

Current Articles of Association	Proposed Articles of Association	Procedure
<p><b>Article One: Incorporation</b></p> <p>The National Gas and Industrialization Company (a Saudi joint-stock company) was established by virtue of the esteemed Council of Ministers' decision number (820) dated 12/6/1394 A.H. in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and the provisions of this Article of Association, as follows:</p>	<p><b>Article One: Incorporation</b></p>	<p>No amendment</p>
<p><b>Article Two: Company's Name</b></p> <p>The National Gas and Industrialization Company (a listed public joint-stock company)</p>	<p><b>Article Two: Company's Name</b></p>	<p>No amendment</p>
<p><b>Article Three: Company's Purposes</b></p> <p>Exploiting, producing, manufacturing, filling, transporting, distributing, supplying, marketing, sales, purchases, and storage of all types and derivatives of gas as well as petroleum, chemical, and petrochemical materials.</p> <p>Importing, exporting, manufacturing, producing, inspecting, maintaining, filling, marketing, selling, purchasing, leasing, distributing, supplying and installing cylinders and tanks as well as their accessories and spare parts, cages, gas networks and their accessories, gas and petroleum material</p>	<p><b>Article Three: Company's Purposes</b></p>	<p>No amendment</p>

tankers, measuring devices, machines, electrical generators, turbines, energy systems and equipment, automotive and equipment spare parts and glass.

Planning, developing, designing, constructing, managing, operating, owning, selling and leasing gas stations, petroleum service centers, and gas distribution centers and points. Providing technical and engineering consultation and training regarding all gas and energy operations.

Designing, planning, constructing, manufacturing, selling, purchasing, executing, extending, inspecting and maintaining gas networks.

Performing all activities related to importing and transporting goods and missions on land roads for a fee.

Establishing, building, owning, selling, purchasing, leasing, developing, investing and managing real estate and land of all kinds.

Establishing, developing, producing, operating and managing water treatment, energy, environmental services, alternative energy and any other activities, provided that the necessary licenses are obtained.

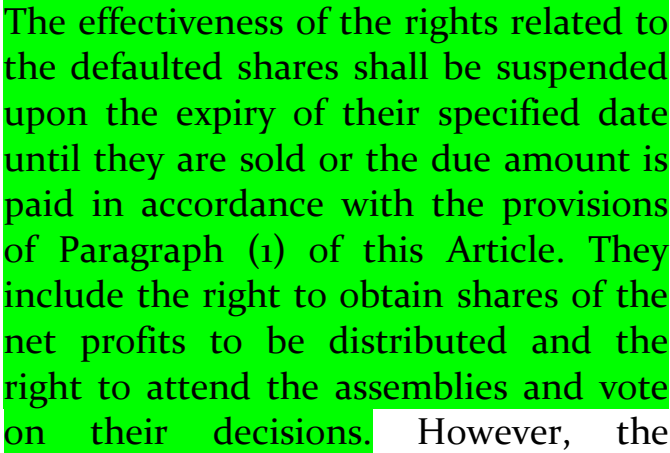
<p><b>Article Four: Participation and Ownership in Companies</b></p> <p>The company may establish, by itself, <span style="background-color: red; color: black;">other limited liability or closed joint stock companies.</span> The company may own stocks and shares in other existing companies or merge with them. The company may participate with others to establish <span style="background-color: red; color: black;">joint stock or limited liability</span> companies after fulfilling the requirements of the laws and instructions followed in this regard. The company may also dispose of these stocks or shares, provided that this does not include acting as a broker in trading such stocks or shares.</p>	<p><b>Article Four: Participation and Ownership in Companies</b></p> <p>The company may establish, by itself, other companies inside or outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The company may own stocks and shares in other existing companies or merge with them. The company may participate with others to establish companies after fulfilling the requirements of the laws and instructions followed in this regard. The company may also dispose of these stocks or shares, provided that this does not include acting as a broker in trading such stocks or shares.</p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>
<p><b>Article Five: Company’s Head Office</b></p> <p>The company’s head office is located in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is not permissible to transfer it outside Riyadh except by a resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly based on the proposal of the Board of Directors. The company may open branches and other offices or agencies inside or outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by resolution of the Company’s Board of Directors.</p>	<p><b>Article Five: Company’s Head Office</b></p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">No amendment</p>

<p><b>Article Six: Company's Term</b></p> <p>The company's term is ninety-nine (99) Gregorian years, starting from the date of its registration in the commercial registry. Such a term may be extended by resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly taken at least one year prior to the term of the company.</p>	<p><b>Article Six: Company's Term</b></p> <p>The company's term is unlimited.</p>	<p>Amending the company's term</p>
<p><b>Article Seven: Capital</b></p> <p>The company's capital is (750,000,000) seven hundred and fifty million Saudi riyals, divided into (75,000,000) nominal ordinary shares, all of which are of equal value, each worth 10 Saudi riyals, and all of which are in-kind ordinary shares.</p>	<p><b>Article Seven: Capital</b></p> <p>The company's capital is (750,000,000) seven hundred and fifty million Saudi riyals, divided into (75,000,000) nominal ordinary shares, all of which are of equal value, each worth 10 Saudi riyals, and all of which are in-kind ordinary shares.</p> <p>All of the company's capital shares have been fully subscribed and fulfilled.</p>	<p>Merging this article with Article Eight (Contribution to Capital)</p>
<p><b>Article Eight: Contribution to Capital</b></p> <p>All of the company's capital shares have been subscribed.</p>		<p>Deleting the article and merging it with Article Seven</p>
<p><b>Article Nine: Preferred Shares</b></p> <p>The company may, by resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly and after the fulfillment of</p>		<p>Deleting the article and merging it with Article Nine</p>

<p>relevant legal requirements, issue preferred shares, decide to purchase such shares or convert such shares into ordinary shares. Preferred shares shall have no voting rights at the Shareholder General Assemblies and shall not exceed 50% of its capital. These shares grant their owners the right to receive a greater percentage of the company's net profits than the holders of ordinary shares, at a rate of not less than 5% of the nominal value of the share after setting aside the statutory reserve.</p>		
<p><b>Article Ten: Sale of Partly Paid-up Shares</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shareholders shall pay the value of any shares at the specified dates. If shareholders fail to pay on the due date, they shall be notified by registered mail sent to their address, or by any means of modern technology, and the board may sell such shares in a public auction or in the capital market, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules set by the competent authority.</li> <li>2. The company shall receive the amounts due thereto from the sale proceeds and shall return any remaining amount to the shareholders. If the sale proceeds are insufficient to cover these amounts, the company may satisfy such amounts from the shareholders.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article Eight: Sale of Partly Paid-up Shares</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shareholders shall pay the value of shares at the specified dates. If shareholders fail to pay on the due date, they shall be notified by registered mail sent to their address, or by any means of modern technology, and the board may sell such shares in a public auction or in the capital market, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules set by the competent authority.</li> <li>2. The company shall receive the amounts due thereto from the sale proceeds and shall return any remaining amount to the shareholders. If the sale proceeds are insufficient to cover these amounts, the</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

3. However, the shareholders in default may pay the due amount up to the sale date, in addition to any expenses incurred by the company.
4. The company shall cancel the sold shares according to the provisions of this Article, and shall give the purchasers new shares bearing the number of the cancelled shares. Moreover, the company shall indicate in the shareholder register that the sales have taken place and shall mention the names of the new shareholders.

company may satisfy such amounts from the shareholders.

3.  The effectiveness of the rights related to the defaulted shares shall be suspended upon the expiry of their specified date until they are sold or the due amount is paid in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article. They include the right to obtain shares of the net profits to be distributed and the right to attend the assemblies and vote on their decisions. However, the shareholders in default may pay the due amount up to the sale date, in addition to any expenses incurred by the company.
4. The company shall cancel the sold shares according to the provisions of this Article and shall give the purchasers new shares bearing the number of the cancelled shares. Moreover, the company shall indicate in the shareholder register that the sales have taken place and shall mention the names of the new shareholders.

**Article Eleven: Issuance of Shares**

1. The shares are nominal, and they may not be issued for a value less than their nominal value. The company may issue shares for a value higher than their nominal value, provided that the difference in value is added in a separate item within the shareholder rights and is not distributed to shareholders as dividends. A share is indivisible against the company. If a share is owned by multiple persons, they shall select one of them to represent them in exercising the rights related to the share. These persons shall be jointly liable for the obligations arising from the share ownership.

