventy-five thousand and one hundred seventy-four (191,375,174) votes had been received by proxy ahead of the Meeting; these voting instructions had been processed by entering the voting instructions for each individual agenda item into the electronic voting system.

Mr. **Smit** then moved to item 2 of the agenda which was the annual report for the financial year two thousand and twenty-four (the ***2024 Annual Report***). The 2024 Annual Report had been made available on the Company's website and at the Company's office from the fifth day of March two thousand and twenty-five, the date on which the notice for the Meeting was published.

Mr. **Smit** announced that the first two (2) agenda sub-items were discussion items only. In line with Dutch law, the shareholders would be asked for an advisory vote on the third agenda sub-item. The last three (3) agenda sub-items of this agenda item 2 were voting items.

Mr. **Smit** informed the Meeting that sub-item 2(a) concerned the report of the Board of Directors for the financial year two thousand and twenty-four which was contained in the 2024 Annual Report and was a discussion item only. Sub-item 2(b) concerned the policy on additions to reserves and on dividends and it was a non-voting item for discussion only. Mr. **Smit** explained that the Company had adopted a dividend policy contemplating an annual ordinary dividend to be distributed by the Company to the holders of common shares equal to thirty-five per cent. (35%) of the annual net profit of the relevant previous financial year. The actual level of dividend to be distributed by the Company would be subject to earnings, cash balances, commitments, strategic plans and other factors that the Board of Directors may deem relevant at the time of a dividend distribution, including adjustments for income or costs that were significant in nature but expected to occur infrequently. Reference was made to the 2024 Annual Report for a further description of the dividend policy. He then said that sub-item 2(c) concerned the remuneration report for the financial year two thousand and twenty-four (the ***2024 Remuneration Report***) and that it was a discussion and advisory voting item. Mr. **Smit** noted that the 2024 Remuneration Report was available on the Company's website and was also contained in the 2024 Annual Report. The details on the remuneration of the Company's directors were described in both the 2024 Remuneration Report and the 2024 Annual Report.

Mr. **Smit** explained that Dutch law required that the Meeting was annual asked for an advisory vote regarding the remuneration report. Any votes "for" would be qualified as a positive advice and any votes "against" would be qualified as a negative advice. The results of the vote would be regarded as an advisory, non-binding, vote with respect to the 2024 Remuneration Report and in the remuneration report for the year two thousand and twenty-five the Company would explain how the outcome of the vote in the Meeting had been taken into account. Mr. **Smit** then said that sub-item 2(d) concerned the adoption of the annual accounts for the financial year two thousand and twenty-four (the ***2024 Annual Accounts***), which was a voting item. Mr. **Smit** reminded the Meeting that the 2024 Annual Accounts had been drawn up by the Board and audited by Deloitte Accountants B.V., the Netherlands who had issued an unqualified opinion in respect thereof. The external auditor, Mr. Marcel van Leeuwen, was available at the Meeting to answer any questions relating to their report on the fairness of the 2024 Annual Accounts. Mr. **Smit** noted that the Board proposed to have the 2024 Annual Accounts be adopted.

He continued with sub-item 2(e), which concerned the determination and distribution of dividend, which was a voting item. Mr. **Smit** stated that, subject to the adoption of the 2024 Annual Accounts by the Meeting, the Board of Directors proposed to distribute a dividend in cash of two point nine hundred eight-six euro (EUR 2.986) per outstanding common share, totalling approximately five hundred thirty-four million euro (EUR

534,000,000). Subject to the approval of this dividend proposal, the outstanding common shares would be quoted ex-dividend from the twenty-second day of April two thousand and twenty-five on Euronext Milan and from the twenty-third day of April two thousand and twenty-five on New York Stock Exchange (***NYSE***). He said that the record date for the dividend would be the twenty-third day of April two thousand twenty-five for both Euronext Milan and NYSE and the dividend would be paid on the sixth day of May two thousand twenty-five. Shareholders that at the record day held common shares that were traded on NYSE would receive the dividend in United States Dollars at the official Euro/United States Dollar exchange rate reported by the European Central Bank on the seventeenth day of April two thousand twenty-five. Mr. **Smit** explained that sub-item 2(f) concerned the granting of discharge to the directors in respect of the performance of their management duties in the financial year two thousand and twenty-four and the non-executive directors of the Board for the performance of their non-executive duties in the financial year two thousand and twenty-four and that this was a voting item.

