

First: Amendments to harmonize the company's bylaws to comply with the new Companies Law

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
1	<p>Article (4): - Participation and ownership in companies: -</p> <p>The company may establish companies alone (limited liability or closed shareholding), provided that the capital is not less than SAR 5 million, and it may also own shares and shares in other existing companies or merge with them and has the right to participate with others in the establishment of joint stock companies or companies. Limited liability after fulfilling the requirements of the regulations and instructions followed in this regard. The Company may also dispose of such shares or shares, provided that this does not include brokerage in their trading.</p>	<p>Article (4): - Participation and ownership in companies:</p> <p>-</p> <p>The company may establish companies alone (limited liability or closed joint stock companies), and it may also own shares and shares in other existing companies or merge with them and has the right to participate with others in the establishment of joint stock companies or limited liability companies, after fulfilling the requirements of the regulations and instructions followed in this regard. The company may also dispose of such shares or shares, provided that this does not include brokerage in their trading.</p>

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
2	<p>Article (9): - Sale of shares of unfulfilled value: - The shareholder shall pay the value of the share on the specified dates, and if he fails to pay on the due date, the Board of Directors may, after notifying him by e-mail or informing him by registered letter, of the sale of the share in the public auction or the securities market, as the case may be, and in accordance with the controls determined by the competent authority. The company shall collect from the sale proceeds the amounts due to it and return the balance to the shareholder. If the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to meet these amounts, the company may collect the remainder from all the shareholders' funds.</p> <p>However, the shareholder who fails to pay until the day of sale may pay the value due from him in addition to the expenses incurred by the company in this regard.</p> <p>The company shall cancel the share sold in accordance with the provisions of this Article, give the buyer a new share bearing the number of the canceled share and indicate in the share register that the sale has taken place with the name of the new owner.</p>	<p>Article (9): - Sale of shares of unfulfilled value: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The shareholder shall pay the value of the share on the specified dates, and if he fails to pay on the due date, the Board of Directors may, after notifying him by e-mail or informing him by registered letter or by any means of modern technology, sell the share in the public auction or the stock market, as the case may be. Other shareholders may have priority in purchasing the shares of the defaulting shareholder. 2- The company shall collect from the sale proceeds the amounts due to it and return the balance to the shareholder. If the sale proceeds are not sufficient to meet these amounts, the company may collect the remainder from all the shareholders' funds. 3- The rights relating to shares whose value is in default shall be suspended upon the expiry of the date specified for them until they are sold or paid in accordance with the provision of paragraph (1) of this Article, and shall include the right to receive a share of the net profits to be distributed and the right to attend the assemblies and vote on their resolutions. However, the shareholder who fails to pay until the day of sale may pay the value due from him in addition to the expenses incurred by the company in this regard, in which case the shareholder shall have the right to request the profits to be distributed. 4- The company shall cancel the share certificate sold in accordance with the provisions of this Article,

		and shall give the buyer a new certificate of share bearing the same number and indicate in the share register that the sale has taken place with the necessary data for the new owner.
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3	<p>Article (10): Issuance of shares: Shares shall be nominal and may not be issued at less than their nominal value, but may be issued at a higher than this value, and in the latter case, the difference in value shall be added in a separate item within the shareholders' equity, and it may not be distributed as dividends to shareholders. The share is indivisible vis-à-vis the company, and if it is owned by several persons, they must choose one of them to act on their behalf in the use of the rights related to the share, and these persons shall be jointly liable for the obligations arising from the ownership of the share.</p>	<p>Article (10): Issuance of shares: Shares may not be issued at less than their nominal value, and they may be issued at more than this value, in which case the difference in value shall be placed in a separate item within the shareholders' equity, and the regulations shall determine the controls for its use.</p>

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
4	<p>Article (11): - Trading of shares: -</p> <p>Shares subscribed by the founders may not be traded until after the publication of the financial statements for two financial years, each of which shall not be less than twelve months from the date of the ministerial decision to convert the company from limited liability to shareholding, and the instruments of these shares shall be marked indicating their type, the date of conversion of the company and the period during which trading is prohibited.</p> <p>However, during the period of prohibition, the ownership of shares may be transferred in accordance with the provisions of the sale of rights from one of the founders to another founder or from the heirs of one of the founders in the event of his death to third parties or in the event of execution on the property of the insolvent or bankrupt founder, provided that the priority of owning such shares is given to the other founders.</p> <p>The provisions of this Article shall apply to what the founders subscribe to in the event of a capital increase before the expiry of the prohibition period.</p>	<p>Article (11): - Trading of shares: -</p> <p>The Capital Market Authority may set restrictions related to trading shares in joint stock companies that wish to list their shares on the Capital Market.</p>