**Article Nine: Issuance of Shares and the Company Buying, Selling or Mortgaging Its Shares**

1. The shares are nominal, and they may not be issued for a value less than their nominal value. The company may issue shares for a value higher than their nominal value, provided that the difference in value is added in a separate item within the shareholder rights and is not distributed to shareholders as dividends. A share is indivisible against the company. If a share is owned by multiple persons, they shall select one of them to represent them in exercising the rights related to the share. These persons shall be jointly liable for the obligations arising from the share ownership.
2. Shares may not be issued at less than their nominal value, but they may be issued at a higher value. In this case, the difference in value is recorded in a separate item within the shareholders' equity and is used in accordance with what is determined by the relevant rules and regulations.
3. The company may divide the shares into

Amending the entire article in accordance with the new Companies Law

	<p>shares with a lower nominal value or merge them so that they represent shares with a higher nominal value, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>4. The company may issue preferred, ordinary or redeemable shares or decide to buy, sell or mortgage them. The shares purchased by the company do not have votes in the Shareholders' Assemblies. The company may purchase its shares for the purpose of allocating them to its employees within the employee stock program, and it may sell treasury shares in one or several stages in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>5. In cases where the company has shares of different types or categories, the company may convert one type or category of shares to another type or category in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.</p>	
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**Article Twelve: The Company Buying, Selling or Mortgaging Its Shares**

In accordance with the principles and controls established by the competent authority, the company's activities may include the following:

1. Purchasing its ordinary and preferred shares with the approval of the Extraordinary General Assembly. The shares purchased by the company do not have votes in the Shareholders' Assemblies.
2. Purchasing its shares to be used as treasury shares in accordance with the purposes specified by the competent authority.
3. Purchasing its shares for the purpose of allocating them within the employee stock program.
4. Selling treasury shares in one or several stages.
5. Mortgaging its shares as security for a debt.

Deleting the article and merging it with Article Nine

	<p><b>Article Ten: Debt and Financing Instruments</b></p> <p>The company may issue negotiable debt or financing instruments, or convert debt or financing instruments into shares in accordance with the Capital Market Law and the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Adding the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>
<p><b>Article Thirteen: Trading of Shares</b></p> <p>The shares subscribed by the founders may not be traded except after the publication of the financial statements for two fiscal years, each of which is not less than twelve months from the date of the company’s founding. The instruments for these shares shall be marked with an indication of their type, the date of the company’s founding, and the period during which their trading is prohibited.</p> <p>However, during the ban period, ownership of shares may be transferred from one of the founders to another founder or from the heirs of one of the founders in the event of their death to others in accordance with the provisions of the sale of rights. Moreover, ownership of shares may be also transferred in the event of execution on the funds of an insolvent or bankrupt founder, provided that priority in owning those shares goes to the other</p>	<p><b>Article Eleven: Trading of Shares</b></p> <p>The company's shares are traded in accordance with the Capital Market Law and its executive regulations.</p>	<p>Amending the entire article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>founders. The provisions of this article apply to what the founders subscribe to in the event of an increase in capital before the expiration of the ban period.</p>		
<p><b>Article Fourteen: Shareholder Register</b></p> <p>The company's shares are traded in accordance with the Capital Market Law and its executive regulations.</p>		<p style="color: red;">Deleted and merged with Article Eleven</p>
<p><b>Article Fifteen: Capital Increase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to increase the company's capital, provided that the original capital has been fully paid up. The capital is not required to be fully paid up if the unpaid portion of the capital relates to shares issued in exchange for the conversion of debt or financing instruments into shares and the prescribed period for conversion into shares has not yet expired.</li> <li>2. The Extraordinary General Assembly may, in all cases, allocate all or part of the shares issued for capital increase to employees of the company and/or all or part of its subsidiaries. Shareholders may not exercise pre-emptive rights if the company issues</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article Twelve: Capital Increase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to increase the company's capital, provided that the original capital has been fully paid up. The capital is not required to be fully paid up if the unpaid portion of the capital relates to shares issued in exchange for the conversion of debt or financing instruments into shares and the prescribed period for conversion into shares has not yet expired.</li> <li>2. The Extraordinary General Assembly may, in all cases, allocate all or part of the shares issued for capital increase to employees of the company and/or all or part of its subsidiaries. Shareholders may not exercise pre-emptive rights if the company issues</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>shares for employees.</p> <p>3. At the time the Extraordinary General Assembly issues a resolution approving the capital increase, shareholders will be entitled to a pre-emptive right to subscribe to the new shares issued against cash contribution. Such shareholders shall be informed of their pre-emptive right by a notice being published in a daily newspaper or by being notified through registered mail of the resolution of capital increase as well as the conditions, duration and commencement and expiry date of the subscription.</p> <p>4. The Extraordinary General Assembly may stop the application of the pre-emptive right vested in shareholders to subscribe to the capital increase against cash contribution or may vest such a right in persons other than the shareholders when it believes this is appropriate for the company's interest.</p> <p>5. Shareholders may sell or assign the pre-emptive right during the period from the date of the adoption of the General Assembly resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares related to such a right, in accordance with the controls set by the competent</p>	<p>shares to employees.</p> <p>3. <span style="background-color: green; color: black;">In all cases, the nominal value of the increased shares must be equal to the nominal value of the original shares of the same type or class.</span></p> <p>4. At the time the Extraordinary General Assembly issues a resolution approving the capital increase, shareholders will be entitled to a pre-emptive right to subscribe to the new shares issued against cash contribution. Shareholders shall be informed of their pre-emptive right by a notice being published in a daily newspaper or by being notified through registered mail of the resolution of capital increase as well as the conditions, duration and commencement and expiry date of the subscription.</p> <p>5. The Extraordinary General Assembly may stop the application of the pre-emptive right vested in shareholders to subscribe to the capital increase against cash contribution or may vest such a right in persons other than the shareholders when it believes this is appropriate for the company's interest.</p> <p>6. Shareholders may sell or assign the pre-</p>	
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<p>authority.</p> <p>6. Subject to paragraph 4 above, the new shares shall be distributed to holders of the pre-emptive right who requested subscription in proportion to the percentage of their pre-emptive right in the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the shares they receive do not exceed the amount of new shares they requested. The remainder of the new shares shall be distributed to holders of the pre-emptive right who requested more than their respective shares, in proportion to the percentage of their pre-emptive right in the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the shares they receive do not exceed the amount of new shares they requested. The remaining shares shall be offered to third parties, unless the Extraordinary General Assembly decides or the Capital Marker Law states otherwise.</p>	<p>emptive right during the period from the date of the adoption of the General Assembly resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares related to such a right, in accordance with the controls set by the competent authority.</p> <p>7. Subject to paragraph 4 above, the new shares shall be distributed to holders of the pre-emptive right who requested subscription in proportion to the percentage of their pre-emptive right in the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the shares they receive do not exceed the amount of new shares they requested. The remainder of the new shares shall be distributed to holders of the pre-emptive right who requested more than their respective shares in proportion to the percentage of their pre-emptive right in the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the shares they receive do not exceed the amount of new shares they requested.</p> <p>The remaining shares shall be offered to</p>	
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	<p>third parties, unless the Extraordinary General Assembly decides or the Capital Market Law states otherwise.</p>	
<p><b>Article Sixteen: Capital Reduction</b></p> <p>The company’s capital may be reduced, by resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly, if the capital exceeds the company’s needs or if the company suffers losses. In the latter case only, the capital may be reduced below the limit stipulated in Article 54 of the Companies Law. The reduction resolution may only be issued after the Extraordinary General Assembly examines the auditor’s report explaining the reasons for the reduction, the company’s obligations and the effect of the reduction on these obligations.</p> <p>If the capital reduction is a result of the capital being in excess of the company’s needs, the creditors shall be invited to submit their objections to the reduction within sixty days from the date the reduction decision is published in a daily newspaper distributed in the area where the company's head office is located. If a creditor objects to such a reduction and submits their documents to the company by</p>	<p><b>Article Thirteen: Capital Reduction</b></p> <p>The company’s capital may be reduced, by resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly, if the capital exceeds the company’s needs or if the company suffers losses. In the latter case only, the capital may be reduced below the limit stipulated in the Companies Law.</p> <p>The reduction resolution shall not be issued except after reading a statement in the General Assembly, prepared by the Board of Directors, stating the reasons necessitating the reduction along with the company’s obligations and the effect of the reduction on fulfilling them. A report from the company’s auditor is attached to this statement.</p> <p>If the capital reduction is a result of it exceeding the company’s needs, the creditors shall be invited to express their objections to the reduction, if any, at least (forty-five) days before the date set for holding the</p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>the specified date, the company shall pay their debt, if already due, or shall provide them with a sufficient guarantee to satisfy their debt if it is due in the future.</p>	<p>Extraordinary General Assembly meeting to adopt the reduction resolution, provided that a statement is attached explaining the amount of capital before and after the reduction, the date of the meeting and the effective date of the reduction.</p> <p>If a creditor objects to such a reduction and submits their documents to the company by the specified date, the company shall pay their debt, if already due, or shall provide them with a sufficient guarantee to satisfy their debt if it is due in the future.</p>	
<p><b>Article Seventeen: Company Management</b></p> <p>The company shall be managed by a Board of Directors composed of ten members, elected by the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders for a period not exceeding <span style="background-color: red; color: red;">three years</span>.</p>	<p><b>Article Fourteen: Company Management</b></p> <p>The company shall be managed by a Board of Directors composed of ten members, elected by the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders for a period not exceeding <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">four years</span>.</p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the duration of the Board of Directors' session</p>
<p><b>Article Eighteen: Expiry of Board Membership</b></p> <p>Board membership shall expire upon the expiry of its term, a resignation or the end of the member's eligibility according to any law or instructions applicable in the KSA. However, the Ordinary General Assembly may, at any time, dismiss all or some of the board members, without prejudice to</p>	<p><b>Article Fifteen: Expiry of Board Membership</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board membership shall expire upon the expiry of its term, a resignation or the end of the member's eligibility according to any law or instructions applicable in the KSA, or upon the absence of any of the conditions and standards of membership</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the entire article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

