The brand for those who follow their dreams

Agenda

■ Q&A

		Presenter	Time
Opening remarks		B. Scheib	13:00-13:05
Design philosophy		M. Mauer	13:05-13:25
Porsche. Modern luxury.		O. Blume	13:25-13:55
Struc	ctural growth	L. Meschke	13:55-14:15
Performance driven business			
01	Iconic brand & heritage	O. Blume	14:15-14:35
02	Product portfolio	O. Blume	14:35-14:50
03	Customer experience & go-to-market	O. Blume	15:05-15:25
04	BEV & tech strategy	M. Steiner	15:25-15:45
05	Digitalization & Porsche Ventures	L. Meschke	15:45-15:55
06	Performance culture	O. Blume	15:55-16:05
07	Sustainability	B. Frenkel	16:05-16:25
08	Governance	O. Blume	16:40-16:50
09	Stellar financial performance	L. Meschke	16:50-17:20
Strategic outlook		O. Blume	17:20-17:30



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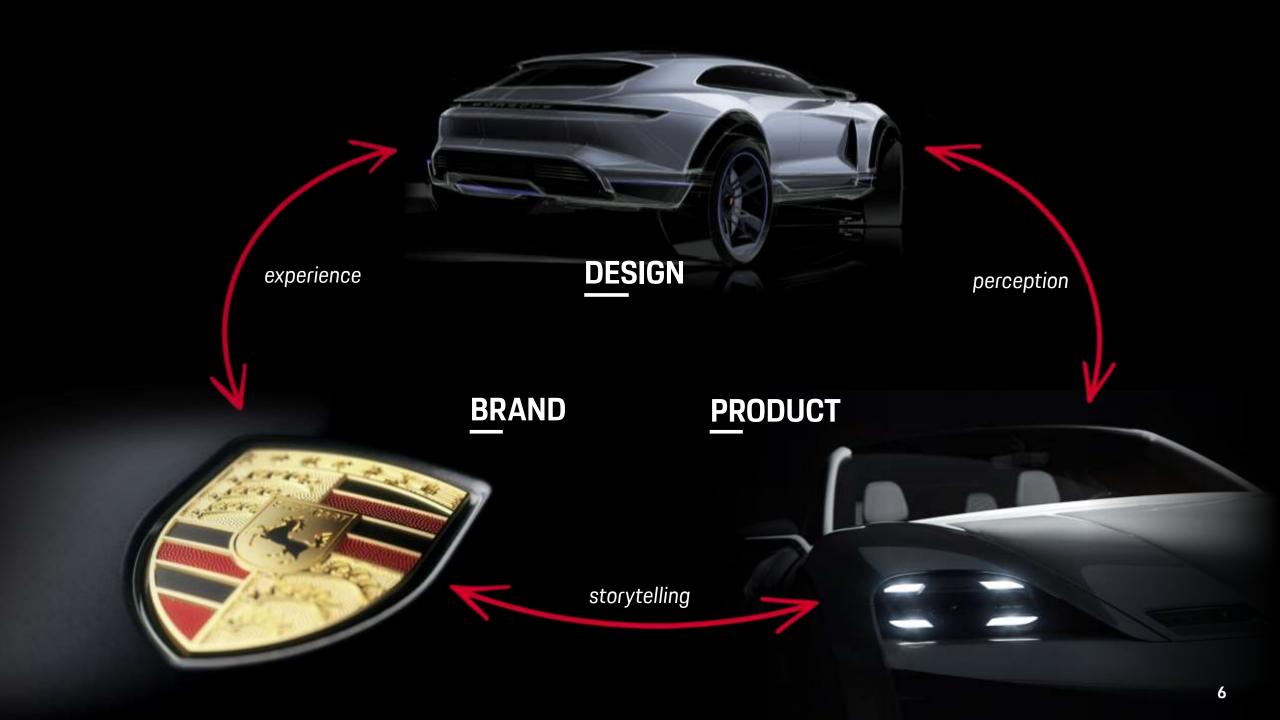


Executive Board



PORSCHE



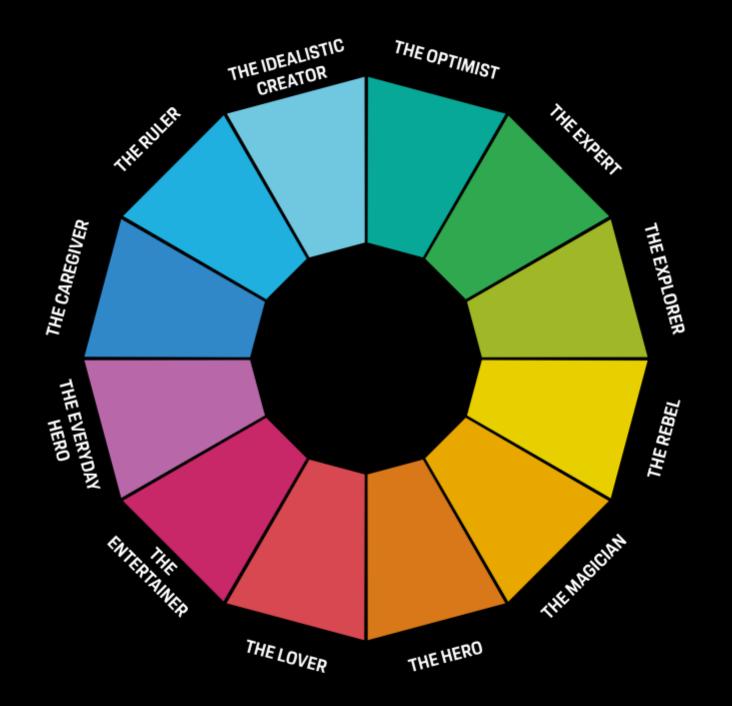






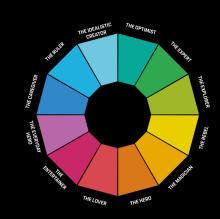








DESIGN PHILOSOPHY



ASSIGN
GENERIC ARCHETYPE



2.GIVE THEM A FACE

PRECISION CONCENTRATION

FOCUS

UNAMBIGUOUS

REDUCTION

LUCIDITY

SIMPLICITY

DEFINE KEY WORDS



CREATOR PROGRESS



REBEL PERSONALITY



HERO — SUCCESS





HONEST
INNOVATIVE
THOUGHTFUL
ASSESSABLE
CONSISTENT
TRUSTWORTHY
CLEVER
THOUGHTFUL
TRUSTWORTHY
THOUGHTFUL





















PURPOSE



EXTERIOR

AERODYNAMIC SHAPES AND ADAPTIVE AERODYNAMICS





Taycan: Electrical consumption combined: 27.0-26.4 kWh/100 km (NEDC); 23.9-19.6 kWh/100 km (WLTP); CO2 emissions combined: 0 g/km (NEDC); 0 g/km (WLTP); Electric range: 371-505 km; Electric range City: 440-568 km; Status 07/2022 g/km (NEDC); 10.8-10.3 l/100 km (WLTP); CO2 emissions combined: 215 g/km (NEDC); 245-233 g/km (WLTP); Status 07/2022 g/km

TENSION



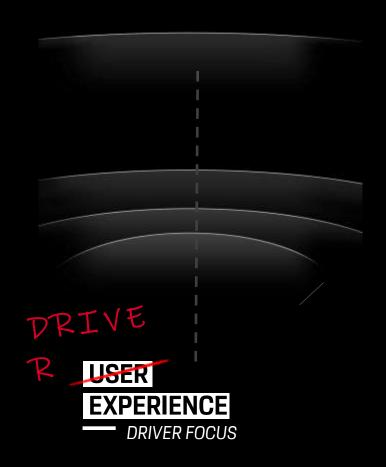
EXTERIOR

HIGH DENSITY SURFACING













Panamera Turbo S: Fuel consumption combined: 10.8 – 10.7 l/100 km (NEDC); 13.2–12.8 l/100 km (WLTP); CO2 emissions combined: 247 – 245 g/km (NEDC); 298–290 g/km (WLTP); Status 07/2022



911 Carrera 4S: Fuel consumption combined: 10.1 - 9.7 I/100 km (NEDC); 11.1 - 10.2 I/100 km (WLTP); CO2 emissions combined: 231 - 222 g/km (NEDC); 253 - 231 g/km (WLTP); Status 07/2022









Mission

In the beginning I looked around and could not find the car I dreamed of.
So I decided to build it myself.







Porsche – a unique story



lconic brand

Structural growth

Sustainable luxury

Stellar performance



Successful track record of product launches



1 Total Porsche Deliveries in respective year | 2 Estimated total vehicle production in calendar year 1964

PORSCHE

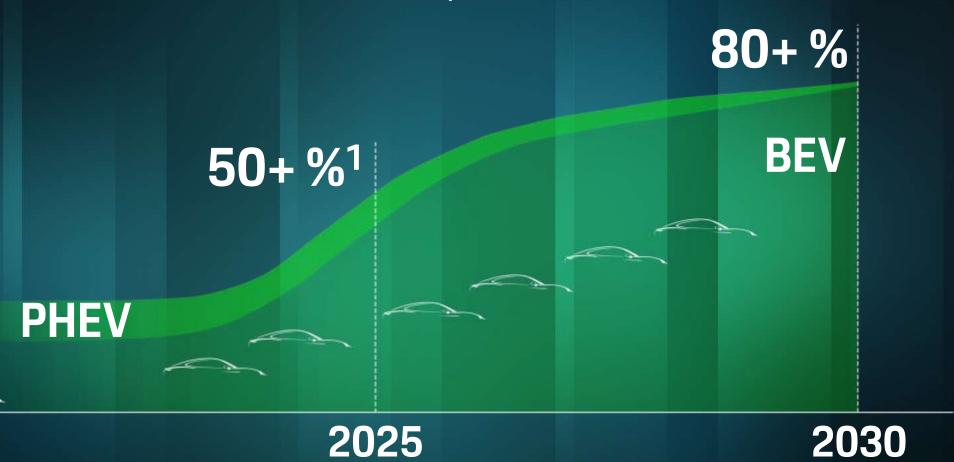
High end portfolio extension



PORSCHE. MODERN LUXURY.

80+ % BEV share ambition in 2030

Share of Deliveries p.a., in %



Note: Illustrative, use of silhouettes not indicative of cycle plan | 1 Including PHEV and BEV

2020



Working towards a net carbon neutral value chain in 2030¹



Decarbonizing

supply chain²

Zero-impact

factory vision²

Net carbon neutral

use-phase³

1 Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions as defined per Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Net carbon neutrality across the value chain describes Porsche's ambition to avoid and reduce carbon emissions towards neutrality, especially within production (Scope 1 and 2 emissions), supply chain and the use-phase of cars delivered (up- and downstream Scope 3 emissions), but also including other Scope 3 emission categories, such as employee travel. Offsets (including carbon reduction and carbon removal) are included in Porsche's decarbonization strategy. Emissions from cars delivered in previous years, before achieving carbon net neutrality, will not be included in the assessment of carbon neutrality. Porsche's ambition is subject to progress made in individual levers (e.g., technological advancements), relying on assumptions and elements that in certain cases cannot be influenced by Porsche, and therefore might not be achievable. Porsche steers its decarbonization strategy using its Decarbonization Index ("DCI") (including offsets through carbon reduction and removal), please see the Sustainability Appendix. | 2 Forward-looking vision which relies on assumptions (such as technological advances which have yet to be fully developed) and may not be achievable in certain aspects (such as elimination of all waste) | 3 Porsche aims to decarbonize the BEV use-phase for future models through procurement of green energy certificates

PORSCHE

CAPITAL MARKETS DAY 2022

PORSCHE. MODERN LUXURY.