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
5	<p>Article (13): - Preferred Shares: -</p> <p>The company may, in accordance with the principles determined by A, issue preferred shares not exceeding ten percent of the company's capital and in accordance with the regulations issued in this regard, and shall not be given the right to vote, and the said preferred shares shall be arranged for their owners, in addition to the right to participate in the net profits distributed to ordinary shares, as follows:</p> <p>A entitled to receive a certain percentage of net profits not less than 5% of the nominal value of the share after setting aside the statutory reserve.</p> <p>b) Priority in recovering the value of their shares from the capital upon liquidation of the company and in obtaining a certain percentage of the liquidation proceeds.</p> <p>The company may also purchase such shares in accordance with the regulations issued in this regard by the competent authority in accordance with the principles and in the manner specified in the issuance decision, provided that this resolution does not contain any provision that compels the shareholder to sell his shares.</p> <p>Such shares shall be included in the calculation of the quorum necessary for the convening of the general assembly of the company provided for in these Company's bylaws and shall not give the right to vote.</p>	<p>Article (13): - Transfer of shares: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- In cases where the company has shares of different types or classes, one type or class may be converted into another type or class. 2- The conversion of one type or class of shares to another type or class is subject to obtaining the approval of the Extraordinary General Assembly. This excludes cases where the decision to issue shares stipulates that they are automatically converted to another type or category when certain conditions are met or after a specified period has elapsed. 3- The provisions of Article (one hundred and tenth) of the Companies Law shall apply in cases where the transfer of shares entails the modification or cancellation of rights or obligations related to the type or class of shares. 4- Neither ordinary shares, preferred shares, nor any of their classes may be converted into redeemable shares or any of their classes without the consent of all shareholders of the Company. 5- The Regulations shall determine the controls for the implementation of the provisions of this Article and how to deal with the effects, rights and obligations of the shares before or after the transfer. 6- If the company's shares are of different types and classes or the company's company's bylaws allow the issuance of different types and classes of shares, it is required to amend or cancel any of the rights, obligations or restrictions related to the shares, or to convert any type or class of shares to another type or class if this results in the

		<p>amendment or cancellation of rights or obligations related to the type or class of shares to be converted, or to issue shares of a certain type or class that entails prejudice to the rights of Another category of shareholders is obtaining the approval of a special assembly formed in accordance with Article (eighty-ninth) of the Companies Law from shareholders who are harmed by this amendment, cancellation, transfer or issuance, and the approval of the extraordinary general assembly.</p> <p>7- If the company's shares include preferred shares or redeemable shares, new shares may not be issued that have priority over any of their categories except with the approval of a special assembly formed in accordance with Article (eighty-ninth) of the Companies Law from the shareholders who are harmed by such issuance.</p>
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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
6	<p><u>Article (14): - Capital Increase: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to increase the Company's capital, provided that the capital has been paid in full. The capital shall not have been paid in its entirety if the unpaid part of the capital belongs to shares issued against the conversion of debt instruments or financing instruments to shares and the period prescribed for their conversion into shares has not yet expired. 2. The Extraordinary General Assembly may in all cases allocate the issued shares upon increasing the capital or part thereof to the employees of the company and its subsidiaries or some of them or any of them, and the shareholders may not exercise the right of priority when the company issues the shares allocated to the employees. 3. The shareholder who owns the share at the time of the issuance of the extraordinary general assembly resolution approving the capital increase shall have priority in subscribing to new shares issued in exchange for cash shares, and they shall be informed of their priority by publishing in a daily newspaper or by informing them by registered mail or e-mail of the capital increase decision, the conditions of subscription, its duration, and the date of its commencement and expiry. 4. The Extraordinary General Assembly has the right to suspend the pre-emption right of shareholders to subscribe to the capital increase in exchange for cash shares or to give 	<p><u>Article (14): - Capital Increase: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to increase the issued or authorized capital of the Company (if any), provided that the issued capital has been paid in full. The capital shall not have been paid in its entirety if the unpaid part of the capital belongs to shares issued against the conversion of debt instruments or financing instruments to shares and the period prescribed for their conversion into shares has not yet expired. 2. The extraordinary general assembly may, in all cases, allocate the issued shares upon increasing the capital or part thereof to the employees of the company and its subsidiaries or some of them or any of them, and the shareholders may not exercise the right of priority when the company issues the shares allocated to employees, and the competent authority may set the controls and procedures for allocating shares to employees of the company or in subsidiaries or some or any of them. 3. In all cases, the nominal value of the increase shares shall be equal to the nominal value of the original shares of the same type or class. 4. The shareholder who owns the share at the time of the issuance of the extraordinary general assembly resolution approving the capital increase, shall have priority in subscribing to new shares issued against cash shares, and shall be notified of his priority through an announcement on the website of the Saudi Stock Exchange "Tadawul" about the decision to increase the capital, the conditions of