the right of a dismissed member to claim compensation if they are dismissed for an unacceptable reason or at inappropriate time. A board member may step down, provided that this takes place at an appropriate time, otherwise such a member shall be liable to the company for the damage caused by stepping down.

- approved by the General Assembly.
2. The Ordinary General Assembly may, at any time, dismiss all or some of the board members, taking into account the controls set by the Capital Market Authority.
  3. The General Assembly may, based on a recommendation from the board, terminate the membership of any member who is absent from three consecutive meetings or five separate meetings of the board during their membership term without a legitimate excuse accepted by the board.
  4. A board member may step down by sending a written notice to the Chairman of the Board. If the Chairman of the Board steps down, they must send a notice to the rest of the board members and the Secretary of the Board. The stepping down or resignation is effective, in both cases, from the date specified in the notice.
  5. The Board of Directors should call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene before the end of its term giving a sufficient time to elect a new Board of



	<p>Directors. If the election cannot be conducted and the current board's term has ended, its members shall continue to perform their duties until a new Board of Directors is elected for a new term, provided that the duration of the continuation in performing the duties by the board members whose term has ended does not exceed ninety (90) days from the date of the end of the board's term. The Board of Directors should take the necessary actions to elect a new Board of Directors to replace it before the expiration of the continuation period specified in this paragraph.</p> <p>6. If the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors resign, they should call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene to elect a new Board of Directors. The resignation shall not take effect until the new board has been elected, provided that the duration of the continuation in performing the duties by the resigning board does not exceed one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of the</p>	
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	<p>resignation. The Board of Directors should take the necessary actions to elect a new board to replace it before the expiration of the continuation period specified in this paragraph.</p> <p>7. If the conditions necessary for the valid convening of the Board of Directors are not met due to the number of members falling below the minimum required by the law or the company's Article of Association, the remaining members should call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene within sixty (60) days to elect the necessary number of members.</p> <p>8. In the event that a new Board of Directors is not elected for a new term or the necessary number of board members is not completed, according to paragraphs (5), (6) and (7) of this article, any interested party may request the competent judicial authority to appoint experts and specialists in the number it deems appropriate to oversee the management of the company. The authority shall also be requested to call the General Assembly to convene</p>	
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	<p>within ninety (90) days to elect a new Board of Directors or complete the necessary number of board members as the case may be, or to request the dissolution of the company.</p> <p>9. When the membership of a board member ends by one of the methods of termination of membership, the company should immediately notify the Capital Market Authority and the Saudi Stock Exchange, stating the reasons that led to this.</p>	
<p><b>Article Nineteen: Vacant Positions in the Board</b></p> <p>If the position of a board member becomes vacant, the board may appoint a member to temporarily fill the vacancy, according to the order in which votes are obtained in the assembly that elected the board, provided that such a member meets the conditions of experience and efficiency. The Ministry of Commerce and Capital Market Authority shall be notified accordingly within five (5) days from the date of appointment. The appointment shall be referred to the Ordinary General Assembly in its first meeting, and the new member shall complete the term of their</p>	<p><b>Article Sixteen: Vacant Positions in the Board</b></p> <p>If the position of a board member becomes vacant due to death, resignation or termination of membership by any other means, and this vacancy does not result in non-compliance with the conditions necessary for the validity of the board's convening due to the number of members falling below the minimum required by the company's regulations, the board may temporarily appoint someone with the necessary expertise and competence to fill the vacant position. This appointment should be reported to the Commercial Registry and the Capital Market Authority within fifteen (15) days from the date of</p>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>predecessor. If the Board of Directors fails to convene due to not satisfying the minimum number of members as prescribed in the Companies Law or this Article of Association, the existing members shall call for an Ordinary General Assembly within sixty (60) days to elect the required number of members.</p>	<p>appointment, and it should be presented to the Ordinary General Assembly at its first meeting, with the appointed member completing the term of their predecessor.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty: Authorities of the Board</b></p> <p>Subject to the competencies reserved for the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall be given the broadest authority in managing the company, formulating its policies, determining its investments, supervising its operations and managing its affairs to achieve its purposes, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disposing of the company's assets, properties and real estate; having the right to purchase and offers approvals pertaining to it and executing payments and mortgages, accepting mortgages, releasing mortgages, carrying out sales, vacating property, as well as receiving and delivering prices. Regarding the sale of the company's assets, properties and real estate, the minutes of the board meeting and the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Article Seventeen: Authorities of the Board</b></p> <p>Subject to the competencies reserved for the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall be given the broadest authority in managing the company, formulating its policies, determining its investments, supervising its operations and managing its affairs. The board is authorized to perform all acts and transactions inside and outside the Kingdom that are intended to achieve the company's objectives. The powers and authorities of the Board of Directors include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disposing of the company's assets, properties and real estate, with the right to accept donations and mortgages, release mortgages, buy and sell, vacate property as well as receive and deliver the price and the appraised value. The minutes of the</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the company's requirements</p>

rationale for its decision to sell should observe the following conditions:

- The board should specify the reasons and justifications for the sale decision.
- The sale should be approximate to the market value.
- The sale should be immediate, except in cases of necessity and with sufficient guarantees.
- The transaction should not result in the cessation of some of the company's activities or the imposition of other obligations on it.
- The board may contract loans with government financing funds and institutions regardless of their duration and may contract commercial loans that do not exceed the end of the company's term. Loans exceeding three years are subject to the following conditions for contracting loans:
  - a. The board should specify the uses of the loans in its decision and how they will be repaid.
  - b. The loan terms and provided guarantees should not harm the company, its shareholders or the general guarantees of the creditors.

board meeting and the rationale for its decision to dispose and sell should include the reasons and justifications for the decision, taking into account the following conditions:

- a. The sale should be fair and approximate to the market value, according to accepted accounting principles.
- b. The sale should be immediate, except in cases assessed by the board and with sufficient guarantees.
- c. The transaction should not result in harm to the company, cessation of some of its activities, or the imposition of other obligations due to the terms of that transaction.
- d. The Ordinary General Assembly should approve a decision to sell more than (50%) of the company's assets, whether the sale is through one deal or several deals. If the sale is through several deals, the deal that leads to exceeding (50%) of the asset sales requires the General Assembly's