Porsche differentiation



Design



Driver experience



Fast travelling



Quality



Performance



Sustainability





Appealing end market segment exposure



100%

Luxury brand²

57%

SUV Deliveries³

100%

Sports car²

80+%

BEV share ambition in 2030

Volume

Note: Luxury, premium, volume segmentation based on S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Production Forecast, April 2022 Release; aggregated global classification based on 2021 portfolio in production; overview presents a selection of relevant brands within the luxury / premium segments | 1 Excluding Mercedes-Benz Vans | 2 Company view | 3 Percentage of total Porsche Deliveries of Cayenne and Macan in 2021



Unique position in luxury automotive segment

Automotive revenue per car¹, in € k²



1 Ratio Automotive Revenue to Deliveries for Porsche, for other OEMs ratio of automotive revenue to deliveries (as such terms are defined in the respective OEM annual reports. Automotive revenue to the extent possible. Such terms may not be entirely comparable due to differences in accounting policies) | 2 Data 2021 | 3 Aston Martin, Bentley, Ferrari, Lamborghini, McLaren (annual reports). Bugatti and Rolls-Royce not depicted | 4 Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Tesla, Volvo Cars (annual reports)



Stellar financial performance

Key facts, 2021

302 k

Deliveries
13.7 % BEV share

€ 3.7_{bn}

Automotive net cash flow^{3,7}

9.0 %

Group Revenue¹ CAGR 2017-21 € 33.1 bn Group Revenue

21.3 %

Automotive return on investment^{4,7}

16.0%

Return on sales (RoS)^{2,7} € 5.3 bn Group Operating profit

24.5 %

Automotive EBITDA margin⁵ € 7.4 bn Automotive EBITDA^{6,7}

1 Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche Aktiengesellschaft and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Group") Revenue | 2 Ratio of Group Operating profit to Group Revenue | 3 Cash flows from Automotive operating activities less cash flows from Automotive investing activities of current operations | 4 Ratio of Automotive Operating profit after tax to average assets invested in the Automotive segment | 5 Ratio of Automotive EBITDA to Automotive Revenue | 6 Automotive Operating profit before depreciation/amortization and impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on Automotive property, plant and equipment, Automotive capitalized development costs and other Automotive intangible assets | 7 Non-IFRS measure



Result – Porsche's unique economic model

Key facts, 2021

£100k

Automotive revenue per car¹ more than 2x premium OEMs²

Lean cost structure & scale

> Significant BEV-focused investments made

24.5 % Automotive EBITDA margin³

Automotive net cash flow margin³

1 Ratio Automotive Revenue to Deliveries for Porsche, for other OEMs ratio of automotive revenue to deliveries (as such terms are defined in the respective OEM annual reports. Automotive revenue to the extent possible. Such terms may not be entirely comparable due to differences in accounting policies) | 2 Premium OEMs' average automotive revenue per car (Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Tesla and Volvo Cars, as per annual reports. Automotive revenue to the extent possible) | 3 Non-IFRS measure



DAY 2022

Increased independence and entrepreneurial freedom



Independence

Planned termination of domination agreement

Accountability

Responsibility & decisions by Porsche AG Executive Board

Entrepreneurship

Executive Board decides autonomously¹





Porsche – unleashing the full potential

- Iconic brand and heritage
- Structural growth
- Electrification, technology and sustainability
- Luxury with scale benefits
- Increased corporate independence
- Stellar financial performance





Attractive market fundamentals



Expected global rise in HNWI¹

Evolving luxury paradigm

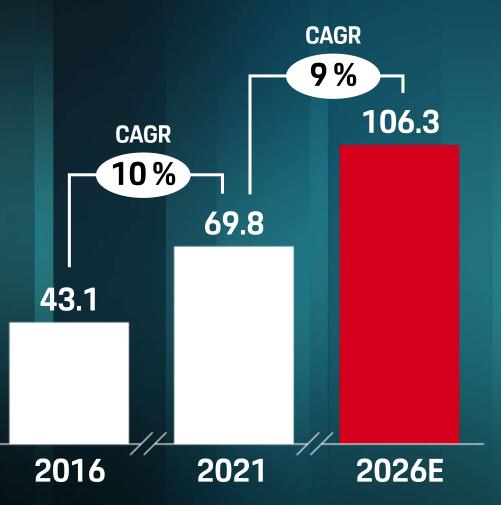
Model range Taycan Sport Turismo: Electrical consumption combined: 24.6 - 20.2 kWh/100km (WLTP), 27.4 - 26.3 kWh/100km (NEDC); Range combined: 358 - 491 km (WLTP), Range City: 433 - 564 km (WLTP); CO_2 emissions combined in: O g/km (WLTP), O g/km (NEDC) | 1 High net worth individuals (US\$ 1-30 m liquid assets) as defined per Knight Frank Wealth report

Growing sports car, SUV, BEV segments



Attractive luxury market dynamics expected

HNWI population, in mn¹



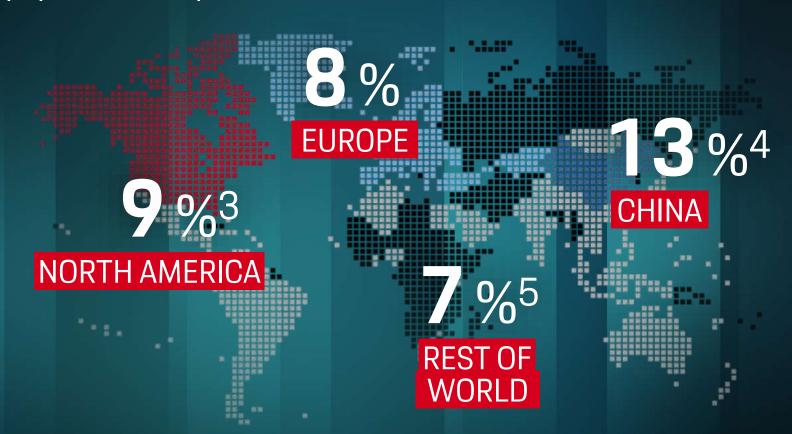
- Growing base of potential customers
- Rising relevance of millennials
- Growing share of women

Balanced luxury customer growth

HNWI populations, expected 2021-2026 CAGRs¹, in %

Porsche split by Deliveries, 2021





1 As per Knight Frank 'The Wealth Report 2022', January 2022 | 2 Includes Africa, Asia (excl. China), Australasia, Middle East, South America and Mexico | 3 Includes USA and Canada | 4 Mainland China and Hong Kong | 5 Refers to the residual after deducting China, Europe and USA / Canada from global HNWI expectations



Evolving luxury paradigm



Next Gen

Rising relevance¹

Customers prefer Chinese buyers SUV as next purchase^{2,3} value personalization^{2,4}

70+%

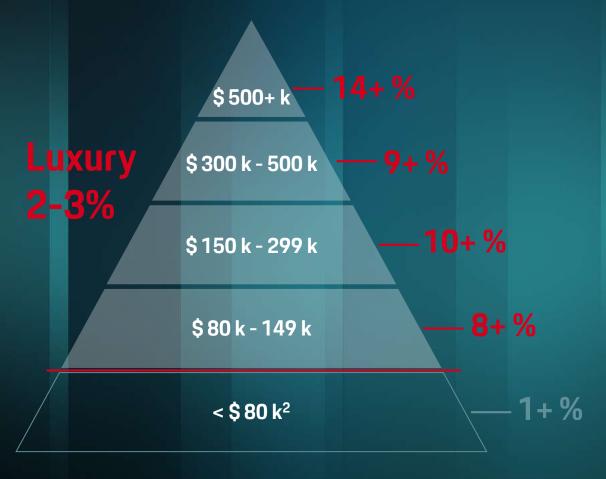
Customers would switch to EV^{2,5}

1 Company view | 2 As per McKinsey & Company "Five trends shaping tomorrow's luxury-car market", July 2022 | 3 Around 50% of premium- and luxury-car buyers prefer SUV as next purchase | 4 84% potential Chinese luxury-vehicle buyers value personalization | 5 Over 70% of current owners of premium and luxury ICE vehicles would switch to EV



Luxury car segment to drive automotive market growth

Global luxury car market segments, 2021, and CAGR 2021-31E¹



Sizeable automotive luxury market segment

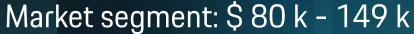
- Seamless experiences required
- Omnichannel touch points
- Global brand consistency matters
- Growing fundamental demand

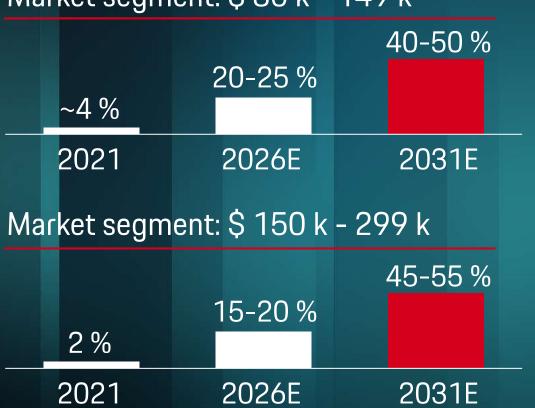
1 As per McKinsey & Company "Five trends shaping tomorrow's luxury-car market", July 2022 | 2 Refers to non-luxury segment representing 97-98% of the global car market in 2021



BEV adoption one key theme of luxury car market segment

Adoption of all electric luxury vehicles by cost bracket (base scenario) 1,2





- Shifting consumer sentiment¹
- SUV expected #1 luxury BEV market¹
- Benefits for luxury players with scale¹

1 As per McKinsey & Company "Five trends shaping tomorrow's luxury-car market", July 2022 | 2 Accelerated scenario assumes for \$80 k - 149 k segment: 2021: $\sim 4 \%$, 2026E: 35-40 %, 2031E: 65-75 %, for \$150 k - 299 k segment: 2021: 2 %, 2026E: 27-32 %, 2031E: 70-80 %



Expected growth in Porsche market segments



Luxury sports car¹

7 % CAGR⁴

Luxury SUV²

6 % CAGR⁴

1 As per S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Powertrain and Alternative Propulsion Production Forecast for luxury 2-door sports cars, April 2022 Release | 2 As per S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Sales Forecast for luxury SUVs, April 2022 Release | 3 As per S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Powertrain and Alternative Propulsion Production Forecast, April 2022 Release | 4 Global CAGR 2021-26E for relevant sports car segment

BEV³

34 % CAGR⁴



Next generation of luxury buyers offers upside potential



Setting trends and making the world a better place



High achievers
looking for
luxury experiences



Thought leaders looking for powerful stories



Attractive growth fundamentals

- Expected rise in HNWIs across regions
- Evolving luxury paradigm
- Sizeable luxury automotive segment
- Strong growth expected in sports car, SUV and BEV segments
- Porsche at the sweet spot





Unique brand



Rich heritage



Current line-up with a cultural icon

Halo for the future

911 Sport Classic: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 12.6 I/100km (WLTP), 12.8 I/100km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: 285 g/km (WLTP), 292 g/km (NEDC)



Porsche's capability to reconcile contradictions



Pioneering spirit & tradition

Exclusiveness & likeability

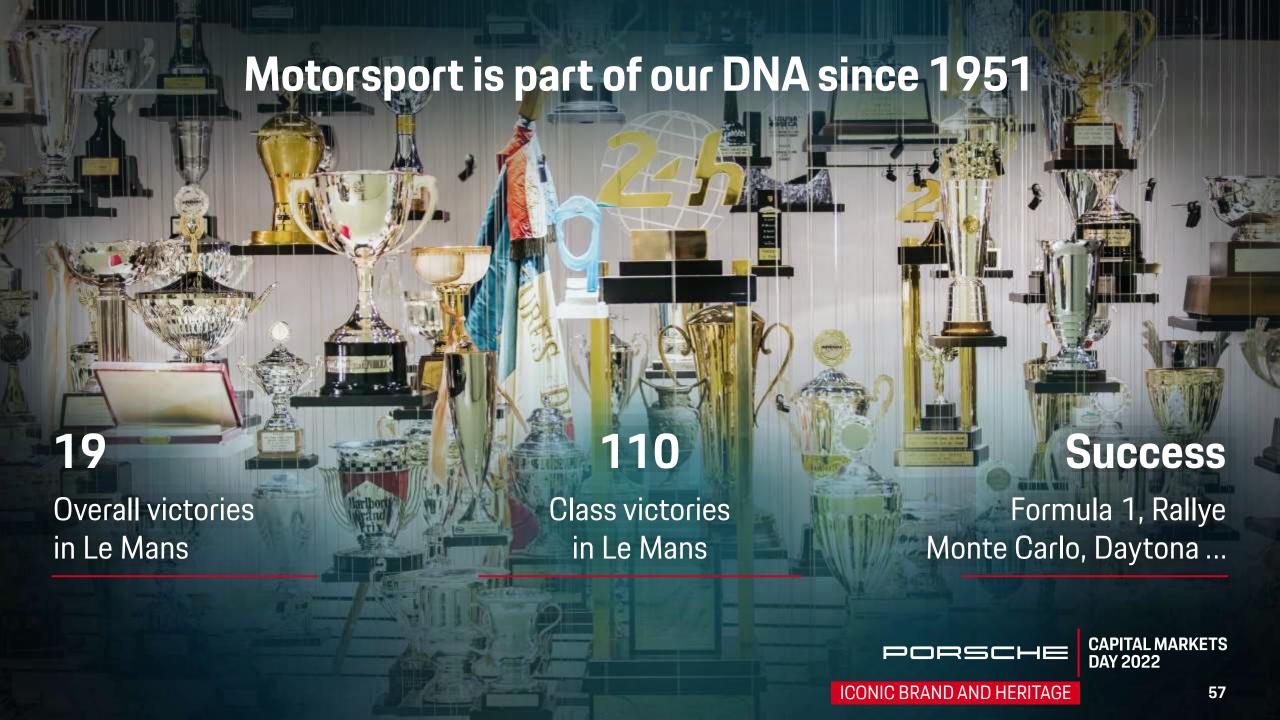
Design & function

Performance & sustainability



Unique design language





Motorsport fuels the Porsche myth





CAPITAL MARKETS
DAY 2022

1 World Endurance Championship

Porsche Museum - heritage inspiring future generations



1 Number of cars and exhibits in the Porsche Museum as of June 2022 | 2 Share of cars in the museum collection which are in a condition ready for driving. Excludes cars categorized as exhibits (e.g., concept cars, test vehicles, prototypes).