Mr. **Smit** then requested the shareholders that had reserved time to intervene to speak and gave the word to Mr. Henk Rienks. Mr. **Rienks** said that he had five questions. The first question concerned dividends and in particular the mix between share buy-back and dividend. He thought the relationship between share price and share profit as being quite high. He suggested that, instead, the Company should buy-back shares when the share price was lower and added that through share buy-back, the free float would also being reduced. Mr. **Rienks** said that he wanted to receive more dividend from the amount that was used to buy back shares. He then moved to this second point, sales in China, which went down. He asked what the measures would be to get sales in China higher and wondered whether the Company saw this as a problem. The third point related to the increase in prices. He noted that the Company had been able to boost turnover by twelve per cent. (12%), even though the Company only sold one per cent. (1%) extra cars. He asked what the Company expected for two thousand and twenty-five and whether the Company would increase prices again by ten per cent. (10%). He also asked how long the Company would be able to continue to increase price. He then turned to his fourth point which related to the Company's vision on electrical vehicles. He noted that the first model had been announced which would come to the market during the fall of two thousand and twenty-five. He asked what the Company's vision was with respect to the combustion motor. How long would the Company continue to make this engine, and supply it? What did Ferrari think about the end of combustion engines? Mr. **Rienks** then came to this last point, cost reduction. He noted that the Company never talked about cost reduction. He said that he understood that, because Ferrari's fantastic profits were really great for the shareholders, at the same time, he believed cost reductions were still essential. He wanted to hear more about cost reduction at the Company.

The **Chairman** thanked Mr. Rienks for his questions. He then explained that dividends were a way to reward shareholders and was more used in Europe. A share buy-back was similar in terms of reward to shareholders and was more used in the United States of America. He further explained that Ferrari had a shareholding base which reflected that Ferrari was a company listed in Europe and in the United States of America. That was the reason why Ferrari had always found a mix between share buy-backs and dividends. On the second question concerning declining sales in China, the **Chairman** said that among the different regions, mainly China, as Mr. Rienks had reflected, was an area of weakness. The **Chairman** explained that Ferrari was working on plans of restoration, but highlighted that client demand for Ferraris was higher than the Ferraris that the Company was able to provide. He pointed out that it was always a very delicate balance between which regions the Company wanted to make sure it was more present in. He said that the good news was that what Mr. Rienks highlighted about China, in reality, was not in any way a problem for Ferrari, but on the contrary, for the luxury goods of other companies that have a very high market in China, which is not the case for Ferrari. On the third question, the **Chairman**, noted that it was about the product mix the country made and personalization and he noted that Mr. Vigna pointed out the importance of personalization for Ferrari. The Company believed that the pricing needed to reflect on one side what was really increasing the Company's cost, for example, the tariffs, which was the reason why Ferrari had announced that it was increasing its pricing due to the tariffs in the United States of America. He added that the Company always wanted its pricing to reflect the uniqueness and the special that the Company's cars did provide. The F80, which the Chairman discussed earlier during the Meeting, was Ferrari's latest supercar. He noted that it was an extraordinary car with unique access to the technologies of Ferrari's sports cars. The **Chairman** said that that was the reason why it was important for Ferrari to be able, in building these extraordinary products, to have the pricing reflect their uniqueness, the emotions that they provided and their rarity. On the questions on electric cars, the **Chairman** reminded the Meeting that Ferrari's path of electrification had been a path that Ferrari had been pursuing for decades, starting in Formula One and then from Ferrari's race cars to Ferrari's sports cars, of which the F80 was a perfect example. Ferrari was very excited about unveiling the Ferrari elettrica, which would be the Company's first, fully electric, Ferrari. He said that it was going to be exciting and electrifying. He asked the Meeting, as he mentioned before, to stay tuned. On the last question, on cost reduction, the **Chairman** explained that Ferrari was an organization, as Mr. Vigna mentioned, that wanted to make sure that it stayed with four (4) wheels on the ground and stayed frugal, always attentive of making sure that Ferrari used resources at best. That was also why Ferrari was determined in its commitment to reach carbon neutrality by two thousand and thirty. It was a way in which Ferrari thought it was responsible to treat resources in the best possible way.