<p>c. The value of the loans that the board may contract during the company's financial year should not exceed 100% of the company's capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The board has the right, in cases it deems appropriate, to absolve the company's debtors of their obligations, according to what serves the company's interest. This is provided that the minutes of the board meeting and the rationale for its decision observe the following conditions:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Absolution of liability should occur after a minimum of five years from the debt's inception.</li> <li>b. The debtor should be insolvent and unable to repay.</li> <li>c. Absolution is a right of the board and cannot be delegated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Approving the issuance of guarantees, sureties and promissory notes.</li> <li>• Approving the establishment of companies or participating with others in their establishment, owning shares and stakes in other existing companies, acquiring them, merging with them, investing in all types of activities, including real estate, deposits,</li> </ul>	<p>approval. This percentage is calculated from the date the first deal was made during the past twelve months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Disposing of the company's commercial establishments, with the right to sell, assign and mortgage the company's main and subsidiary commercial registers as well as the commercial establishments and registers of its subsidiaries or owned companies.</li> <li>3. Opening all types of accounts, including investment accounts, managing them, closing them, signing credits, transfers, financial documents, withdrawals and deposits at banks, issuing checks and commercial papers and endorsing them to others, as well as having the right to execute all banking transactions, appoint signatories, determine their powers, cancel them and request the issuance and cancellation of ATM cards and PINs.</li> <li>4. Issuing guarantees, sureties and promissory notes, providing all types of guarantees to banks, funds, financial</li> </ul>	
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<p>sukuk, bonds, stocks and funds, and disposing of these shares or stakes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amending the appendices related to the companies in which the company participates, appointing and dismissing directors as well as appointing, accepting resignations and dismissing members of the Board of Directors/management and managers in the companies in which the company participates</li> <li>• Approving the entry and exit of partners, increasing and reducing the capital, determining the capital, purchasing shares and stakes in the name of the company and paying the price, selling shares and stakes for the benefit of the company and receiving the value and profits, waiving shares and stakes from the capital, accepting the waiver of shares and stakes and the capital, and transferring shares, stakes and bonds. All these items are applied to the companies in which it participates.</li> <li>• Within its competencies, the board also has the right to delegate or authorize one or more of its members, one of the company's employees or others to carry out certain tasks. In addition, it has the right to partially</li> </ul>	<p>institutions, government financing institutions and the company's creditors, and signing all papers and documents related to that.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Contracting loans with any entity that do not exceed the end of the company's term, such as government financing funds and institutions as well as commercial loans with banks and financial institutions, regardless of their duration and to any limits determined by the board.</li> <li>6. The board has the right, in cases it deems appropriate, to absolve the company's debtors of their obligations according to what serves the company's interests and according to the accepted accounting procedures in forming provisions for doubtful debts, provided that the debt has been outstanding for a period and the board sees no benefit in continuing to claim it. The minutes of the board meeting and the rationale for its decision to absolve the company's debtors must include the reasons and justifications for it. Absolution is a right of the board and cannot be</li> </ol>	
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<p>or wholly cancel the delegation or authorization.</p>	<p>delegated.</p> <p>7. Establishing companies or participating with others in their establishment, owning shares and stakes in other existing companies, acquiring them, merging with them, and investing in all types of activities, including real estate, deposits, sukuk, bonds, stocks and funds, as well as disposing of these shares or stakes; amending the appendices related to the companies in which the company participates, appointing and dismissing directors, and appointing, accepting resignations and dismissing members of the Board of Directors/management and managers in the companies in which the company participates; approving the entry and exit of partners, increasing and reducing the capital, determining the capital, purchasing shares and stakes in the name of the company and paying the price; selling shares and stakes for the benefit of the company and receiving the value and profits, and waiving shares and stakes from the capital, accepting the waiver of shares</p>	
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and stakes and the capital, transferring shares, stakes and bonds, as well as transferring assets to the companies in which the company participates and providing loans to them. All these items are applied to the companies in which it participates.

8. Appointing and dismissing the company's CEO and deputy CEOs.
9. Determining the powers, duties and financial rights of the CEO and deputy CEOs.
10. Approving the financial position, financial statements and annual budget of the company.
11. Adopting the company's internal regulations and policies and its governance policies and regulations, unless the laws and regulations of the competent authorities stipulate powers for the assembly in this regard.

Within its competencies, the board also has the right to delegate or authorize one or more of its members, a committee from the board's

	<p>committees, one of the company's employees or others to carry out certain tasks. In addition, it has the right to partially or wholly cancel the delegation or authorization.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-One: Remuneration of the Board Members</b></p> <p>The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors consists of a specific amount, an attendance fee for the sessions, in-kind benefits or a certain percentage of the net profits. <span style="background-color: red; color: red;">In the case of a certain percentage of the net profits, the provisions of paragraph (5) of Article (Forty-Five) of this Articles of Association should be observed.</span> It is permissible to combine two or more of these benefits <span style="background-color: red; color: red;">within the limits stipulated by the Companies Law or any other supplementary regulations,</span> in addition to what the Board of Directors decides regarding travel, accommodation and lodging expenses for each session for non-resident members according to the laws, decisions and instructions enforced in the Kingdom and issued by the competent authorities. The Board of Directors' report to the Ordinary General Assembly should include a comprehensive statement of all that the members of the Board of Directors have received during the fiscal year, including salaries,</p>	<p><b>Article Eighteen: Remuneration of the Board Members</b></p> <p>The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors consists of a certain amount, an attendance fee for the sessions, in-kind benefits or a certain percentage of the net profits. It is permissible to combine two or more of the aforementioned benefits, in addition to travel, accommodation and subsistence expenses. <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">The Ordinary General Assembly determines the amount of these remunerations, provided that the remunerations are fair, motivating and proportionate to the member's and the company's performance.</span></p> <p>The board's report to the Ordinary General Assembly at its annual meeting should include a comprehensive statement of all that each board member received or was entitled to receive during the fiscal year of remunerations, session attendance fees, expense allowances and other benefits. It should also include a statement of what the board members received as workers or</p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>attendance fees, expenses and other benefits. The report should also include a statement of what the members of the board received as employees or administrators or for technical or administrative work or consultation previously approved by the Ordinary General Assembly.</p>	<p>administrators or for technical or administrative work or consultation and a statement of the number of board sessions as well as the number of sessions attended by each member.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-Two: Authorities of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary</b></p> <p><b>First:</b> The Board of Directors appoints a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among its members and may appoint a Managing Director. It is not permissible for the Chairman of the Board to hold, at the same time, any executive position in the company.</p> <p><b>Second:</b> Subject to the competencies and powers of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for calling the board to meet and chairing its meetings and the General Assembly meetings of the shareholders. In addition, the Chairman is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing on its behalf before all governmental, semi-governmental, non-governmental bodies, the Royal Court, ministries, authorities, public and private institutions, emirates</li> </ul>	<p><b>Article Nineteen: Authorities of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At its first meeting, the Board of Directors appoints a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among its members and may appoint a Managing Director. The board may also appoint a Chief Executive Officer from among its members or others. It is not permissible for the Chairman of the Board to hold, at the same time, any executive position in the company.</li> <li>2. Subject to the competencies and powers of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for calling the board to meet and chairing its meetings and the General Assembly meetings of the shareholders. In addition, the Chairman is also responsible for:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>and all government departments, including but not limited to traffic management, passports, recruitment, labor office, expatriate affairs, civil defense, trademark registration, commercial agencies, companies, banks, individuals, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing on its behalf before all judicial and quasi-judicial bodies of various names, types and degrees, with the right to litigate, claim, plead, defend, initiate lawsuits, hear and respond to lawsuits, acknowledge, deny, settle, waive, absolve, request or reject and refuse an oath, bring witnesses and evidence and challenge them, respond, impeach and amend, challenge forgery, deny handwriting, seals and signatures, request the implementation and removal of travel bans, review detention and execution departments, request seizure and execution, request arbitration, appoint experts and arbitrators, challenge or reject and replace reports of experts and arbitrators, demand the execution of judgments, accept and deny judgments, object to judgments and request an appeal, petition for reconsideration, annotate on</li> </ul>	<p>on its behalf before all governmental, semi-governmental, non-governmental bodies, the Royal Court, ministries, authorities, public and private institutions, emirates and all government departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing on its behalf before all judicial and quasi-judicial bodies of various names, types and degrees. This includes the right to litigate, claim, plead, defend, initiate lawsuits, hear and respond to lawsuits, acknowledge, deny, settle, waive, absolve, request or reject and refuse an oath, bring witnesses and evidence and challenge them, respond, impeach and amend, challenge forgery, deny handwriting, seals and signatures, request the implementation and removal of travel bans, review detention and execution departments, request seizure and execution, request arbitration, appoint experts and arbitrators, challenge or reject and replace reports of experts and arbitrators, demand the execution of judgments, accept and deny</li> </ul>	
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<p>judgment documents, request rehabilitation, request preemption and request the annulment of a judgment at the Supreme Court, complete necessary attendance at sessions in all lawsuits at all courts, submit and receive memoranda and documents, receive amounts paid by check in the name of the company, receive judgment documents, request a judge's recusal, request intervention and interpleader, request referral of a lawsuit, and at administrative courts (Board of Grievances, the Committee for Reviewing Violations of the Competition Law, the Medical Legal Committees and Labor Committees, Committees for Resolving Financial Disputes, Committees for Settling Banking Disputes, Committees for Resolving Securities Disputes, Offices for Resolving Commercial Paper Disputes, Committees for Resolving Commercial Disputes, Customs Committees and Commercial Fraud Committees, Committees for Resolving Insurance Disputes and Violations, the Public Prosecution, the Supreme Court, the Committee for Reviewing Violations of the</p>	<p>judgments, object to judgments and request an appeal, petition for reconsideration, annotate on judgment documents, request rehabilitation, request preemption and request the annulment of the judgment at the Supreme Court. The Chairman also completes necessary attendance at sessions in all lawsuits at all courts, submits and receives memoranda and documents, receives amounts paid by check in the name of the company, receives judgment documents, requests a judge's recusal, requests intervention and interpleader, requests referral of a lawsuit and handles matters at administrative courts (Board of Grievances and committees for reviewing violations of various systems, medical legal committees, labor committees, committees for resolving financial disputes, banking disputes, securities disputes, commercial paper disputes, commercial disputes, customs committees, commercial fraud committees, insurance disputes and violations, public prosecution, the</p>	
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<p>Health Professions Practice Laws, the Committee for Reviewing Violations of the Health Institutions Law, the Lawyers' Disciplinary Committee at the Ministry of Justice, the Committee for Resolving Tax Disputes and Violations and the Appellate Committee for Tax Disputes and Violations), and has the right to deliver and receive all papers, transactions and judgments as well as complete what is necessary in all courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing on its behalf in all contracts, agreements, documents and records, including facilities and borrowing from funds, authorities and government financing institutions, and signing related guarantees, sureties and promissory notes. He has the right to sign on company establishment contracts and participate in other companies of any type as well as their amendments, whether by increasing or decreasing their capital, modifying their purposes, or any other amendments and partners' decisions. In addition, he is entitled to sign contracts and agreements for buying and selling shares and stakes and also waiving them.</li> </ul>	<p>Supreme Court, violations in the health professions practice system, violations in the health institutions system, lawyers' disciplinary committee at the Ministry of Justice, tax disputes and violations, the appellate committee for tax disputes and violations). The Chairman has the right to deliver and receive all papers, transactions and judgments and complete what is necessary in all courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing the company and signing on its behalf in all contracts, agreements, documents and records, including facilities and borrowing from funds, authorities and government financing institutions, and signing related guarantees, sureties and promissory notes. The Chairman has the right to sign on company establishment contracts and participate in other companies of any type as well as their amendments, whether by increasing or decreasing their capital, modifying their purposes or any other amendments and partners' decisions, and signing contracts and agreements</li> </ul>	
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Regarding real estate, he has the right to mortgage, accept mortgages and release mortgages on the company's real estate and properties for the benefit of funds, authorities and government financing institutions, and he has the right to accept donations and merge, subdivide, sort, receive, update and enter deeds (sukuk) into the comprehensive system as well as issue a set of replacement deeds for lost ones, certify copies of real estate deeds and review notaries for inquiries about real estate properties. Moreover, he has the right to amend boundaries, lengths, areas, plot numbers, plans, deeds, their dates and neighborhood names, to purchase land, develop properties as well as lease and rent, renew and extend them and also receive rent and investment returns paid by check in the name of the company. In addition, he is authorized to cancel and terminate leasing contracts, as he is entitled to represent the company and sign on its behalf in that regard.