An endless reservoir of inspiring, rebellious stories









Customers as part of a vibrant community



Family spirit

Community
power

Creating experiences



Brand collaborations





Luxury lifestyle



UHNWI¹ relevance

968 LART

Surprising and cross-category

911 Turbo S: Fuel consumption combined: $12.3 - 12.0 \,\text{l/100km}$ (WLTP), $11.1 \,\text{l/100km}$ (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: $278 - 271 \,\text{g/km}$ (WLTP), $254 \,\text{g/km}$ (NEDC) | 1 Ultra high net worth individuals (US\$ 30+ m liquid assets) as defined per Knight Frank Wealth report



#1 brand power

Brand Finance 2021 ranking, in US\$ bn¹



A leading luxury brand

- Forged through heritage
- Strong growth of brand value²
- >> #1 reason to buy a Porsche³
- >>> Foundation of future growth

1 Based on Brand Finance: Luxury & Premium 50 2021 ranking as of September 2021 | 2 Last 5 years brand value growth as per Brand Finance from 2017 to 2021 | 3 Company information based on customer surveys and other sources for France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK | 4 In alphabetical order, not indicative of ranking: Cartier, Chanel, Dior, Ferrari, Gucci, Guerlain, Hermès, Louis Vuitton, Rolex



Iconic brand and heritage

- Dream for multiple generations
- Unique design language
- Motorsport as part of our DNA
- Power of community at the core
- Brand collaborations
- One of the most valuable luxury brands





Differentiated Porsche portfolio



Product philosophy

Portfolio extension

Customization and exclusivity







Clear product positioning







911 - Icon



Icon

Successful in its 8th generation

23+ models

Coupé, Cabriolet, Targa From Carrera to Turbo S and GT3

Customers' dream

Total Deliveries of 1+ mn since 1964

Model range 911: Fuel consumption combined: 13.0 - 10.8 I/100 km (WLTP), 13.3 - 8.7 I/100 km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: 294 - 215 g/km (WLTP), 304 - 215 g/km (NEDC)



Taycan - Performance



Pioneer¹

Highly successful first Luxury BEV sports car

14+ models

Sports limousine, Cross/Sport Turismo From Taycan to Turbo S

Strong start

Successful ramp-up after launch

Model range Taycan: Electrical consumption combined: 24.8 – 19.6 kWh/100 km (WLTP), 27.4 – 25.4 kWh/100 km (NEDC); Range combined: 370 – 512 km (WLTP), Range City: 440 - 630 km (WLTP); CO₂ emissions combined: 0 g/km (WLTP), 0 g/km (NEDC) | 1 Taycan as first commercial production luxury BEV as per S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Powertrain and Alternative Propulsion Production Forecast, April 2022 Release (Source: S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Sales Forecast, May 2022)



NEW – Prestige



Exclusive Manufaktur – most personal car



PORSCHE

From the racetrack to the road – GT models



Technology transfer

Strong market position

Pricing premium

911 GT3: Fuel consumption combined: 13.0 - 12.9 I/100 km (WLTP), 13.3 - 12.4 I/100 km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined in: 294 - 293 g/km (WLTP), 304 - 283 g/km (NEDC)



Motorsport offering for Porsche enthusiasts

Cha Dates W. The

1970

First Porsche Cup award

 $6.5 \, k^1$

Manufactured race cars

€ 200+ k

Average revenue per race car sale²



Fulfilling dreams through limited editions

Year / Model ¹	Limited units		Base Price ²
2022	911 Sport Classic	1,250	€ 276 k
2021	911 Targa 4 GTS 50 Years Porsche Design	750	€ 186 k
2020	911 Targa 4S Heritage Design	992	€ 183 k
2019	911 Speedster	1,948	€ 269 k
2017	911 Turbo S Exclusive series	500	€ 260 k
2016	911 R	991	€190 k
2013	918 Spyder	918	€768 k

911 Sport Classic: Fuel consumption combined: 12.6 l/100 km (WLTP), 12.8 l/100 km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: 285 g/km (WLTP), 292 g/km (NEDC), 911 Targa 4S: Fuel consumption combined: 11.1 - 10.7 l/100 km (WLTP), 9.9 l/100 km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: 253 - 244 g/km (WLTP), 227 g/km (NEDC), 911 Targa 4 GTS: Fuel consumption combined: 11.3 - 10.8 l/100 km (WLTP), 10.7 - 9.9 l/100 km (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined: 257 - 245 g/km (WLTP), 243 - 227 g/km (NEDC), | 1 Exemplary models | 2 Excl. further customization; based on German list prices incl. VAT



One of a kind – Barilla GT3

In the Eighties, I had the chance to drive the wonderful Porsche 956, an iconic car in terms of performance and beauty. The interpretation of some elements in a modern GT3 makes that memory exciting and vital – for me and for people who are close to me.



Paolo Barilla

Individual dream

Unique masterpiece via Sonderwunsch program

3 years

From initial sketch to final 911 GT3

Full involvement

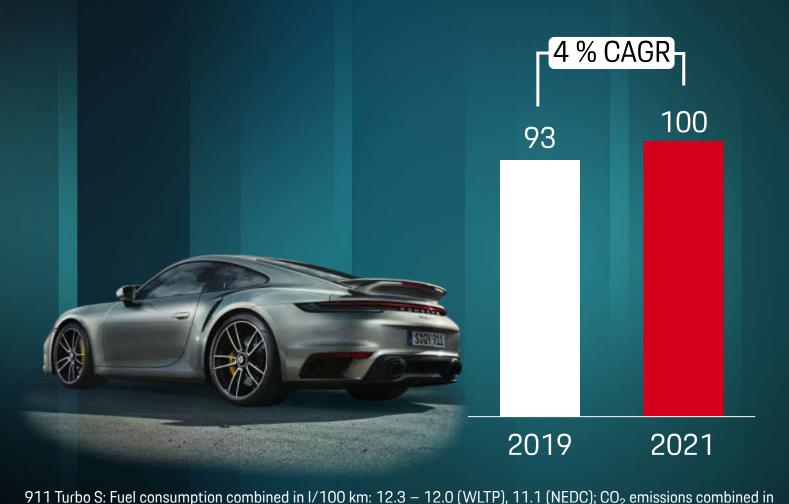
Paolo Barilla as co-creator

911 GT3: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 13.0 - 12.9 (WLTP), 13.3 - 12.4 (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 294 - 293 (WLTP), 304 - 283 g/km (NEDC)



Historic Revenue per car growth with further potential

Automotive Revenue per car, in € k



g/km: 278 – 271 (WLTP), 254 g/km (NEDC)

Further upside potential

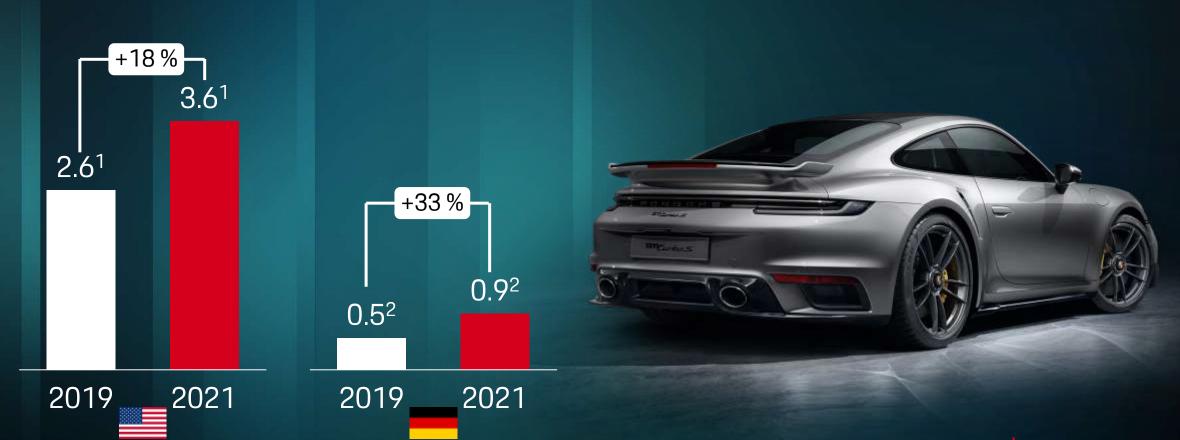
- Pricing strategy
- Further growth from customization
- Expansion into higher margin segments
- BEV pricing opportunity



Compelling growth in high-end market segment

Deliveries of cars with selling price incl. options €/US\$ 200+ k, in k cars

CAGRs 2019-21, in %



911 Turbo S: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 12.3 - 12.0 (WLTP), 11.1 (NEDC); CO₂ emissions combined in g/km: 278 - 271 (WLTP), 254 g/km (NEDC) | 1 Deliveries, US\$ 200+ k | 2 Deliveries, € 200+ k



Product portfolio

- Porsche philosophy
- Clear product positioning
- Customization and Exclusive Manufaktur
- Motorsport and GT
- Limited series
- Pricing strategy





Loyal and growing customer base



 $\sim 2.7 \, \text{mn}^{1}$

Registered customers

~€ 320-510 k

Avg. gross income²

~60%

Long-term customers³

Taycan Turbo S Cross Turismo: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 24.0 - 22.4 (WLTP), 26.5 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 428 - 459 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 519 - 564 km (WLTP); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC) | 1 Customers who own at least one Porsche vehicle, as of June $2022 \mid 2 \in 200$ annual average gross household income in 2021, as self-reported by Porsche customers. Rounded to the nearest 1000 km: 2000 km Germany (2000 km Ge



Growth through retention, new markets and new customers



< ~7 % annual overall churn rate¹

~120 markets² reached globally

~60 % Taycan buyers are first time Porsche customers³

1 Calculated as: number of registered customers at beginning of 2021 which are not registered customers anymore at the end of 2021, divided by total number of registered customers at the beginning of 2021 | 2 One market equals one country 3 Data ranging from the first Taycan buyer recorded until June 2022.



Targeting new customer segments

Inspire strategic target groups and build loyalty among existing customers



High standard of living

Ambitious

High income

Driven youth

Driven women

Creative leaders

Progressive youngsters

Existing target groups

New target groups



Holistic luxury experience across customer touchpoints



Customer-centric omnichannel ecosystem

Porsche community providing unique experiences

Brand engagement for lifecycle opportunities

Model range 911 Cabriolet: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 12.5 - 10.4 (WLTP), 11.3 - 9.6 (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 284 - 235 (WLTP), 257 - 218 g/km (NEDC)



Customer-centric omnichannel ecosystem



CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND GO-TO-MARKET

Physical – unique set of integrated luxury touchpoints



Global network

900+ Porsche Centers¹

Destination Porsche Experience Centers

600+ projects by 2030²

10 locations worldwide³

Taycan Turbo S: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 23.4 - 21.9 (WLTP), 26.0 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 440 - 468 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 524 - 573 km (WLTP); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC), Model range Cayenne Coupé: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 14.1 - 11.6 (WLTP), 11.9 - 9.4 (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 319 - 215 (WLTP), 271 - 215 g/km (NEDC) | 1 As of June 2022 | 2 Ambition. As of



Digital — extending online sales through Porsche Marketplace

Porsche.com & configurator

6.8 mn unique visitors¹

Porsche Marketplace

1.5 mn unique visitors²

Online generated sales

Up to 25 % by 2025³

1 Jan-May 2022, average individual visitors per month. Whole porsche.com ecosystem incl. Finder, One Shop & Connect Store | 2 Jan-May 2022, average individual visitors per month. Including Finder, Finder WeChat Mini App, One Shop & Connect Store | 3 Estimated potential for online generated vehicle sales (may vary by region)



Strong engagement of Porsche community



700+ Porsche Clubs¹

240+ k members⁴



27 mn Instagram followers

Top 3 liked car brand on TikTok²



200+ k attendees⁴

1 As reported by the independently managed Porsche Clubs | 2 Based on a sample of global OEMs, as of June 2022 | 3 "Beyond automotive" events since 2017 | 4 Period of 2017-2022. Physical interaction with brand including walk by traffic. Could not be 100% technically counted in case of outside activation and open stand concepts, etc.