The **Chairman** again thanked Mr. Rienks for his questions. Mr. **Smit** then asked if other shareholders had any questions and noted that no other shareholders had any questions. Mr. **Smit** then continued with voting on the sub-items 2(c), 2(d), 2(e) and 2(f).

First, Mr. **Smit** asked the Meeting to vote on agenda sub-item 2(c), which concerned the advisory vote on the 2024 Remuneration Report. After having closed the voting on this sub-item, Mr. **Smit** established that the Meeting had expressed a positive advice with respect to the 2024 Remuneration Report.

Next, Mr. **Smit** put agenda sub-item 2(d), the adoption of the 2024 Annual Accounts, to the vote. After having closed the voting on this sub-item, Mr. **Smit** established that the proposal had been approved. Mr. **Smit** then put sub-item 2(e), the determination and distribution of dividend, to the vote. After having closed the voting on this sub-item, Mr. **Smit** established that the proposal had been approved. Finally, Mr. **Smit** put sub-item 2(f), which concerned the granting of discharge from liability of the executive directors and the non-executive directors, to the vote. After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that the release from liability of the executive directors and the non-executive directors was adopted by the Meeting.

Mr. **Smit** then moved on to the third item on the agenda concerning the appointment of the directors, which was a voting item. After a brief summery and explanation of the agenda sub-items of agenda item 3, Mr. **Smit** requested shareholders that had reserved time to intervene to speak and gave the word to Mr. Rienks.

Mr. **Rienks** said that when looking at the list of the candidates proposed to be appointed, no person had the Dutch nationality or any connection with the Netherlands. He said to believe that for Ferrari, as a Dutch company, it would be good to have someone on the board of directors who knows and understands how things work in the Netherlands and what the customs and usages are. He asked why none of the twelve (12) candidates had the Dutch nationality. The **Chairman** said that Mr. Rienks made a good remark, but informed him that Ferrari's latest candidate for appointment, Tommaso Ghidini, was actually living in the Netherlands and head of engineering of the European Space Agency. The **Chairman** explained that not only did Mr. Ghidini know the Netherlands, but he also knew how an Italian could be successful in the Netherlands something the Chairman would expect Mr. Rienks to aspire for at Ferrari. He thanked Mr. Rienks for his remark. Mr. **Rienks** then thanked the Chairman for the explanation and had no additional questions.

Mr. **Smit** then noted that there were no further questions and invited the Meeting to vote on agenda sub-item 3(a), the re-appointment of John Elkann as executive director. After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that John Elkann had been re-appointed as executive director.

Mr. **Smit** congratulated Mr. Elkann and moved on to the other appointments, starting with the re-appointment of Benedetto Vigna as executive director, sub-item 3(b). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Benedetto Vigna had been re-appointed as executive director. Mr. **Smit** congratulated Benedetto Vigna with his re-appointment.

Mr. **Smit** then moved to the appointments of the non-executive directors starting with the re-appointment of Piero Ferrari as non-executive director, sub-item 3(c). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Piero Ferrari was re-appointed as non-executive director. He then proceeded with the re-appointment of Delphine Arnault as non-executive director, sub-item 3(d). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Delphine Arnault was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** continued with the re-appointment of Francesca Bellettini as non-executive director, sub-item 3(e). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Francesca Bellettini was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** moved to the re-appointment of Eduardo H. Cue as non-executive director, sub-item 3(f). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Eduardo H. Cue was re-appointed as non-executive director. He then proceeded with the re-appointment of Sergio Duca as non-executive director, sub-item 3(g). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Sergio Duca was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** continued with the re-appointment of John Galantic as non-executive director, sub-item 3(h). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that John Galantic was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** moved to the re-appointment of Maria Patrizia Grieco, as non-executive director, sub-item 3(i). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Maria Patrizia Grieco was re-appointed as non-executive director. He then proceeded with the re-appointment of Adam Keswick as non-executive director, sub-item 3(j). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Adam Keswick was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** moved on to the re-appointment of Michelangelo Volpi as non-executive director, sub-item 3(k). After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Michelangelo Volpi was re-appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** then proceeded to the last sub-agenda item, sub-item 3(l), the appointment of Tommaso Ghidini. After having closed the vote, Mr. **Smit** established that Tommaso Ghidini was appointed as non-executive director. Mr. **Smit** congratulated all the candidates on their (re-)appointment.