- The Chairman's authority is individual in representing the company or signing on its

for buying and selling shares and stakes and also waiving them. Regarding real estate, the Chairman has the right to mortgage, accept mortgages and release mortgages on the company's real estate and properties for the benefit of funds, authorities and government financing institutions, and he has the right to accept donations and merge, subdivide, sort, receive, update and enter deeds into the comprehensive system as well as issue a set of replacement deeds for lost ones, certify copies of real estate deeds and review notaries for inquiries about real estate properties. Moreover, he has the right to amend boundaries, lengths, areas, plot numbers, plans, deeds, their dates and neighborhood names, purchase land, develop properties, lease and rent, renew and extend them, receive rent and investment returns paid by check in the name of the company, and cancel and terminate leasing contracts. The Chairman has the right to represent the company and sign on its behalf in that regard.

behalf in all the above-mentioned matters, and he has the right to delegate or authorize others with any or all of his powers or competencies.

**Third:** The Vice-Chairman assumes the duties of the Chairman in his absence.

**Fourth:** The Managing Director, if appointed, is entrusted with the powers determined by the Board of Directors and the execution of all instructions issued by the board.

**Fifth:** The Board of Directors determines the remuneration that the Chairman receives, according to the board's discretion and based on a decision issued by it, provided that it does not exceed the maximum limit allowed according to the instructions of the competent authorities.

**Sixth:** The Board of Directors determines the remuneration that the Managing Director receives, according to the board's discretion and based on a decision issued by it, for all the additional work he performs in his executive capacity and not as a member of the board.

**Seventh:** The Board of Directors appoints a Secretary of the Board chosen from among its members or others, and the term of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary

- The Chairman's authority is individual in representing the company or signing on its behalf in all the above-mentioned matters, and he has the right to delegate or authorize others with any or all of his powers or competencies. The remuneration received by the Chairman, in addition to the remuneration determined for the members of the Board of Directors, is proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders' Assembly.
3. The Vice-Chairman assumes the duties of the Chairman in his absence.
  4. The Managing Director, if appointed, is entrusted with the powers determined by the Board of Directors and the execution of all instructions issued by the board. The board determines the remuneration that the Managing Director receives, according to the board's discretion and based on a decision issued by it, for all the additional work he performs in his executive capacity and not as a member of the board.
  5. The Board of Directors appoints a Secretary



<p>as a member of the board shall not exceed the duration of each of their memberships in the board, but they may be re-elected. The board may, at any time, dismiss the above or any of them without prejudice to the right of the dismissed to compensation if the dismissal occurred for an illegitimate reason or at an inappropriate time.</p> <p><b>Eighth:</b> The Board of Directors may appoint a Chief Executive Officer and determine his remuneration and powers.</p>	<p>of the Board chosen from among its members or others and determines his remuneration.</p> <p>6. The term of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary as a member of the board shall not exceed the duration of each of their memberships in the board. They may be re-elected, and the board may, at any time, dismiss all or any of them from those positions, without this affecting their membership in the Board of Directors.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-Three: Meetings of the Board</b></p> <p>The Board of Directors shall meet at least (4) times a year upon the invitation of its Chairman. The invitation shall be in the form of a written letter, accompanied by the agenda, which is distributed to the board members before the meeting date, either by express mail or email. The Chairman shall call the board to convene when two (2) members request a meeting.</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty: Meetings of the Board</b></p> <p>1- The Board of Directors shall meet at least four times a year upon the invitation of its Chairman. The invitation shall be in writing and may be sent via regular mail, email or other modern technological means.</p> <p>2- The Chairman of the Board, or his deputy in his absence, shall call the board to convene whenever any board member requests this in writing to discuss one or more subjects.</p> <p>3- The Board of Directors determines the location of its meetings and may hold meetings using modern technologies. It also has the right to invite whomever it deems</p>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the New Companies Law</p>

	<p style="background-color: green; color: black;">appropriate to its sessions from among the company's employees, advisors or others, without them having the right to vote.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-Four: Quorum of the Board Meetings</b></p> <p>A board meeting shall not be deemed valid unless at least half the members attend it, provided that the number of attendees in person is no less than three (3) members. A member may give proxy to another member to attend a board meeting according to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A member of the Board of Directors may not represent more than one member in attending the same meeting.</li> <li>2. The delegation should be confirmed in writing.</li> <li>3. The representative may not vote on decisions on which the regulations prohibit the delegate from voting.</li> <li style="background-color: red; color: black;">4. The representative should be a member of the board, and it is not permissible to delegate anyone else who is not a member of the board.</li> <li style="background-color: red; color: black;">5. The representative has the absolute right to take whatever recommendations or</li> </ol>	<p><b>Article Twenty-One: Quorum of the Board Meetings</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A meeting of the Board of Directors of a joint-stock company is not valid unless attended by at least half of the members (in person or by proxy), provided that the number of members present in person is no less than three.</li> <li style="background-color: green; color: black;">2. A member of the Board of Directors may attend a board meeting through modern technologies with the approval of the meeting chairman.</li> <li>3. A member of the board may delegate another member to attend board meetings and vote on his behalf on decisions taken during the meeting according to the following conditions:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A member of the Board of Directors may not delegate more than one member to attend the same meeting.</li> <li>b. The delegation should be confirmed in writing and may be through modern</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the New Companies Law</p>

<p>decisions he deems appropriate, which are authorized for a delegator, and the delegator has no right to object, either immediately or in the future, to the decisions made by the representative in the same session that he was delegated to attend on his behalf.</p> <p>6. Members should be notified of the meeting at least one week in advance, except for extraordinary and emergency meetings. The board has the right to invite whomever it sees fit to its sessions from among the company's employees, advisors or others, without them having the right to vote.</p> <p>Board resolutions shall be adopted by the majority of votes of the members attending or represented therein. In case of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting will have the casting vote.</p>	<p>technologies and for a specific meeting.</p> <p>c. The deputy may not vote on decisions that the regulations prohibit the delegator from voting on.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-Five: Deliberations of the Board</b></p> <p>Deliberations and resolutions of the board shall be documented in minutes to be signed by the Chairman of the Board, board members attending the meeting and the Secretary of the Board. The minutes shall be recorded in a special register to be signed by the Chairman of the Board and the</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Two: Deliberations and Resolutions of the Board</b></p> <p>1. The board's resolutions are issued by a majority of the votes of the present members (in person or by proxy) and in the event of a tie, the side with which the meeting Chairman voted prevails. The resolution is effective from the date of</p>	<p>Amending the article in accordance with the New Companies Law</p>

Secretary.

issuance, unless specified to take effect at another time or upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

2. The Board of Directors may issue its resolutions on urgent matters by circulating them to all members, unless one of the members requests in writing that the board meet to deliberate on the topics. These resolutions are issued with the approval of the majority of its members' votes and are presented to the board at its first subsequent meeting to be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

3. The board's deliberations and resolutions are recorded in minutes prepared by the Secretary of the Board and signed by the meeting Chairman, the board members present, and the Secretary. These minutes are recorded in a special register signed by the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary, and modern technological means may be used for signing, verifying deliberations and resolutions, and recording the minutes.