Exciting customer experiences on the track and on the road



Pure motorsport passion

Porsche track and racing experiences

Driving emotions and travel joy

Porsche travel experiences

Model range 911 Cabriolet: Fuel consumption combined in I/100 km: 12.5 - 10.4 (WLTP), 11.3 - 9.6 (NEDC); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 284 - 235 (WLTP), 257 - 218 g/km (NEDC)



Fulfilling customers' personal dreams

Heritage & Classic

~€ 150 mn Revenue¹

~80 Classic Partners²

Co-creation and customization

Directly work on your dream car

Exclusive Manufaktur

~€ 750 mn Revenue¹ 100+ Manufaktur partners²



Customer experience and go-to-market

- Loyal and growing customer base
- >> Targeting new customer segments
- Omnichannel ecosystem
- Holistic luxury journey
- Driving future desirability





Performance BEV transition leadership



Pioneering vision

High-performance platforms

Holistic tech strategy







BEV & TECH STRATEGY

2019 Taycan



Most Innovative car globally in 2020¹ 35+ Awards since 2019 40+ k
Deliveries
in 2021

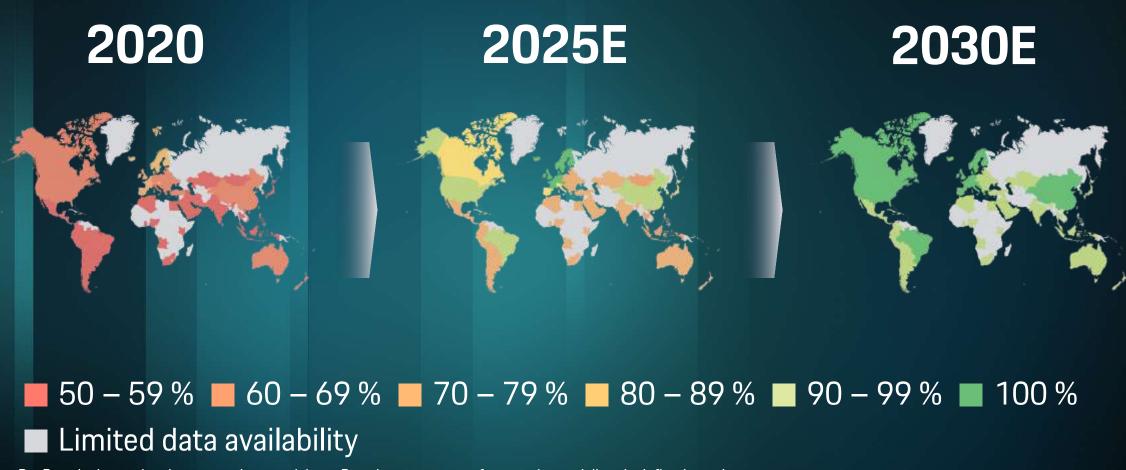
~60 %
First time Porsche customers²

Taycan Turbo S: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 23.4 - 21.9 (WLTP), 26.0 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 440 - 468 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 524 - 573 km (WLTP); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC) | 1 Automotive-INNOVATIONS-Award declared by Center of Automotive Management | 2 Data ranging from the first Taycan buyer recorded until June 2022



Porsche BEV transition model

Demand coverage with BEV only product offering, in %1

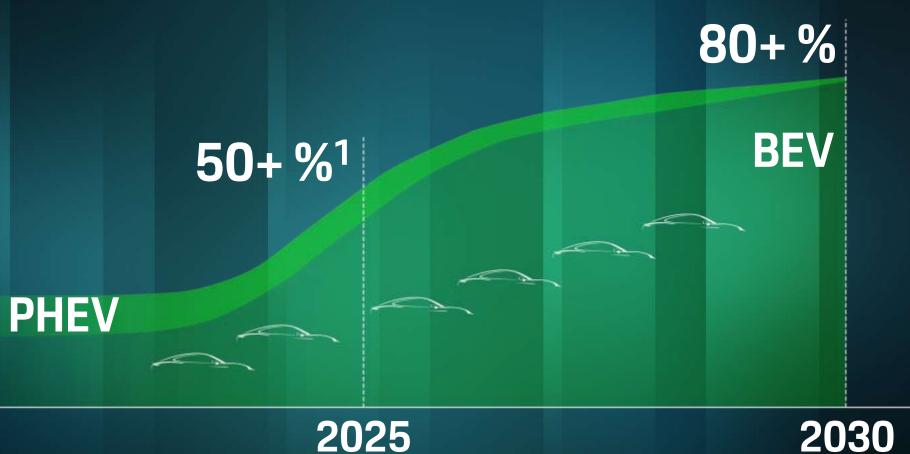


Note: Per Porsche internal estimates, seeks to anticipate Porsche customer preferences by modeling the inflection point at which a Porsche BEV offering will address equal or greater demand than a Porsche ICE-based offering | 1 % potential sale opportunity covered by Porsche BEV offering



80+ % BEV share ambition in 2030

Share of Deliveries p.a., in %



2020

Note: Illustrative, use of silhouettes not indicative of cycle plan | 1 Including PHEV and BEV

PORSCHE

Delivering technological transition



PORSCHE

Long-term platform strategy

	Sports cars ¹	Sports limousines	Sport Utility Vehicles
	911		
Porsche Sports Car Platform	718		
Scalable Systems Platform (SSP) sport		Panamera Taycan	NEW
Premium Platform Electric (PPE)			Cayenne Macan

Flexibility and control...

- Two-platform long-term strategy
- Porsche lead for SSP sport
- Access to Volkswagen Group SSP/backbone
- Development of own modules

Innovative BEV technologies



E-motors

High-performance direct stator oil cooling

Batteries

Battery direct oil cooling

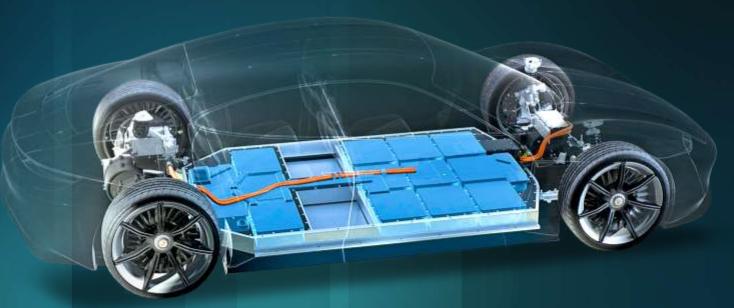
Efficiency

800 kW¹ recuperation

Charging

350 kW/900 volt¹ turbo charging

Comprehensive battery strategy



CELLFORCE

High-performance battery cells – Porsche owns 73 %

GROUP₁₄

Silicon-carbon technology – Porsche led US\$ 400 m Series C

VOLKSWAGEN

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

240 GWh Volkswagen Group target capacity¹



End-to-end charging ecosystem

Comprehensive HPC strategy



- >> 100+ own stations currently in China
- >> Up to 100 own stations planned in Europe²

>> 1,000+ (Ionity) planned stations by 2025

- Selected **Partnerships**
- electrify 2

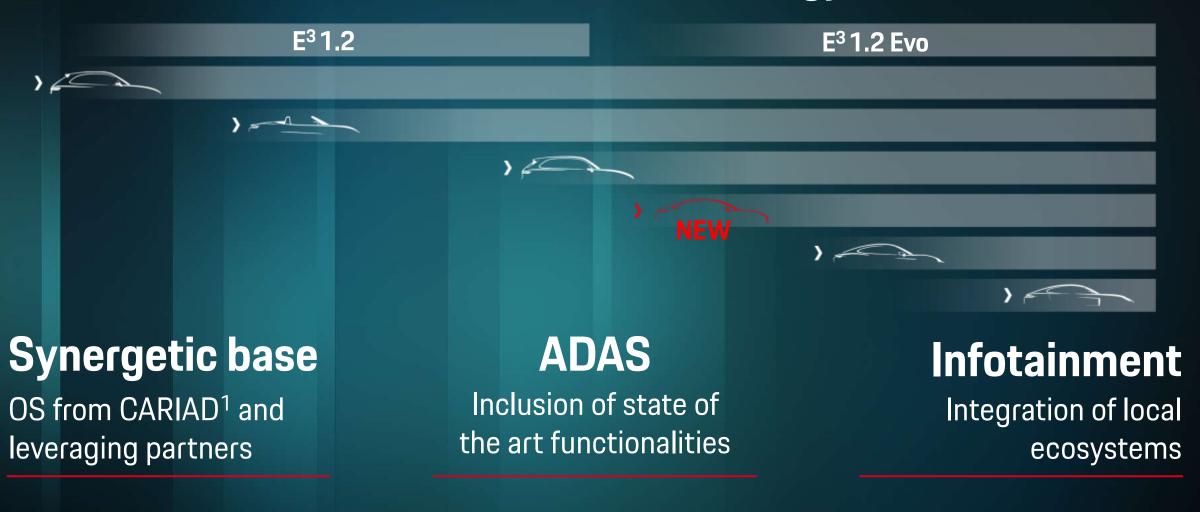
- \mathbf{N} 1,800+ EA¹ planned stations by 2026

Public

Public charging

275,000+ charging points access today

Flexible software strategy



Note: Illustrative

1 A Volkswagen Group company

Driving the transition

- Luxury electrification pioneer
- Customer-backed transition
- >> Innovative BEV technologies
- End-to-end ecosystem
- Flexible technology strategy





Driven by innovation



Data-driven customer intimacy

Digital touchpoints

Innovation ecosystem



Strong in-house digitalization capabilities



~1,000
Tech experts at Porsche Group¹

Innovation hubs²
worldwide

3,000+ MHP³ employees worldwide

1 Includes employees at Porsche AG and Porsche Digital | 2 Refers to locations of Porsche Digital | 3 Porsche's Management and IT consulting company



Porsche Digital developing smart products and services









Around the car



COMMUNITIES



FINDER CHINA



MOBILITY SERVICES











Al and data value creation

~1.6 mn¹

Porsche IDs

Drive customer loyalty

Target high churn probability customers

~€ 2 k²

Higher price per car

Increase Automotive Revenue per car

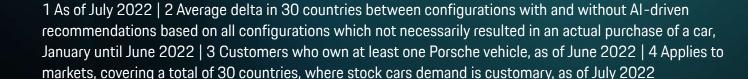
Personalized configurator recommendations

 \sim 2.7 mn³

Registered customers in one CRM data pool

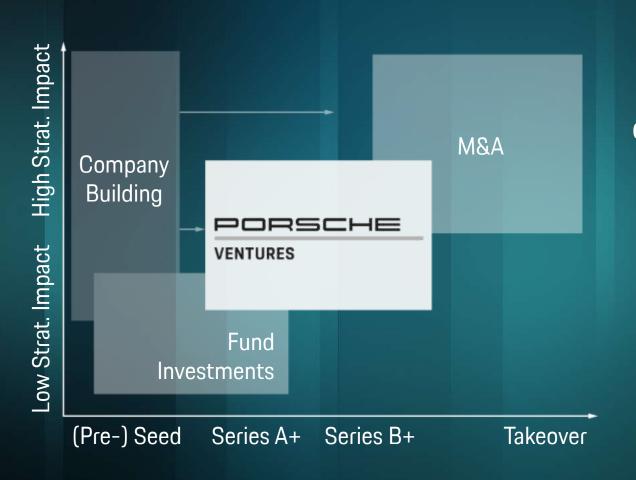
Customer targeting

Real-time offerings for stock-driven markets⁴





Porsche Ventures – investing in an innovation ecosystem



42

€ 1-4 mn

Current active direct investments¹

Typical initial investment range

- Structured approach to innovation
- Gain access to new technologies
- Value creation by leveraging Porsche
- Nurture future strategic partnerships

Rimac – from a venture investment to a strategic partner



First investment in 2018

BEV components partner

Combined innovation strength

€ 2+ bn valuation in 2022¹

Digitalization and Porsche Ventures

- Digital customer experience
- >> In-house capabilities
- Focus on data analytics and Al
- Porsche Ventures





People-centric performance culture striving for perfection





Passion – continuing to live the Porsche legend



Enthusiasm

Our people are proud to work at Porsche¹

"Arbeitswelten"

Highly attractive work environment

Engagement

30-year history of employeeinduced improvements²

1 Internal survey: ~94% of the participating 16k employees agree that Porsche is an attractive employer and viewed positively by the public and its customers. Index of 85/100 in subcategory "Me at Porsche" ("Stimmungsbarometer" Porsche AG), October 2021 | 2 "Porsche Verbesserungsprozess" introduced in 1992



Agility – adapting quickly to change



Flexible

Customer-centric

Proactive

Leading luxury electrification¹

Resilient

Historical financials

1 Taycan as the first commercial production luxury BEV (Source: S&P Global Mobility Light Vehicle Powertrain and Alternative Propulsion Production Forecast, April 2022)



One family – values to attract and retain talent

85+%

Employees recommend Porsche¹

Top employer

Most attractive German employer²



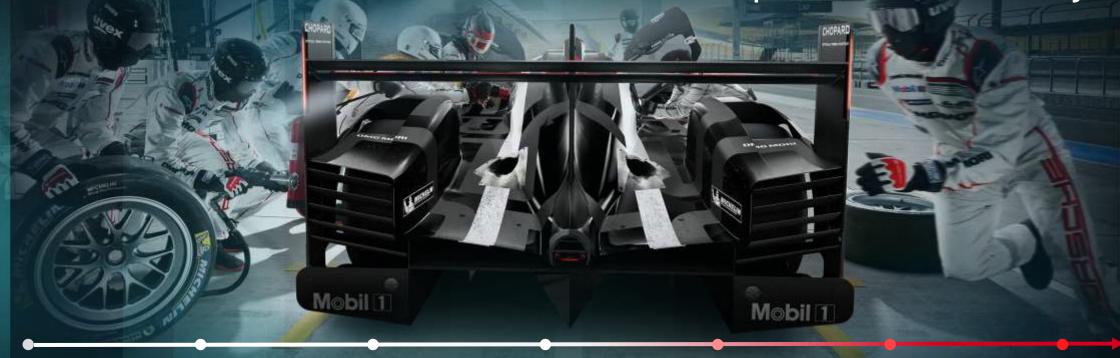
1 Glassdoor company information, June 2022 | 2 Porsche ranked as the most attractive German employer by Economics, Engineering, and IT graduates according to Universum study published in the Wirtschaftswoche, June 2022