Mr. **Smit** then moved to agenda item 4, which was a voting item. He said that agenda item 4 concerned the delegation of authority to the Board of Directors to issue common shares and to grant rights to subscribe for common shares.

In combination with the delegation of authority to limit or to exclude pre-emption rights, it would allow the Board to be flexible and to respond quickly to circumstances that required the issuance of common shares. Mr. **Smit** explained it would furthermore enable the Board to meet any obligations resulting from equity incentive plans of the Company.

Sub-item 4(1) concerned the proposal to designate the Board as the corporate body authorized to issue common shares and to grant rights to subscribe for common shares within the limits stated in the explanatory notes to the agenda for the Meeting. The authorization was requested for a period of eighteen (18) months starting from the date of this Meeting up to and including the fifteenth day of October two thousand and twenty-six.

Mr. **Smit** then moved to sub-item 4(2), which concerned the proposal to designate the Board of Directors as the corporate body authorized to limit or to exclude pre-emption rights for common shares in case of an issue of common shared and granting of rights to subscribe for common shares as to be delegated under agenda item 4(1). He informed the Meeting that the delegation would be for the same period of eighteen (18) months starting from the date of this Meeting up to and including the fifteenth day of October two thousand and twenty-six. Mr. **Smit** then proceeded to the voting on these items.

Mr. **Smit** noted that none of the shareholders had reserved time to intervene and put sub-item 4(1), to the vote. After having closed the voting on this sub-item, Mr. **Smit** noted that the proposal had been adopted. He then proceeded with the vote on sub-item 4(2). After having closed the voting on this sub-item, Mr. **Smit** noted that the proposal had been approved.

Mr. **Smit** turned to the fifth agenda item, which was a voting item. Agenda item five concerned the delegation to the Board of the authority to acquire common shares in the Company's own capital, either through purchase on a stock exchange, through a public tender offer, offer for exchange or otherwise, at any time during the period of eighteen (18) months from the date of this Meeting and subject to such other limitation as stated in the explanatory notes to the agenda. Mr. **Smit** explained that this authority did not impose an obligation on the Company to acquire its own common shares, but gave the Board the right to acquire common shares in the capital of the Company with sufficient flexibility and discretion for the Board to give effect to such acquisition if and when considered appropriate. Mr. **Smit** noted that there were no shareholder questions and therefore he proceeded with putting agenda item 5 to the vote. After having closed the voting on this agenda item, Mr. **Smit** noted that the proposal had been approved.

Mr. **Smit** then moved on with agenda item 6, the re-appointment of the independent auditor, which was a voting item. Mr. **Smit** informed the Meeting that the Company's audit committee had reviewed the performance and effectiveness of the audit and, based on that, it recommended to re-appoint Deloitte Accountants B.V. as the Company's independent auditor for the financial year two thousand twenty-five. He added that the Board of Directors agreed and proposed to reappoint Deloitte Accountants B.V. as the Company's auditor for two thousand twenty-five. Mr. **Smit** noted that there were no shareholder questions and therefore he proceeded with putting agenda item 6 to the vote. After having closed the voting on this agenda item, Mr. **Smit** noted that the proposal had been approved.

He then turned to agenda item 7, which was a voting item. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. **Smit** asked Mr. Carlo Daneo to elaborate on agenda item 7.

Mr. **Daneo** explained that in February two thousand and twenty-five, the Board of Directors had approved a new equity incentive plan for the years two thousand twenty-five to two thousand and twenty-seven. Under the new long-term incentive plan (***LTI***), a certain quantity of performance share units (***PSUs***), representing the right to receive one (1) common share in the capital of the Company, was proposed be awarded to the Chairman and to the CEO of the Company. In particular, under the LTI, the Board approved an award of up to three thousand six hundred and eighty-three (3,683) PSUs to the Chairman and of up to eleven thousand and fifty-one (11,051) PSUs to the CEO.