**Article Twenty-Six: Attending Assemblies**

Shareholders may have the right attend the General Assembly, and they may give proxy to another shareholder, other than a member of the board or the company's staff, to attend the General Assembly.

**Article Twenty-Three: Attending Assemblies**

1. Shareholders have the right to attend the General Assemblies of Shareholders, and shareholders may, by written proxy, delegate another natural person from among the shareholders or others who are not members of the Company's Board of Directors to attend the assembly meeting and vote on the agenda items on their behalf, in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules.
2. Shareholders wishing to attend the General or Special Assembly should register their names at the company's head office or at the location where the assembly is held before the scheduled time of the assembly.
3. General Assembly meetings of Shareholders may be held, and shareholders may participate in deliberations and vote on resolutions using modern technological means, according to the controls set by the competent authority.
4. The attendance and votes of shareholders participating through modern technological means and those voting

Amending the article  
in accordance with  
the new Companies  
Law

	<p style="background-color: green; color: black;">electronically are counted within the quorum necessary for the validity of the assembly meeting and the issuance of resolutions.</p>	
<p><b>Article Twenty-Seven: Authorities of the Ordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>Except for matters reserved for the Extraordinary General Assembly, the Ordinary General Assembly shall be in charge of all matters relating to the company and shall be convened at least once a year within the six (6) months following the end of the company’s financial year. The Ordinary General Assembly may be called to hold other meetings whenever needed.</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Four: Authorities of the Ordinary General Assembly</b></p>	<p style="color: red;">No amendment</p>
<p><b>Article Twenty-Eight: Authorities of the Extraordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be in charge of amending the company’s Articles of Association, except for the provisions it may not amend by law. The Extraordinary General Assembly may adopt</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Five: Authorities of the Extraordinary General Assembly</b></p>	<p style="color: red;">No amendment</p>

<p>resolutions relating to the authorities of the Ordinary General Assembly under the same conditions and controls set for the Ordinary General Assembly.</p>		
<p><b>Article Twenty-Nine: Calling for Meetings of Assemblies</b></p> <p>Meetings of the Ordinary or Special Assemblies shall be held when the board calls for such a meeting. The board shall call for a meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly if this is requested by the auditor, the audit committee or a number of shareholders representing at least 5% of the capital.</p> <p>The auditor may call for a meeting of the General Assembly if the board fails to call for such a meeting within thirty (30) days from the date of the auditor’s request.</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: red;">The call for a meeting of the General Assembly shall be published in a daily newspaper distributed in the area where the company’s head office is located at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the date scheduled for the meeting. A copy of the invitation and the agenda shall be sent to the Ministry and the Capital Market Authority within</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Six: Calling for Meetings of Assemblies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General or Special Assemblies of Shareholders are convened by an invitation from the Board of Directors in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this Articles of Association and the Companies' Law. The Board of Directors should call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">within (thirty) days from the date of the auditor's request or the request of one or more shareholders representing at least (ten percent) of the company's shares with voting rights.</span></li> <li>2. The auditor may call for a meeting of the General Assembly if the board fails to call for such a meeting within thirty (30) days from the date of the auditor’s request.</li> <li>3. <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">The invitation to convene the assembly should be sent at least twenty-one (21) days</span></li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p><b>the period specified for publication.</b></p>	<p>prior to the date scheduled for the meeting, and the invitation is published through modern technological means.</p>	
<p><b>Article Thirty: Assemblies Attendance Record</b></p> <p>Shareholders wishing to attend the General or Special Assembly should register their names at the location of the assembly meeting before the scheduled time for its convening or through the means specified in the invitation.</p>		<p>Deleting the article and merging it with Article Twenty-Three</p>
<p><b>Article Thirty-One: Quorum for Meetings of the Ordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>A meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least one-quarter of the capital. If such quorum is not attained in the first meeting, a second meeting shall be held one hour after the lapse of the time set for the first meeting, provided that the invitation for holding the first meeting indicates the possibility of holding such a meeting. In all cases, the second meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented therein.</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Seven: Quorum for Meetings of the Ordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>A meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least one-quarter of the company's shares with voting rights. If such a quorum is not attained in the first meeting, a second meeting shall be held one hour after the lapse of the time set for the first meeting, provided that the invitation for holding the first meeting indicates the possibility of holding such a meeting. In all cases, the second meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares with voting rights represented therein.</p>	<p>Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>



<p><b>Article Thirty-Two: Quorum for Meetings of the Extraordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>A meeting of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least one-half of the capital. If such a quorum is not attained in the first meeting, a second meeting shall be held one hour after the lapse of the time set for the first meeting, provided that the invitation for holding the first meeting indicates the possibility of holding such a second meeting. The second meeting shall be valid if attended by a number of shareholders representing at least one-quarter of the capital. If the quorum is not attained in the second meeting, an invitation shall be made for a third meeting to be held under the same conditions provided for in Article 29 of this Articles of Association. The third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented therein, after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Eight: Quorum for Meetings of the Extraordinary General Assembly</b></p> <p>A meeting of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least one-half of the company's shares with voting rights. If such a quorum is not attained in the first meeting, a second meeting shall be held one hour after the lapse of the time set for the first meeting, provided that the invitation for holding the first meeting indicates the possibility of holding such a second meeting. The second meeting shall be valid if attended by a number of shareholders representing at least one-quarter of the company's shares with voting rights. If a quorum is not attained in the second meeting, an invitation shall be made for a third meeting to be held under the same conditions provided in this Articles of Association. The third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares with voting rights represented therein.</p>	<p>Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>
<p><b>Article Thirty-Three: Voting at Meetings of the Assemblies</b></p> <p>Each shareholder has one vote per share in the</p>	<p><b>Article Twenty-Nine: Voting at Meetings of the Assemblies</b></p> <p>Each shareholder has one vote per share in the</p>	<p>Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>Shareholders' Assemblies. Cumulative voting shall be applied to the election of the Board of Directors.</p>	<p>Shareholders' Assemblies. Cumulative voting shall be applied to the election of the Board of Directors. <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">Members of the board are not permitted to participate in voting on assembly resolutions related to business and contracts in which they have a direct or indirect interest or that involve a conflict of interests.</span></p>	
<p><b>Article Thirty-Four: Resolutions of the Assemblies</b></p> <p>Resolutions of the Ordinary General Assembly shall be passed by an absolute majority of the shares represented at the meeting. Resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be passed by a two-thirds majority of the shares represented at the meeting, unless the resolution relates to an increase or reduction of capital, extension of the company's term, dissolution of the company prior to the term set thereof in its Articles of Association or merger of the company with another company, in which cases such a resolution shall only be valid if passed with a three-quarters majority of the shares represented at the meeting.</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty: Resolutions of the Assemblies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resolutions of the Ordinary General Assembly shall be passed by approval of the majority of shares with voting rights represented at the meeting.</li> <li>2. Resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be passed by a two-thirds majority of the shares represented at the meeting unless the resolution relates to an increase or reduction of capital, extension of the company's term, dissolution of the company prior to the term set thereof in its Articles of Association or merger of the company with another company, in which cases such a resolution shall only be valid if passed with a three-quarters majority of the shares with voting rights represented at the meeting.</li> <li><span style="background-color: green; color: green;">3. The Board of Directors should register the</span></li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

	<p>resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly that are specified by the related regulations and rules in the commercial register within fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance.</p> <p>4. The resolution of the General Assembly of a joint-stock company is effective from the date of issuance, except in cases where the company's regulations, the company's Articles of Association, or the issued resolution stipulate that it comes into effect at a different time or upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.</p>	
<p><b>Article Thirty-Five: Deliberations at Meetings of Assemblies</b></p> <p>Each shareholder shall have the right to discuss the subjects listed on the agenda of the assembly and may address questions in respect thereof to the board members and the auditor. The board members or the auditor shall answer the questions of the shareholders to the extent that does not expose the company's interest to harm. If shareholders deem the answer to their question is unsatisfactory, they may raise the issue with the assembly, whose resolution in that regard shall be</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-One: Deliberations at Meetings of Assemblies</b></p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">No amendment</p>