Pioneering spirit – culture drives innovation

Think outside the box

Entrepreneurial mentality



Lightweight composites

Turbo-charged engine

Dual clutch gearbox

Composite brakes

Low-friction coatings

Highperformance HEV 800 volt technology

PORSCHE

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PERFORMANCE CULTURE

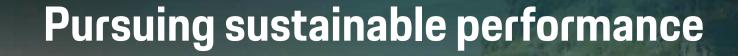
Top performance culture

- One Porsche family
- Passion and enthusiasm every single day
- Our people drive innovation from the racetrack to the road
- Agility and adaptability
- Home for talent



Model range Taycan Cross Turismo: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 24.8 - 21.2 (WLTP), 26.5 - 26.2 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 416 - 490 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 518 - 600 km (WLTP); CO_2 emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC)





Societal responsibility

Customer driven

Thinking ahead

Model range Taycan Cross Turismo: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 24.8 – 21.2 (WLTP), 26.5 – 26.2 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 416 - 490 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 518 – 600 km (WLTP); CO₂ emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC)



Achievements to date

Among best ESG rated automotive companies¹



Taycan

Award-winning luxury BEV²

Net carbon neutral

In main R&D and production sites³

13.7 %

BEV share of Deliveries in 2021

1 ISS performance score 2021; rating awarded to Porsche in October 2021. The chart shows the distribution in % per ISS ESG rating (D- being the lowest/worst, A+ being the highest/best) across 41 rated companies within the automobile industry (as of October 2021) | 2 35+ awards since 2019, most innovative car globally in 2020, Automotive-INNOVATIONS-Award declared by Center of Automotive Management | 3 CO₂ footprint across Zuffenhausen, Leipzig and Weissach. Porsche steers its decarbonization strategy using its "DCI" (including offsets through carbon reduction and removal), please see the Sustainability Appendix



Sustainability – strategic pillars



Decarbonization



Partner to society



Circular economy



Diversity



Governance & transparency

PORSCHE

Working towards a net carbon neutral value chain in 2030¹



Decarbonizing

supply chain²

Zero-impact

factory vision²

Net carbon neutral

use-phase³

1 Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions as defined per Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Net carbon neutrality across the value chain describes Porsche's ambition to avoid and reduce carbon emissions towards neutrality, especially within production (Scope 1 and 2 emissions), supply chain and the use-phase of cars delivered (up- and downstream Scope 3 emissions), but also including other Scope 3 emission categories, such as employee travel. Offsets (including carbon reduction and carbon removal) are included in Porsche's decarbonization strategy. Emissions from cars delivered in previous years, before achieving carbon net neutrality, will not be included in the assessment of carbon neutrality. Porsche's ambition is subject to progress made in individual levers (e.g., technological advancements), relying on assumptions and elements that in certain cases cannot be influenced by Porsche, and therefore, might not be achievable. Porsche steers its decarbonization strategy using its "DCI" (including offsets through carbon reduction and removal), please see the Sustainability Appendix

2 Forward-looking vision which relies on assumptions (such as technological advances which have yet to be fully developed) and may not be achievable in certain aspects (such as

elimination of all waste) | 3 Porsche aims to decarbonize the BEV use-phase for future models through procurement of green energy certificates

CAPITAL MARKETS
DAY 2022

SUSTAINABILITY

Strategy towards net carbon neutrality¹



Decarbonization index² (DCI) (t CO₂ /vehicle)

Portfolio electrification

Green electricity (BEV use-phase)

Zero-impact factory vision

Supply chain: energy, processes and materials Other emissions

Decarbonization index (t CO₂ /vehicle)

Model range Taycan Cross Turismo: Electrical consumption combined in kWh/100 km: 24.8 - 21.2 (WLTP), 26.5 - 26.2 (NEDC); Range combined in km: 416 - 490 km (WLTP), Range City in km: 518 - 600 km (WLTP); $C0_2$ emissions combined in g/km: 0 (WLTP), 0 (NEDC)

Illustrative; Offsets, including carbon reduction and carbon removal, are included in decarbonization lever 2, 3 and 4 and will also be used to offset other emissions; Porsche aspires to reduce such offsets over time. Other emissions include fuel and tailpipe for remaining ICE and PHEV cars, employee travel, offices, etc

1 Strategy is subject to progress made in individual levers illustrated above, relying on assumptions and elements that cannot be influenced by Porsche and therefore might not be achievable | 2 Porsche's "DCI" aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the CO₂ equivalent emissions throughout the value chain. It is primarily based on life cycle assessments (based on assumptions) which Porsche performs on the basis of systematic methods. The "DCI" calculation methodology is continuously adapted depending on internal and external requirements, such as new test cycles for fleet emissions. Further details on the methodology of the "DCI" are provided in the Sustainability Appendix



1 2 Vision of portfolio electrification and green electricity

50+%

Sustainability among purchase criteria¹

50+%

PHEV and BEV ambition in 2025²

100%

Future BEV models net carbon neutral ambition³

1 In China 70 % and in USA 58 % of respondents perceive sustainability as important when selecting a new Porsche in the next two years; Porsche internal study in 2021 | 2 Ambition; As % of new cars delivered | 3 Ambition for all upcoming future BEV models to be net carbon neutral across the value chain from launch, including ambition to procure green energy certificates to enable a net carbon neutral use-phase for all future BEV models via collaboration between Porsche and Volkswagen Kraftwerke GmbH and others



3 Smart, lean, green: zero-impact factory vision¹

-95 %

Environmental impact points ambition in 2030²

-45 %

Environmental pollution per car ambition in 2025³

Circularity

Biodiversity

1 Forward-looking vision which relies on assumptions (such as technological advances which have yet to be fully developed) and may not be achievable in certain aspects (such as elimination of all waste) | 2 Current ambition, part of Porsche strategy for 2030; Porsche uses environmental impact points to measure and steer towards its zero-impact factory vision; including energy, power plant emissions, CO₂, air pollutants, water, wastewater and waste in own production. Target for Zuffenhausen and Leipzig against a 2018 baseline | 3 Ambition part of Porsche strategy for 2025; Between 2014 and 2025 in own production, including energy, CO₂, waste, water and volatile organic compounds (VOC) per vehicle

Air quality



4 Supply chain responsibility

Considers circular materials and green electricity¹

Supplier S-Rating is a key selection criterion²

1 Circular materials, renewable energy, traceability and human rights are overarching ambitions; upholding human rights is also part of the assessment criteria of the supplier Sustainability-Rating ("S-Rating") | 2 Porsche's supplier S-Rating is at the core of Porsche's supply chain responsibility. It is based on a self-assessment questionnaire on sustainable and social aspects and an on-site check if required. Minimum supplier S-Rating score sought to be achieved for all direct suppliers of production materials. The S-Rating is applied using a risk assessment-based approach for suppliers of non-production materials and services. The S-Rating is one of several selection criteria for suppliers | 3 Traceability is the attempt to identify and trace materials within the supply chain in order to, among other things, increase transparency and reduce risk

Human rights and traceability 1,3



Partner to society

Fair mining conditions

Campaign as a member of Responsible Mica Initiative¹

Empowerment

underserved populations

Disadvantaged and

Long-lasting impact

Targeted training and raising awareness

1 Cross-industry initiative supports fair Mica mining conditions; Porsche member since 2020 | 2 Porsche Aftersales Vocational Education ("PAVE"): vocational education in technical professions for young adults. Reached over 6,100 graduates since the start of PAVE in 2015 | 3 Goal is to achieve quantifiable improvement in people's circumstances through projects. Currently establishing an impact reporting system to quantify lasting positive change

6,100+

Young adults graduating from vocational education program²

Quantifiable³

Developing transparent impact measurement



Sustainability governance



Executive Board

Dedicated board sponsorship

External council

Providing advice on sustainability topics

Decision making

ESG criteria part of key decision processes¹



Pursuing sustainable performance

- Societal responsibility beyond customers
- Comprehensive strategy
- Measurable targets and track record
- Ambitious decarbonization roadmap
- Established sustainability governance





Increased independence and entrepreneurial freedom



Independence

Planned termination of domination agreement

Accountability

Responsibility & decisions by Porsche AG Executive Board

Entrepreneurship

Executive Board decides autonomously¹



Continued beneficial industrial cooperation

Cooperation with Volkswagen Group organized in Industrial Cooperation Agreement allowing for flexibility

Differentiating Porsche

Leveraging Volkswagen Group ecosystem & scale

Luxury & performance experience

Unique & differentiating value proposition

Porsche specific technologies

Porsche specific partnerships

Standardized technologies

Benefitting from purchasing power

Large scale effects



Effective corporate governance

Executive Board¹

Porsche Executive Board¹

7 members 1 CEO²

>> 1 CFO³

>> 5 board members⁴

Key principles

- Joint entrepreneurial, value oriented& strategic decisions
- >>> Extensive & complementary expertise
- Weekly Board meetings to ensure speed

1 Dual-board structure | 2 Chairman of the Executive Board, without veto rights | 3 Deputy chairman of the Executive Board and responsible for Finance and IT | 4 board members responsible for Human Resources, Sales and Marketing, Production and Logistics, Procurement, Research and Development



Effective corporate governance

Planned Supervisory Board

Porsche Supervisory Board¹

3 Porsche SE representatives (incl. chairman)

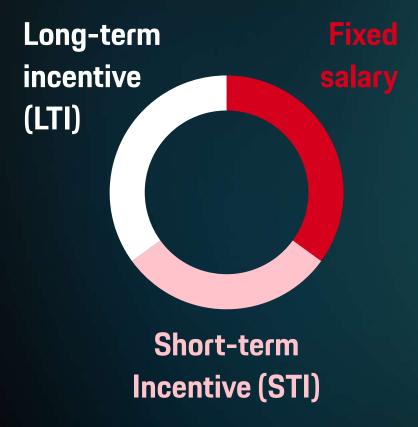
- 2 independent representatives
- >> 5 Volkswagen Group representatives
- >> 10 employee representatives²

GOVERNANCE

1 As per framework agreement Volkswagen AG/Porsche SE | 2 6 representatives of the employees, 1

Capital market-oriented management incentivization¹

Compensation structure



1 Based on current plannings | 2 Total Shareholder Return

Key principles

- >> Incentivization completely based on PAG performance
- >>> STI based on ROS and ROI
- LTI based on virtual shares (TSR² approach)
- >>> ESG targets and Governance as important multipliers in STI
- STI and LTI capped at 180% and 200%; respectively, no floor

Unlocking Porsche's full potential

- Increased independence and entrepreneurial freedom
- >> Continued beneficial industrial cooperation with Volkswagen Group
- >> Effective corporate governance
- >> Capital market-oriented management incentivization





Highly attractive positioning

Strong pricing strategy & profitability

Sustainable cash generation

Compelling shareholder return



Unique position in luxury automotive segment

Automotive revenue per car¹, in € k²



1 Ratio Automotive Revenue to Deliveries for Porsche, for other OEMs ratio of automotive revenue to deliveries (as such terms are defined in the respective OEM annual reports. Automotive revenue to the extent possible. Such terms may not be entirely comparable due to differences in accounting policies) | 2 Data 2021 | 3 Aston Martin, Bentley, Ferrari, Lamborghini, McLaren (annual reports). Bugatti and Rolls-Royce not depicted | 4 Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Tesla, Volvo Cars (annual reports)



Today – global presence in 120+ markets

Split by Deliveries, 2021

26%
NORTH AMERICA

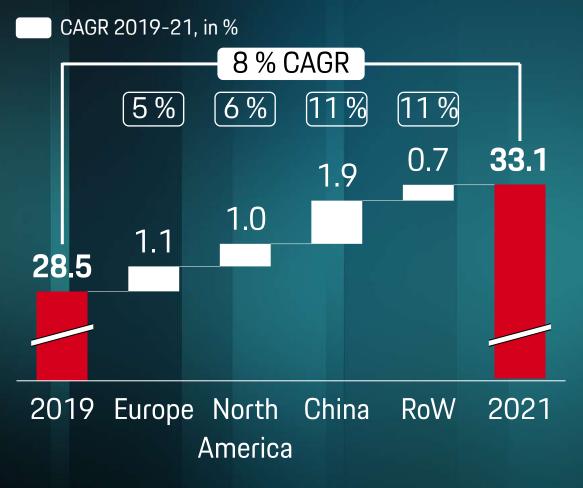
REST OF

WORLD



Growth – across all regions

Group Revenue by region, in € bn



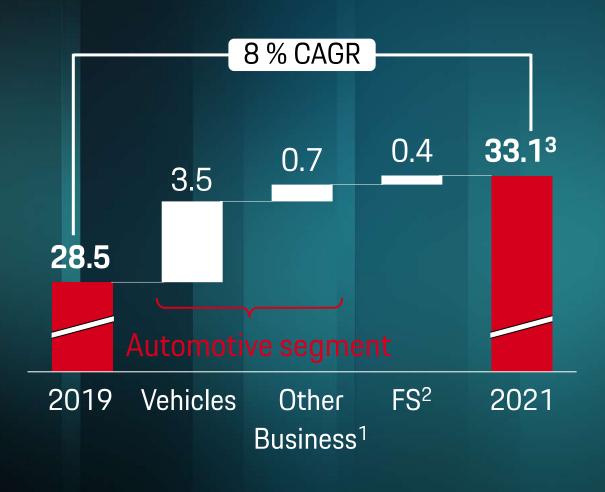
- Europe: Mix improvement to PHEV
- North America: Strong Taycan ramp up
- China: Strong demand for Panamera
- RoW: South Korea sales expansion