Mr. **Daneo** said that, therefore, in total, it was proposed that the maximum number of common shares in the capital of the Company that may be awarded to the Chairman and to the CEO pursuant to PSUs under the LTI was fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four (14,734) common shares, based on the performance conditions detailed in the explanatory notes to the agenda. Mr. **Daneo** noted that there were no shareholder questions and therefore asked Mr. **Smit** to move on to the voting on agenda item 7. After having closed the voting on this agenda item, Mr. **Smit** noted that the proposal was adopted by the Meeting. Mr. **Smit** handed back to the Chairman to close the Meeting.

The **Chairman** thanked Mr. Smit and stated that since there was no further items to discuss or resolve upon, that concluded the formal business of the Meeting. On behalf of the Company, the **Chairman** thanked all persons attending for following and participating in the Meeting and declared the Meeting closed at nine hours and fifty-six minutes ante meridiem.

Voting results.

The exact results of the voting have been set out in a document that was provided to me, civil law notary, by the Company after the Meeting, a copy of which is attached to this deed (*Annex*).

Final.

In witness of the proceedings in the Meeting the original of this deed, which shall be retained by me, civil law notary, was executed in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on the fifteenth day of September two thousand and twenty-five.

(was signed)

mr. D.J. SMIT NOTARIS te AMSTERDAM

ISSUED FOR TRUE COPY

In accordance with Section 2:120 Paragraph 5 of the Dutch Civil Code, the outcome of the vote on the proposals discussed at the meeting is as follows:

RESOLUTION	VOTES FOR	%	VOTES AGAINST	%	VOTES VALIDLY CAST TOTAL	% ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL	VOTES ABSTAIN
2.c	188,061,200	98.68220	2,511,369	1.31780	190,572,569	81.13981%	804,009
2.d	190,300,450	99.97873	40,478	0.02127	190,340,928	81.04118%	1,035,652
2.e	191,102,355	99.99628	7,117	0.00372	191,109,472	81.36840%	267,108
2.f	188,249,601	98.98193	1,936,219	1.01807	190,185,820	80.97514%	1,190,760
3.a	154,423,925	80.81805	36,652,102	19.18195	191,076,027	81.35416%	300,553
3.b	190,004,435	99.45452	1,042,113	0.54548	191,046,548	81.34161%	330,032
3.c	165,337,902	86.52052	25,758,855	13.47948	191,096,757	81.36299%	279,823
3.d	173,123,901	90.59038	17,982,367	9.40962	191,106,268	81.36704%	270,312
3.e	190,683,831	99.85348	279,799	0.14652	190,963,630	81.30631%	412,950
3.f	175,254,359	91.73999	15,779,400	8.26001	191,033,759	81.33617%	342,821
3.g	184,366,272	97.13471	5,438,461	2.86529	189,804,733	80.81289%	1,571,847
3.h	189,747,750	99.28980	1,357,219	0.71020	191,104,969	81.36649%	271,611
3.i	190,695,103	99.78521	410,475	0.21479	191,105,578	81.36675%	271,002
3.j	187,440,549	98.08251	3,664,417	1.91749	191,104,966	81.36649%	271,614
3.k	188,676,384	98.72911	2,428,742	1.27089	191,105,126	81.36655%	271,454
3.l	189,578,590	99.20432	1,520,547	0.79568	191,099,137	81.36400%	277,443
4.1	190,401,547	99.65170	665,492	0.34830	191,067,039	81.35034%	309,541
4.2	190,042,574	99.49589	962,876	0.50411	191,005,450	81.32411%	371,130
5	190,462,928	99.67446	622,062	0.32554	191,084,990	81.35798%	291,590
6	190,408,360	99.63385	699,743	0.36615	191,108,103	81.36782%	267,126
7	188,897,043	99.11995	1,677,143	0.88005	190,574,186	81.14050%	802,394