<p>effective and enforceable.</p>		
<p><b>Article Thirty-Six: Chairmanship of Assemblies and Preparation of Minutes</b></p> <p>Shareholders’ General Assemblies shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman of the Board, in case of absence of the Chairman, or by whomever the board delegates from its members for this purpose, in case of the absence of the Chairman or the Vice Chairman of the Board.</p> <p>At the meeting of the assembly, there shall be written minutes including the number of shareholders attending or represented, the number of shares they hold in their personal capacity or by proxy, the number of votes they are entitled to, the resolutions adopted and the number of votes for or against them, and a sufficient summary of the deliberations which have taken place in the meeting. After each meeting, minutes shall be regularly recorded in a special register to be signed by the Assembly’s Chairman, Secretary of the Assembly and vote collector.</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Two: Chairmanship of Assemblies and Preparation of Minutes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shareholders’ General Assemblies shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman of the Board, in case of the absence of the Chairman, or by whomever the board delegates from its members for this purpose, in case of the absence of the Chairman or the Vice Chairman of the Board. <span style="background-color: green; color: black;">If this is not possible, the General Assembly is chaired by a person appointed by the shareholders from among the board members or others through voting. The meeting Chairman appoints a secretary for the meeting and vote collectors, whose appointments are ratified by the assembly.</span></li> <li>2. Written minutes of the assembly meeting are prepared, including the number of shareholders present in person or by proxy, the number of shares they hold in person or by proxy, the number of votes allocated to them, the resolutions taken, the number of votes in favor or against, and a comprehensive summary of the resolutions that took place at the meeting. The</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

	<p>minutes are regularly recorded after each meeting in a special register signed by the Chairman of the Assembly, the Secretary of the Assembly and the vote collectors</p>	
	<p><b>Article Thirty-Three: Formation of Board Committees</b></p> <p>Without prejudice to the related regulations and rules, the Board of Directors has the authority to form specialized committees according to the company's needs, circumstances and conditions, enabling them to effectively perform their tasks. The board has the power to determine the committees' tasks, operational controls and the remuneration of their members, in accordance with the guidelines and instructions set by the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Adding a new article</p>
<p><b>Article Thirty-Seven: Formation of the Committee</b></p> <p>By resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly, an Audit Committee shall be composed of no less than three (4) members from other than the executive members of the board, regardless of whether or not they are from among the shareholders. The resolution must specify the</p>		<p>The article was deleted because it was not stipulated in the Companies Law. Moreover, the Governance Regulations have been amended so that the committee's</p>

<p>functions and controls of the committee and the remuneration of its members.</p>		<p>formation is through the Board of Directors. Therefore, it suffices to refer to what is stated in Article Thirty-Three, in addition to the existence of committee regulations approved by the General Assembly.</p>
<p><b>Article Thirty-Eight: Quorum of the Committee Meetings</b></p> <p>An Audit Committee Meeting shall be valid only if attended by the majority of its members, and its decisions shall be passed by a majority vote of attending members. In case of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting will have the casting vote.</p>		<p>The article was deleted because it was not stipulated in the Companies Law. Moreover, the Governance Regulations have been amended so that the committee's formation is through the Board of Directors. Therefore, it suffices to refer to what is stated in Article Thirty-Three,</p>

		<p>in addition to the existence of committee regulations approved by the General Assembly.</p>
<p><b>Article Thirty-Nine: Authorities of the Committee</b></p> <p>The Audit Committee shall monitor the company’s activities. To this end, the committee shall have access to the company’s records and documents and may acquire any clarification or statement from members of the board or the executive management. The committee may ask the board to call for a meeting of the Company’s General Assembly if the board obstructs its work or if the company suffers substantial damage or loss.</p>		<p>The article was deleted because it was not stipulated in the Companies Law. Moreover, the Governance Regulations have been amended so that the committee's formation is through the Board of Directors. Therefore, it suffices to refer to what is stated in Article Thirty-Three, in addition to the existence of committee regulations approved by the General Assembly.</p>

<p><b>Article Forty: Reports of the Committee</b></p> <p>The Audit Committee shall examine the company’s financial statements, reports and notes submitted by the auditor and shall give its opinion thereon, if any. The committee shall also prepare a report including its opinion on the efficiency of the company’s internal audit system and the other activities it performed within its powers. The board shall keep sufficient copies of the committee’s report at the company’s head office at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the date the General Assembly convenes to provide any interested shareholder with a copy of the report. The report shall be read at the assembly meeting.</p>		<p>The article was deleted because it was not stipulated in the Companies Law. Moreover, the Governance Regulations have been amended so that the committee's formation is through the Board of Directors. Therefore, it suffices to refer to what is stated in Article Thirty-Three, in addition to the existence of committee regulations approved by the General Assembly.</p>
<p><b>Article Forty-One: Appointment of Auditor</b></p> <p>The company shall have one or more auditors from among the auditors licensed to work in the KSA. The Ordinary General Assembly shall <b>annually</b> appoint auditors and shall specify their</p>	<p><b>Article Forty-Three: Appointment of Auditor</b></p> <p>The company shall have one or more auditors from among the auditors licensed to work in the KSA. The Ordinary General Assembly shall annually appoint auditors and shall specify their</p>	<p>Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>



<p>compensation and term of office. The assembly may also, at any time, change the auditors without prejudice to their right to claim compensation if the change occurred at an inappropriate time or for an illegitimate reason.</p>	<p>compensation, scope of work and term of office.</p> <p>The assembly may reappoint auditors in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations, and the assembly may dismiss auditors without prejudice to their right to compensation for the damage they suffer, if they have a reason to claim compensation. The Chairman of the Board of Directors should inform the competent authority of any dismissal resolution and its reasons within a period not exceeding (five) days from the date of issuance of the resolution.</p>	
<p><b>Article Forty-Two: Authorities of the Auditor</b></p> <p>Auditors may, at any time, have access to the books and records of the company and any other documents, ask for any statements or clarifications they deem necessary to verify the assets and liabilities of the company, and perform any other function within the scope of their work. The Chairman of the Board shall enable the auditors to perform their duties. If the auditors face any difficulty in this regard, they shall state that fact in a report to be submitted to the board. If the board does not facilitate the job of the auditors, the</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Five: Authorities and Responsibilities of the Auditor</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Auditors may, at any time, have access to the records of the company, accounting records, supporting documents and any other documents; ask for any statements or clarifications they deem necessary to verify the assets and liabilities of the company; and perform any other function within the scope of their work. The Chairman of the Board shall enable the auditors to perform their duties. If the auditors face any</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

auditors shall ask the board to call for a meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly to consider the issue.

difficulty in this regard, they shall state that fact in a report to be submitted to the board. If the board does not facilitate the job of the auditors, the auditors shall ask the board to call for a meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly to consider the issue. The auditors may call for this meeting if the Board of Directors does not call for it within thirty (30) days from the date the auditors' request.

2. The auditors should present a report on the company's financial statements to the General Assembly at its annual meeting which has been prepared in accordance with the auditing standards approved in the Kingdom. The report should include the company management's stance on enabling the auditors to obtain the data and explanations requested; any violations of the Bylaws' provisions, the company's founding contract or its Articles of Association that the auditors have identified within their jurisdiction; and their opinion on the fairness of the company's financial statements. The auditors should read their report or review