Further upside potential

Presence in key future growth regions

Growth – high quality with further upside

Group Revenue development, in € bn



- Controlled growth
- Taycan roll out
- Customization increase

Further upside potential

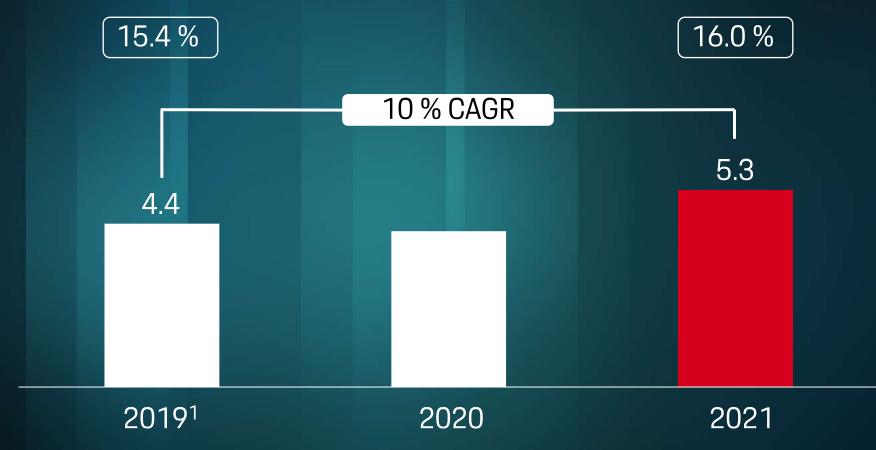
- Model line extension
- Pricing and mix
- BEV transition



Profit – significant expansion

Group Operating profit, in € bn

RoS, in %



1 2019, excl. € 535 mn penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue.

PORSCHE

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Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized

Segments – key facts

2021

Po	rsche
Au	tomotive



Porsche Fi	nancial
Services	



Revenue	€ 30.3 br
Operating profit	€ 5.0 br
RoS	16.6 %
EBITDA margin	24.5 %
Net cash flow margin	

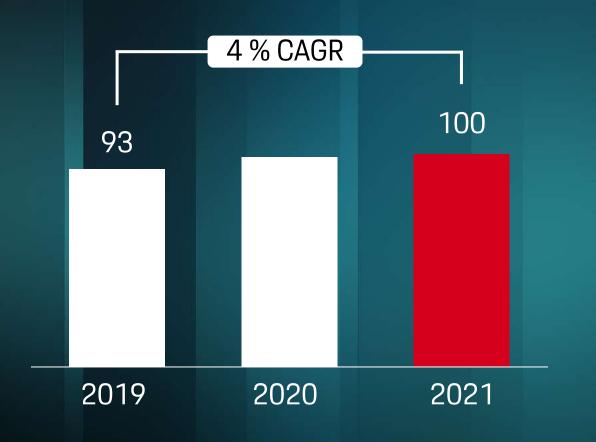
Revenue	€ 3.1 bn
Operating profit	€ 0.3 bn
RoS	10.0 %
Penetration rate ²	43.0 %
Return on equity ³	21.2 %

1 Breakdown of Group Revenue | 2 Penetration rate means the number of new vehicle contracts (including those vehicles used for dealer demonstrations and temporary replacements during periods of service) divided by retail sales in the regions where Porsche FS operates. Retail sales 2021: 260 k | 3 Return on equity before tax, defined as Financial Services profit before tax divided by Financial Services average equity. Financial Services average equity is calculated as the Financial Services equity at the beginning and end of the reporting period. Non IFRS measure



Automotive – consistent Revenue per car growth

Automotive Revenue per car¹, in € k



Further upside potential

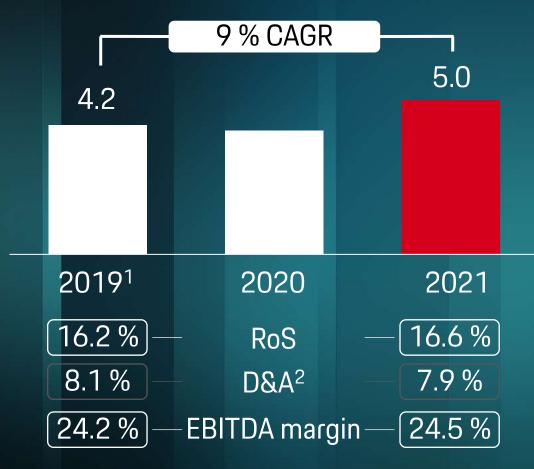
- Pricing strategy
- Further growth from customization
- >>> Expansion into higher margin segments
- BEV pricing opportunity

1 Automotive Revenue 2019: € 26.1 bn, 2020: € 26.1 bn, 2021: € 30.3 bn. Deliveries 2019: 281 k, 2020: 272 k, 2021: 302 k



Automotive – components of profit growth

Automotive Operating profit, in € bn



- Price and volume up despite Covid
- Cost increase driven by Taycan launch

Further upside potential

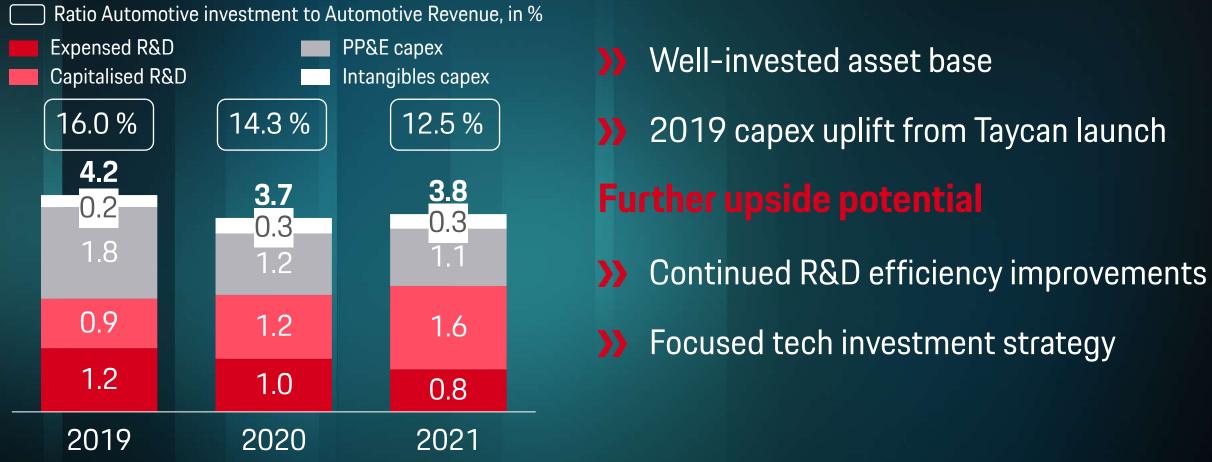
- Pricing strategy
- Model mix improvement
- \rightarrow Mid term target: D&A² of ~7%

1 2019, excl. € 535mn penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue. Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized | 2 Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, capitalized development costs and other intangible assets of the Automotive segment, as % of Automotive Revenue



Automotive – foundational investments in the past

Automotive investment¹, in € bn

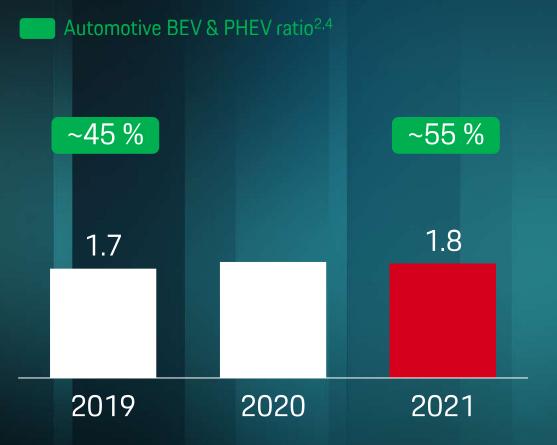


1 Composed of Automotive capex (equal to Automotive additions in property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs) and Automotive R&D (equal to Automotive expensed R&D and Automotive capitalized R&D). Automotive R&D equals Group R&D. Non IFRS measure.



Automotive – invested for the future

Automotive BEV & PHEV-related investments^{1,4}, in € bn



- Mission E concept presented in 2015³
- High BEV & PHEV investments made

Further upside potential

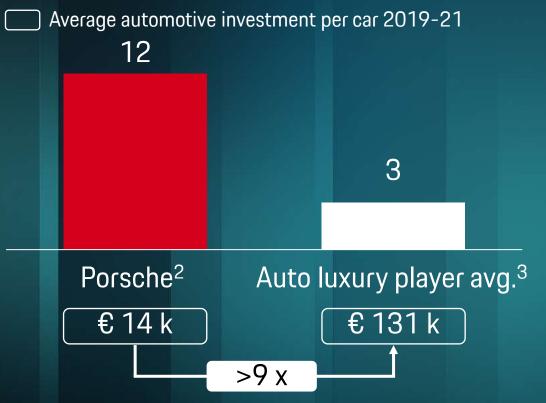
- Increased focus on BEV
- Scale effects from BEV platforms

1 Total Automotive BEV & PHEV related research and development (without amortization) costs plus Automotive BEV & PHEV related capital expenditure. This metric is not calculated in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation | 2 Automotive BEV & PHEV-related investments as a percentage of Automotive total product investments, defined as sum of total Automotive research and development costs (without amortization) and Automotive product-related capital expenditure |



Automotive – significant scale benefits

Total automotive investment¹ 2019-21, in € bn



Further upside potential

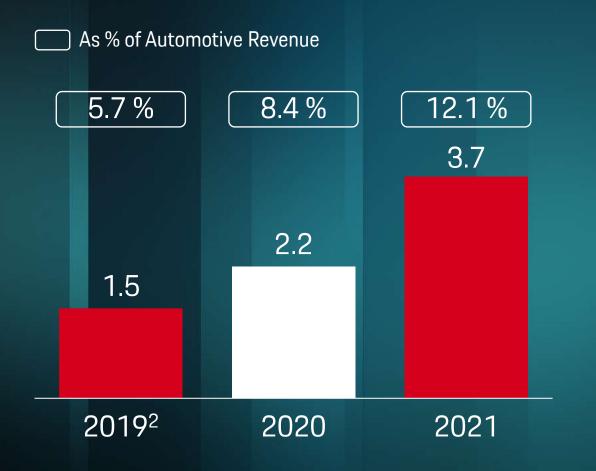
- Performance BEV platform strategy
- Leverage scale of Volkswagen Group

Note: Auto luxury player financials based on public financial statements, figures may not be directly comparable 1 Total Automotive investment 2019-2021 for Porsche. Automotive investment 2019: € 4.2 bn, 2020: € 3.7 bn, 2021: € 3.8 bn. | 2 Ratio of average Automotive investment to Deliveries 2019-2021 | 3 Incl. Aston Martin and Ferrari, based on group financials. Ratio of average group investment to deliveries 2019-2021, as both terms are disclosed in public financial statements. Such terms may not be entirely comparable due to differences in accounting policies



Automotive – attractive net cash flow generation

Automotive net cash flow¹ 2019-21, in € bn



Further upside potential

- Profitable earnings growth
- Significant investments made
- Continued optimization efforts
- Basis for compelling shareholder return



Automotive – significant increase in net liquidity

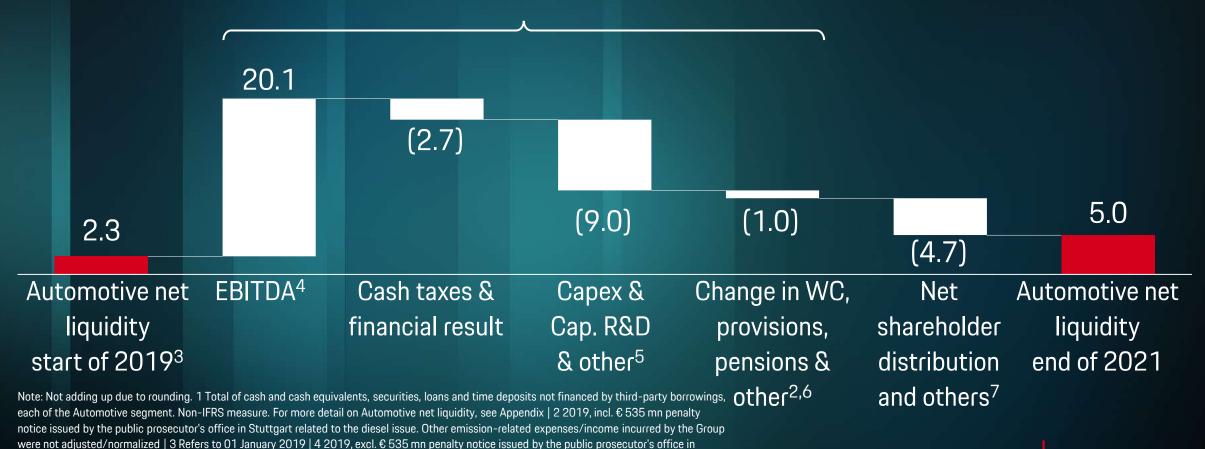
Automotive net liquidity¹ 2019-21, in € bn

Automotive net cash flow 2019-2021: £7.4 bn²

Stuttgart related to the diesel issue. Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized | 5 Other

transfer and dividends and other changes in automotive net liquidity

includes other cash flows from investing activities of current operations. For details, see p. 173 | 6 Includes change in trade working capital, other working capital (including other provisions), pensions and other cash flows from operating activities | 7 Includes capital contributions & profit



STELLAR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CAPITAL MARKETS

DAY 2022

Result – Porsche's unique economic model

Key facts, 2021

€ 100 k

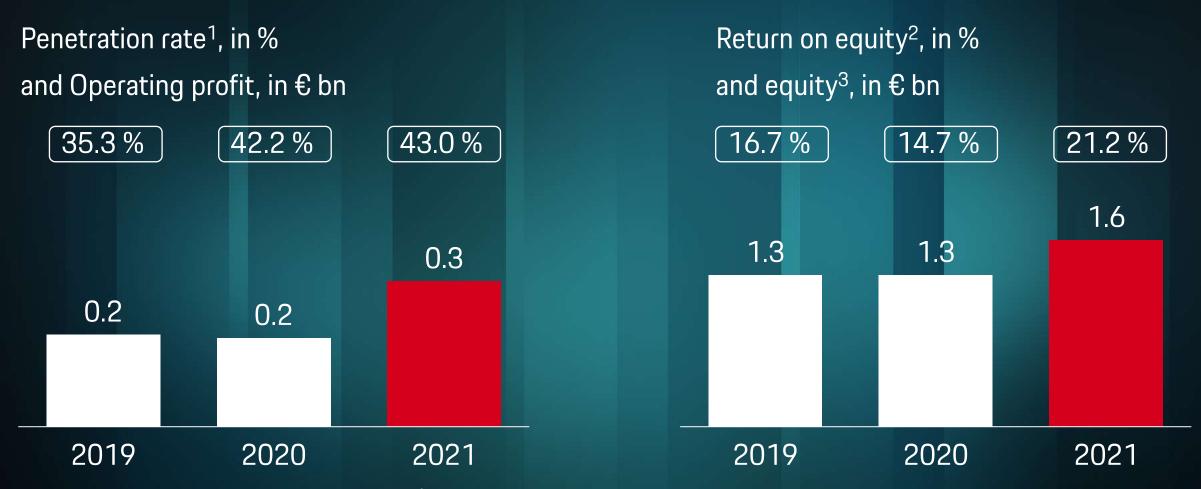
Automotive revenue per car more than 2x premium OEMs

Lean cost structure & scale

Significant BEV-focused investments made



Porsche Financial Services – strong performance

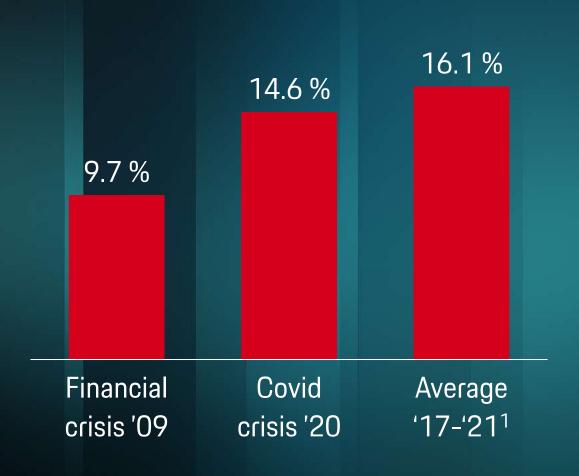


1 Penetration rate means the number of new vehicle contracts (including those vehicles used for dealer demonstrations and temporary replacements during periods of service) divided by retail sales in the regions where Porsche FS operates. Retail sales 2019: 241 k, 2020: 236 k, 2021: 260 k | 2 Based on Financial Services average equity. Financial Services average equity is calculated as the average of the Financial Services equity at the beginning and end of the reporting period | 3 Financial Services equity as of year end



Strong resilience

Group RoS, in %



Differentiated Porsche model

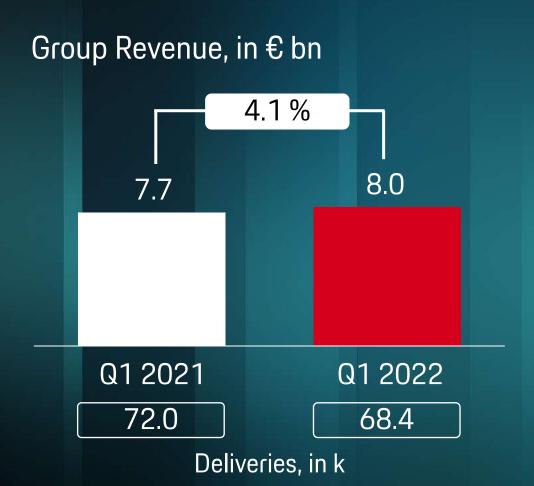
- Financially strong customer base
- Ability to adapt and react quickly
- Strong supply chain management
- Structural improvements over time
- Continuous cost optimization

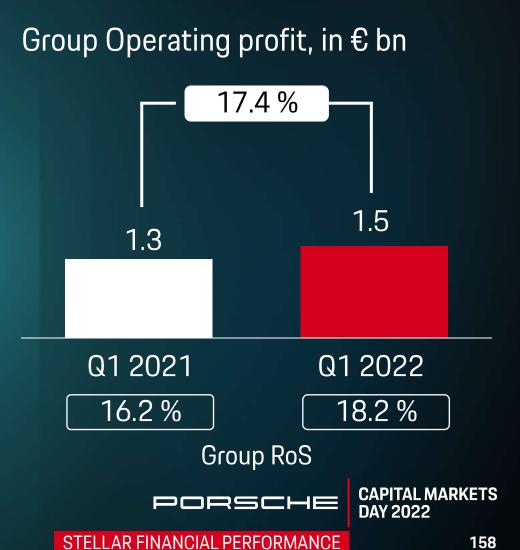
1 2019 incl. € 535 mn penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue. Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized



Strong profit increase in Q1 2022

CAGR, in %





Porsche financial outlook

Key Performance Indicators

		2021A	2022E	Mid-term target
Group	Revenue	€ 33.1 bn	~ € 38-39 bn	~ 7-8 % CAGR
Group	RoS	16.0 %	~17-18 %	~17-19 %
Automotive	EBITDA margin	24.5 %		~25-27 %
Automotive	Net cash flow margin	12.1 %		~12.5-14 %

Our long-term ambition

20+ % Group RoS



Clear capital allocation policy

Capex

S R&D

Focused investment program

Ventures

Select investments with preference for partnerships

Pension

Fund the pension deficit in mid-term

Liquidity

Keep strong Automotive net liquidity position of 15-20 % of Automotive Revenue

Dividend

Mid-term target: 50 % pay-out ratio¹

Stellar financial profile

- Unique Porsche economic model
- Long-term growth track record
- Profit expansion with further potential
- Strong sustainable Automotive net cash flow
- >>> Strong momentum, attractive outlook and high resilience



STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

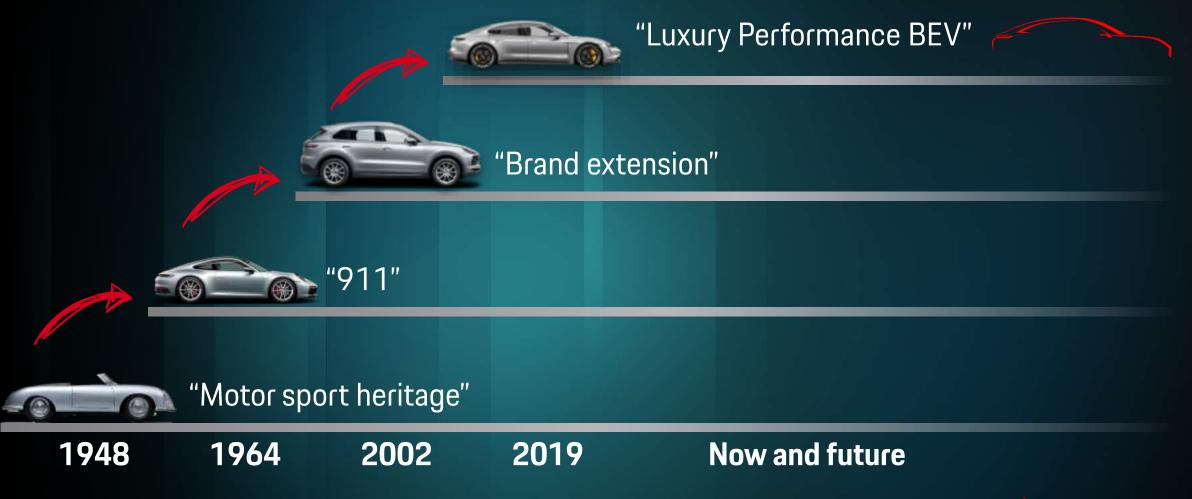
"Past. Present. Future."

Essence of Porsche

- Iconic brand and heritage
- Structural growth
- Electrification, tech and sustainability
- Luxury with scale benefits
- Increased corporate independence
- Stellar financial performance



Porsche, Past, Present, Future



Our focus

- Brand investment & extension
- Performance oriented growth
- >> Net carbon neutral ambition in 2030
- >>> Focused investments into BEV & tech
- >> New partnerships in tech & luxury











Group – consolidated income statement

€mn	2019	2020	2021
Revenue	28,518	28,695	33,138
(-) Cost of sales	(21,256)	(21,155) ¹	(24,281)
(=) Gross profit	7,262	7,540	8,857
(-) Distribution expenses	(2,044)	(1,881)	(2,111)
(-) Administrative expenses	(1,029)	(1,255) ¹	(1,426)
(+) Other operating income	846	953	1,079
(-) Other operating expenses	(1,173)2	(1,180) 1	(1,085)
(=) Operating profit	3,862 ²	4,177	5,314
(+/-) Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investments	(1)	(10)	(22)
(+) Interest income	416	406	421
(-) Interest expenses	(148)	(129)	(113)
(+/-) Other financial result	(75)	(47)	129
(=) Financial result	192	220	415
(=) Profit before tax	4,054 ²	4,397	5,729
(-) Income tax expense	(1,253)	(1,231)	(1,691)
(=) Profit after tax	2,801 ²	3,166	4,038

1 For the purposes of the Audited 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company reclassified certain expenses within cost of sales, administrative expenses and other operating expenses. In order to present the prior year 2020 financial information within the Audited 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements on a comparable basis, the Company adjusted cost of sales, administrative expenses and other operating expenses for the prior year 2020. The financial information for 2020 presented has been taken or derived from the adjusted prior-year figures in the Audited 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, cost of sales, administrative expenses and other operating expenses within the financial information for 2020 are not directly comparable to the equivalent line items for 2019 presented | 2 Incl. € 535 mn penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue. Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized



Group – consolidated statement of financial position

€mn	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021
Intangible assets	5,085	5,437	6,190
Property, plant and equipment	8,624	8,695	8,763
Leased assets	3,829	3,614	3,954
Equity-accounted investments ¹	298	167	573
Other equity investments	146	217	313
Financial services receivables	1,841	2,414	3,461
Other financial assets	8,350	8,870	8,596
Other receivables	179	164	113
Deferred tax assets	1,355	817	867
Total non-current assets	29,707	30,395	32,830
Inventories ²	4,013	4,108	4,517
Trade receivables	842	1,081	1,199
Financial services receivables	842	1,122	1,081
Other financial assets	2,415	2,761	5,353
Other receivables	490	606	579
Tax receivables	95	163	155
Securities	451	755	982
Cash, cash equivalents and time deposits	3,511	4,500	4,686
Total current assets	12,659	15,096	18,552
Total assets	42,366	45,491	51,382

1 Equity-accounted investments include the Group's joint ventures and associates | 2 Inventories include raw materials, consumables and supplies, as well as work in progress, finished goods and merchandise and advance payments made



Group — consolidated statement of financial position (cont'd)

	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021
Subscribed capital	45	45	45
Capital reserves	12,726	13,754	14,225
Retained earnings	4,991	6,302	9,146
Other reserves	(339)	118	(489)
Equity before non-controlling interests	17,423	20,219	22,927
Non-controlling interests	5	5	8
Equity	17,428	20,224	22,935
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	5,438	5,932	5,525
Other provisions	996	939	1,184
Deferred tax liabilities	681	685	782
Financial liabilities	5,375	5,668	6,599
Other financial liabilities	657	285	633
Other liabilities	492	473	645
Non-current liabilities	13,639	13,982	15,368
Provisions for taxes	129	111	126
Other provisions	2,118	1,849	2,189
Financial liabilities	2,239	2,657	3,128
Trade payables	2,582	2,335	2,447
Other financial liabilities	3,082	2,959	3,638
Other liabilities	1,077	1,331	1,486
Tax payables	72	43	65
Current liabilities	11,299	11,285	13,079
Total liabilities	24,938	25,267	28,447
Total equity and liabilities	42,366	45,491	51,382