	<p style="background-color: green; color: black;">a summary at the Annual General Assembly Meeting.</p>	
<p><b>Article Forty-Three: Financial Year</b></p> <p>The company’s financial year will commence on January 1 and will end at the end of December of each year.</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Six: Financial Year</b></p>	<p style="color: red;">No amendment</p>
<p><b>Article Forty-Four: Financial Documents</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the financial year, the board shall prepare the company’s financial statements and a report about its activities and financial position for the previous financial year. The report should include the method proposed for distribution of dividends. The board shall put these documents at the disposal of the auditors at least forty-five (45) days prior to the date scheduled for the convening of the General Assembly.</li> <li>2. The company’s Chairman of the Board, CEO and CFO shall sign the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Copies of these documents shall be kept at the company’s head office, at the disposal of the shareholders, <span style="background-color: red; color: black;">at least twenty-five (25) days</span></li> </ol>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Seven: Financial Documents</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the financial year, the board shall prepare the company’s financial statements and a report about its activities and financial position for the previous financial year. The report should include the method proposed for distribution of dividends. The board shall put these documents at the disposal of the auditors at least forty-five (45) days prior to the date scheduled for the convening of the General Assembly.</li> <li>2. The company’s Chairman of the Board, CEO and CFO shall sign the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Copies of these documents shall be kept at the company’s head office at the disposal of the shareholders.</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>prior to the date scheduled for the convening of the General Assembly.</p> <p>3. The Chairman of the Board shall provide the shareholders with the company's financial statements, the board report and the auditors' report, unless they are published in a daily newspaper distributed in the area where the company's head office is located. The board shall also send a copy of these documents to the Capital Market Authority at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date scheduled for the convening of the General Assembly.</p>	<p>3. The Chairman of the Board shall provide the shareholders with the company's financial statements and the board report, after they have been signed, as well as the auditors' report, if any, at least (twenty-one) days before the date specified for the Annual Ordinary General Assembly, unless the reports are published in any modern technological means. In addition, he should also deposit these documents in accordance with what is specified by the relevant rules and regulations.</p>	
<p><b>Article Forty-Five: Distribution of Dividends</b></p> <p>The annual net profits of the company shall be distributed as follows:</p> <p>1. Ten percent (10%) of the net profits shall be retained to form a statutory reserve. The Ordinary General Assembly may discontinue such retention if the reserve reaches 30% of the paid capital.</p> <p>2. The Ordinary General Assembly may, based on a proposal by the board, retain ten</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Eight: Distribution of Dividends</b></p> <p>1. The Ordinary General Assembly may decide to create reserves when determining the profits for the shares, to the extent that it serves the company's interest or ensures, as much as possible, the distribution of consistent dividends to shareholders. The assembly may also deduct amounts from the net profits to achieve social purposes for the company's</p>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>percent (5%) of the net profits to form a reserve to be allocated to confront emergency cases.</p> <p>3. The Ordinary General Assembly may resolve to retain other reserves to the extent that serves the company's interest or ensures, as far as possible, consistent distribution of dividends to shareholders. The Assembly may also deduct amounts from the net profits to establish social institutions for the company's employees or to assist existing institutions.</p> <p>4. From the remainder, no less than 1% of the company's paid-up capital will be distributed to the shareholders.</p> <p>5. Taking into account the provisions stipulated in Article (Twenty-One) of this Articles of Association and Article (Seventy-Six) of the Companies Law, a percentage (10%) of the remainder shall be allocated to reward the Board of Directors, provided that the entitlement to this reward is proportional to the number of sessions attended by the member.</p> <p>6. The Ordinary General Assembly, based on the proposal of the Board of Directors, may take the appropriate decision regarding the</p>	<p>employees.</p> <p>2. The General Assembly determines the percentage of the net profits to be distributed to the shareholders after deducting any reserves.</p> <p>3. Taking into account the provisions set in this Articles of Association and the related regulations and rules, the General Assembly determines the percentage of the profits allocated for the remuneration of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>4. Based on the Board of Directors' proposal, the Ordinary General Assembly may take the appropriate decision regarding the remainder of the profits, provided that it does not conflict with the provisions of the related regulations and rules.</p> <p>5. After fulfilling the controls set by the competent authorities, the Board of Directors may distribute the semi-annual and quarterly profits during the financial year.</p>	
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<p>remainder of the profits in a manner that does not conflict with the decisions and instructions issued by the competent authorities in this regard. The Board of Directors may also, after fulfilling the established controls, distribute the semi-annual and quarterly profits during the financial year.</p>		
<p><b>Article Forty-Six: Entitlement to Dividends</b></p> <p>Shareholders are entitled to their share in the profits in accordance with the General Assembly’s resolution in this regard. The resolution indicates the date of entitlement and the date of distribution. Entitlement to the profits goes to the shareholders registered in the shareholders’ records specified for entitlement, at the end of the day.</p>	<p><b>Article Thirty-Nine: Entitlement to Dividends</b></p> <p>Shareholders are entitled to their share in the profits in accordance with the General Assembly’s resolution in this regard <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">or in accordance with the Board of Directors’ resolution to distribute interim dividends.</span> The resolution indicates the date of entitlement and the date of distribution. Entitlement to the profits goes to the shareholders registered in the shareholders’ records specified for entitlement, at the end of the day.</p>	<p>Adjusting the article due to the presence of interim dividends</p>
<p><b>Article Forty-Seven: Distribution of Dividends to Holders of Preferred Shares</b></p> <p>1. If no dividends are distributed for any</p>		<p>Deleting the article</p>

financial year, no dividends may be distributed for the following years except after payment of the percentage specified in the provisions of Article (114) of the Companies Law to holders of preferred shares for that year.

2. If the company fails to pay the specified percentage from the dividends under the provisions of Article 114 of the Companies Law for three (3) consecutive years, for the Special Assembly of holders of these shares to convene pursuant to Article 89 of the Companies Law, these shareholders may resolve either to attend the meetings of the Company's General Assembly and to participate in voting or to appoint representatives thereof at the board in proportion with the value of their shares in the capital. This shall be the case until the company pays all priority dividends allocated for holders of such shares for the previous years.

<p><b>Article Forty-Eight: Company's Losses</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If losses of a joint stock company reach one-half of the paid capital at any time during a financial year, any official of the company or the auditor shall, upon being aware of such losses, notify the Chairman of the Board of such losses. The Chairman of the Board shall notify the board members of such losses forthwith. Within fifteen (15) days from the date of being aware of the losses, the board shall call for a meeting of the Extraordinary General Assembly within forty-five (45) days from the date the board is aware of the losses in order to decide either to increase or reduce the company's capital in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law to the extent the losses fall below one-half of the paid capital or to dissolve the company prior to the term set herein.</li> <li>2. <span style="background-color: red; color: red;">The company shall be deemed to have expired by operation of the Companies Law if the General Assembly does not meet within the time specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, if the assembly meets and is unable to pass a resolution in this regard, or if the assembly decides to increase the capital according to the</span></li> </ol>	<p><b>Article Forty: Company's Losses</b></p> <p>If the losses of a joint-stock company reach (half) of the issued capital, the Board of Directors should disclose this and the recommendations it has reached regarding these losses within (sixty) days from the date of being aware of reaching this amount. It should also call for an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting within (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of being aware of this to consider the continuation of the company and take any necessary actions to address those losses or to dissolve it.</p>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Amending the article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>
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<p>conditions stipulated in this Article but not all of the capital increased shares have been subscribed to within ninety (90) days from the date the assembly's resolution to increase the capital is passed.</p>		
<p><b>Article Forty-Nine: Liability Action</b></p> <p>Each shareholder has the right to file a liability action, which is vested in the company, against the board members if they committed a fault which has caused special damage to the shareholder. Shareholders may not file such an action unless the company is still entitled to file such an action. Shareholders shall inform the company of their intent to file the action.</p>		<p style="color: red;">Deleting the article</p>
<p><b>Article Fifty: Expiration of the Company</b></p> <p>Upon expiry of the company's term, the company shall enter the liquidation period and retain its legal personality to the extent necessary for liquidation. The voluntary liquidation resolution is issued by the Extraordinary General Assembly. The liquidation resolution should include the appointment of the liquidator, whose powers, fees and limitations of powers are specified by the resolution along with the period required for</p>	<p><b>Article Forty-One: Expiration of the Company</b></p> <p>The company expires due to one of the reasons for expiration mentioned in Article (243) of the Companies Law. Upon its expiration, it enters the liquidation phase according to the provisions of the twelfth chapter of the Companies Law. If the company expires and its assets are insufficient to pay its debts, or if it is insolvent according to the Bankruptcy Law, it should apply to the competent judicial authority to initiate any of the liquidation</p>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the entire article in accordance with the new Companies Law</p>

<p>liquidation. The period for voluntary liquidation may not exceed five (5) years and may not be extended to more than that except by a judicial order. The powers of the board shall end with the dissolution of the company; however, members of the board shall continue to manage the company and they shall act as liquidators when dealing with any third party until a liquidator is appointed. The General Assembly shall continue to exist during the liquidation period and its role shall be restricted to the performance of its functions that do not contradict those of the liquidator.</p>	<p>procedures under the Bankruptcy Law.</p>	
<p><b>Article Fifty-One:</b></p> <p>The Companies Law and its regulations shall apply to all other matters not specifically provided for herein.</p>	<p><b>Article Forty-Two: Final Provisions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The company is subject to the regulations in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</li> <li>2. Any text that contradicts the provisions of the Companies Law in this “Articles of Association” shall not be considered, and the provisions of the Companies Law and its executive regulations, as well as the Capital Market Law and its executive regulations, shall apply.</li> <li>3. This “Articles of Association” shall be filed and published in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and its regulations.</li> </ol>	<p style="color: red;">Amending the entire article to include the final provisions</p>

**Article Fifty-Two:**

This “Articles of Association” shall be filed and published in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and its regulations.

Deleting the article and merging it with Article Forty-Two