Group – research and development costs

€mn	2019	2020	2021
Research and non-capitalized development costs	1,220	1,018	816
Amortization of development costs	923	972	968
Research and development costs recognized in the income statement	2,143	1,990	1,784
Investments in capitalized development costs	949	1,225	1,601
Research and development costs (without amortization)	2,169	2,243	2,417
Capitalization ratio ¹	43.7%	54.6%	66.2%

Automotive cash flow generation

Net cash flow 2019-21, in € bn

	2019	2020	2021
Automotive net liquidity as of Jan. 1	2.3	1.8	3.0
Operating profit ¹	4.2 ²	4.0	5.0
(+) D&A ³	2.1	2.4	2.4
EBITDA	6.3 ²	6.4	7.4
(-) Change in trade working capital ⁴	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)
(+/-) Change in other working capital (including other provisions)	0.1	(0.6)	0.4
(-) Cash taxes	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.5)
(+) Financial result	0.2	0.2	0.5
(+) Pensions	0.4	0.5	0.5
(+/-) Other cash flows from operating activities ⁵	(0.5)	0.2	(0.2)
(-) Capex	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.4)
(-) Capitalized R&D	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.6)
(-) Other cash flows from investing activities of current operations ⁶	(0.1)	0.0	(0.4)
(=) Automotive net cash flow	1.5	2.2	3.7
(-) Capital contributions & profit transfer and dividends	(1.0)	(8.0)	(1.4)
(-) Other changes in automotive net liquidity ⁷	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)
(=) Total change in automotive net liquidity	(0.5)	1.2	2.0
Automotive net liquidity as of Dec. 31	1.8	3.0	5.0

1 Refers to adjusted Operating profit, with only adjustment occurring in 2019 | 2 2019 excl. the EUR 535 million penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue. Other emission-related expenses/income incurred by the Group were not adjusted/normalized | 3 Including impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, capitalized development costs and other intangible assets | 4 Trade working capital contains changes in inventories, trade payables and trade receivables | 5 Incl. € 535 mn penalty notice issued by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue; Depreciation on associated companies (at equity), fair value measurement of financial instruments and the reclassification of gains/losses on disposal of noncurrent assets and equity investments to investing activities | 6 Includes change in equity investments and cash received from disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 7 Includes lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16, changes in the composition of the group, and foreign exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations. In 2019 first-time recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS16



Automotive – net liquidity bridge

€mn	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021
Automotive cash and cash equivalents plus securities, loans and time deposits	4.8	6.2	8.4
(-) Automotive third-party borrowings	(3.0)	(3.2)	(3.4)
(=) Automotive net liquidity	1.8	3.0	5.0
Automotive net liquidity as of Jan. 1	2.3	1.8	3.0
(+) Change in Automotive net liquidity	(0.5)	1.2	2.0
Automotive net liquidity as of Dec. 31	1.8	3.0	5.0



Range/consumptions/emissions

Weitere Informationen zum offiziellen Kraftstoffverbrauch und den offiziellen spezifischen CO₂-Emissionen neuer Personenkraftwagen können dem "Leitfaden über den Kraftstoffverbrauch, die CO₂-Emissionen und den Stromverbrauch neuer Personenkraftwagen" entnommen werden, der an allen Verkaufsstellen und bei DAT (Deutsche Automobil Treuhand GmbH, Hellmuth-Hirth-Str. 1, 73760 Ostfildern, https://www.dat.de/CO2/) unentgeltlich erhältlich ist.

A guide on fuel economy, CO2 emissions and electric power consumption which contains data for all new passenger car models is available at any point of sale free of charge and from DAT (Deutsche Automobil Treuhand GmbH, Hellmuth-Hirth Str. 1, 73760 Ostfildern-Scharnhausen, Germany, https://www.dat.de/CO2/)

Sustainability Appendix

The **Decarbonization Index** aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the CO₂ equivalent emissions throughout the value chain. It is primarily based on life cycle assessments (based on assumptions) which Porsche performs on the basis of systematic methods. A life cycle assessment seeks to address environmental impacts such as the CO₂ footprint caused throughout a vehicle's life cycle during manufacture, use and recycling. The scope of a vehicle's life-cycle encompasses the vehicle's and all of its parts including the supply chain and production, service life of the car (total mileage of 200,000 km per vehicle) and the emissions related to fuel/power supply, as well as recycling during disassembly. The DCl also includes other emissions within the value chain including the energy and fuel emissions of non-production sites and business trip and logistics emission. The DCl therefore comprises the production sites' direct and indirect CO₂ emissions. Vehicle maintenance is not taken into account by the DCl. The DCl calculation methodology is continuously adapted depending on internal and external requirements, such as new test cycles for fleet emissions. For the presentation of a methodologically consistent time series, DCl values that have already been published can therefore also be adjusted to the new methodology and thus changed.

Net carbon neutrality Net carbon neutrality across the value chain describes Porsche's ambition to avoid and reduce carbon emissions towards neutrality, especially within production (Scope 1 and 2 emissions), supply chain and the use-phase of cars delivered (up- and downstream Scope 3 emissions), but also including other Scope 3 emission categories, such as employee travel. Offsets (including carbon reduction and carbon removal) are included in Porsche's decarbonization strategy. Emissions from cars delivered in previous years, before achieving carbon net neutrality, will not be included in the assessment of carbon neutrality. Porsche's ambition is subject to progress made in individual levers (e.g., technological advancements), relying on assumptions and elements that in certain cases cannot be influenced by Porsche, and therefore might not be achievable.

Glossary (1/4)

ADAS: Advanced Driver Assistance System

Audited 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements: Audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021

Automotive or Auto: Porsche automotive segment or relative to Porsche automotive segment

Automotive BEV & PHEV ratio: Automotive BEV & PHEV-related investments over Total product investments. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive BEV & PHEV-related investments: Sum of total Automotive BEV & PHEV-related research and development costs (without amortization) and Automotive BEV & PHEVrelated capital expenditure. This metric is not calculated in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive capex: Capital expenditure as investments in intangible assets (excluding capitalized development costs), and property, plant and equipment

Automotive EBITDA: Automotive operating profit excluding the diesel issue penalty notice in 2019 before depreciation/amortization and impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, capitalized development costs and other intangible assets, each in the Automotive segment. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive EBITDA margin: Ratio of Automotive EBITDA to Automotive sales revenue. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive investment: Automotive capex and Automotive R&D. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive investment per car: Automotive investment per Car delivered

Automotive net cash flow: Cash flows from the operating activities of the Automotive segment less cash flows from the investing activities of current operations of the Automotive segment. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive net cash flow margin: Ratio of Automotive Net Cash Flow to Automotive sales revenue. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive net liquidity: Total of cash and cash equivalents, securities, loans and time deposits not financed by third-party borrowings, each of the Automotive segment. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive return on investment: Ratio of Automotive operating profit after tax to average assets invested in the Automotive segment. Average assets invested is defined as total Automotive operating assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and receivables) less non-interest-bearing liabilities (trade payables and payments on account received) at the beginning and end of the reporting period. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive return on sales: Ratio of Automotive operating profit excluding the diesel issue penalty notice in 2019 to Automotive sales revenue. Non-IFRS measure

Automotive Revenue per car: Ratio of Automotive Revenue to Deliveries for Porsche, for other OEMs ratio of automotive revenue to deliveries (as such terms are defined in the respective OEM annual reports. Automotive revenue to the extent possible. Such terms may not be entirely comparable due to differences in accounting policies)

Automotive total product investment: Sum of total Automotive research and development costs (without amortization) and Automotive product-related capital expenditure. Non-IFRS **CAPITAL MARKETS**

measure

Glossary (2/4)

Automotive Trade Working Capital: Sum of the closing balances of Automotive inventories and Automotive trade receivables minus the closing balance of Automotive trade payables.

Non-IFRS measure

Automotive R&D: Automotive expensed R&D and Automotive capitalized development costs. Automotive R&D equals Group R&D

BEV: Battery-electric vehicle model

CAGR: Compound annual growth rate

Car delivered: Car handed over to the end customers **Cariad:** Software subsidiary of Volkswagen Group

China: Mainland China and Hong Kong

Contribution: The contribution is calculated from sales revenue less variable costs. Variable costs are those costs that vary with the quantity sold (direct labor costs, direct material costs, direct sales and distribution costs, direct warranty provisions)

Covid: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Covid crisis '20: Global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus

Deliveries: Handovers of vehicles to end customers

Destination Porsche: New retail formats implemented within various touchpoints such as Porsche Center (Core Format), Porsche Studio, Sales Pop-up, Porsche Now (Urban Format) and Satellite Porsche Center, Service Factory, Porsche Approved Center and Express City Service Center (Extended formats)

Diesel fine: € 535 mn penalty notice issued in 2019 by the public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart related to the diesel issue

Direct costs: Expenses such as depreciation, refinancing costs, dealer commission, risk allowances and other items which are directly associated with an individual product

DIO: Days inventory outstanding **DPO:** Days payable outstanding

DSO: Days sales outstanding

D&A: Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, capitalized development costs and other intangible assets of the Automotive segment

Glossary (3/4)

Fast Travelling: Products that enable fast travelling for customers (e.g., Porsche Taycan with top speed of 260 kph and 800-volt technology, that allows for battery charging sufficient for 100km range in 5 minutes and 80% battery charging in 22.5 minutes), Model Range Taycan Sports Sedan: Electrical consumption combined: 27.0–25.4 kWh/100 km (NEDC); 24.1–19.6 kWh/100 km (WLTP); CO₂ emissions combined: 0 g/km (NEDC); 0 g/km (WLTP); Electric range: 370–512 km; Electric range City: 440–630 km; Status 05/2022)

Financial crisis '09: Refers to the economic downturn from 2007 to 2009 caused by the downturn of the U.S. housing market, leading to the global financial crisis

Financial Services or FS: Porsche financial services segment or relative to Porsche financial services segment

Financial Services return on equity or RoE: FS profit before tax / FS avg. equity where avg. equity is calculated from the balance at the beginning and the end of the reporting year. Non-IFRS measure

Financial Services return on sales or RoS: Ratio of Financial Services operating profit to Financial Services sales revenue. Non-IFRS measure

Financing & others: Includes capital contributions, profit transfers, lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16, changes in the composition of the group, and foreign exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations

Fixed costs: Include manufacturing overheads (incl. start-up costs) and indirect costs for sales (including marketing) and administration (e.g. HR, finance, procurement, IT)

Group or Porsche: Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche Aktiengesellschaft and its consolidated subsidiaries. Group include Automotive and Financial Services segments

HEV: Hybrid electric vehicle

HNWI: High net worth individuals, defined as those with a net worth of between US\$ 1.0 and 30.0 million

ICE: Internal combustion engine vehicle

Intangibles: Investment in intangible assets

Inventories: Inventories include raw materials, consumables and supplies, as well as work in progress, finished goods and merchandise and advance payments made

kW: Kilowatt

Mission E: Concept of Taycan

North America: USA and Canada

OEM: Original equipment manufacturer

Operating profit: Sales revenue minus operating expenses



Glossary (4/4)

OS: Operating system

Other cash flows from investing activities of current operations: Includes change in equity investments and cash received from disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Pay-out ratio: Proportion of earnings paid out as dividend to shareholders

Penetration rate: The number of new vehicle contracts including those vehicles used for dealer demonstrations and temporary replacements during periods of service divided by retail sales. Retail sales means Deliveries to customers

PHEV: Plug-In hybrid electric vehicle as defined per S&P Global Mobility

PP&E: Property, plant and equipment **Price effect**: Units sold at higher prices

R&D expensed: Research and development costs reported in the consolidated income statement. Automotive R&D expensed equals Group R&D expensed

Return on Sales: Ratio of operating profit excluding the diesel issue penalty notice in 2019 to sales revenue. Non-IFRS measure

Revenue: Sales revenue

RoW: Rest of world; includes Africa, Asia (excl. China), Australasia, Middle East, South America and Mexico

Scope 1 emissions: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources as defined per Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Scope 2 emissions: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy as defined per Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Scope 3 emissions: All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions as defined per Greenhouse Gas Protocol

SUV: Sports utility vehicle

Taxonomy: A taxonomy is a uniform classification system. The EU taxonomy classifies economic activities in terms of their sustainability

Total Automotive investment: Cumulative Automotive investment for Porsche. For peers, cumulative Group investment as disclosed in public financial statements

Total BEV & PHEV capex: Refers to Automotive capex

Total BEV & PHEV R&D: Refers to Automotive R&D

UHNWI: Ultra high net worth individuals, defined as those with a net worth of more than US\$ 30.0 million

Volume effect: More units sold

WC: Trade working capital and other working capital