<p>priority to non-shareholders in cases it deems appropriate for the interest of the company.</p> <p>5. The shareholder has the right to sell or assign the pre-emptive right within the period from the time of issuance of the General Assembly resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares related to these rights in accordance with the controls set by the competent authority.</p> <p>6. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 above, the new shares shall be distributed to the holders of pre-emption rights who requested subscription in proportion to the pre-emptive rights they own from the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that what they receive does not exceed what they requested from the new shares, and the rest of the new shares shall be distributed to the holders of pre-emption rights who requested more than their share in proportion to the priority rights they own from the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that a) The amount they receive shall not exceed what they have requested from the new shares, and the remaining shares shall be offered to third parties unless the extraordinary general assembly decides or the Capital Market Law provides otherwise.</p>	<p>the subscription, its duration, and the date of its commencement and end, taking into account the type and category of the share he owns.</p> <p>5. The shareholder has the right to sell or assign the pre-emption right within the period from the time of the General Assembly's resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares related to these rights as determined by the regulations set by the competent authority.</p> <p>6. The new shares shall be distributed to the holders of pre-emptive rights who requested subscription in proportion to the pre-emptive rights they own from the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that what they receive does not exceed what they have requested from the new shares, and taking into account the type and category of the share they own, the remainder of the new shares shall be distributed to the holders of pre-emptive rights who have requested more than their share in proportion to the priority rights they own from the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that The amount they receive shall not exceed what they have requested from the new shares and the remaining shares shall be offered to third parties unless the extraordinary general assembly decides or the Capital Market Law provides otherwise.</p>
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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
7	<p><u>Article (15): - Capital Reduction: -</u> The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to reduce the capital if it exceeds the company's need or if it suffers losses. Only in the latter case may the capital be reduced below the limit provided for in Article (54) of the Companies Law. The decision to reduce shall not be issued until a special report prepared by the auditor on the reasons for the reduction has been read, on the obligations incurred by the company and on the impact of the reduction on these obligations.</p> <p>If the reduction of the capital is a result of its excess of the company's need, the creditors shall be invited to express their objections thereto within 60 days from the date of publication of the reduction decision in a daily newspaper distributed in the area where the company's head office is located. If one of the creditors objects and submits his documents to the company within the said date and the company ascertains that such creditor is entitled to such debt, the company shall pay him his debt if it is current or provide him with sufficient security to pay it if it is deferred.</p>	<p><u>Article (15): - Capital Reduction: -</u> The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to reduce the capital if it exceeds the company's need or if it suffers losses. In the latter case alone, the capital may be reduced below the limit provided for in Article (59) of the Companies Law. The reduction resolution shall not be issued until after reading a statement in the General Assembly prepared by the Board of Directors on the reasons for the reduction and the obligations of the company and the impact of the reduction in fulfilling these obligations. The report of the Company's auditor shall be attached to this statement.</p> <p>If the reduction of the capital is a result of its increase over the company's need, the creditors shall be invited to express their objections, if any, to the reduction at least 45 days before the date set for the extraordinary general assembly meeting to take the reduction decision, provided that the invitation shall be accompanied by a statement indicating the amount of capital before and after the reduction, the date of the meeting and the effective date of the reduction. P If any of the creditors objects to the reduction and submits to the company his documents on the said date and the company ascertains the entitlement of this creditor to this debt, the company shall pay him his debt if it is current or provide him with sufficient security to pay it if it is deferred. The creditor who has notified the company of his objection to the reduction and his debt has not been paid if it is current, or providing sufficient security to pay it if it is deferred, may apply to the competent judicial authority before</p>

the date specified for the extraordinary general assembly to take the decision of the reduction.

The reduction shall not be invoked before the creditor who submits his application on the date provided for in paragraph (1) of this Article unless he has paid his debt or obtained sufficient security to satisfy the unresolved debt.

Equality between shareholders holding shares of the same type and class shall be taken into account when reducing the capital.

If the capital reduction is through the purchase of a number of the company's shares in order to cancel them, the shareholders shall be invited to offer their shares for sale, by informing them of the company's desire to purchase the shares by registered letters at their addresses contained in the shareholders' register, or by announcing the invitation through modern technology.

If the number of shares offered for sale exceeds the number that the company decided to purchase, the sale orders shall be reduced by this increase.

The purchase price of the company's shares shall be assessed in accordance with the Capital Market Law.

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
8	<p>Article (16): - Management of the company: - The Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of at least five members, elected by the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders for a term not exceeding three years.</p>	<p>Article (16): - Management of the company: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The company is managed by a board of directors consisting of (5) members. 2- Each shareholder has the right to nominate himself or one or more other shareholders or others to the Board of Directors of the company. 3- The Ordinary General Assembly shall elect the members of the Board of Directors of the Company, provided that in all cases the members of the Board of Directors shall be natural persons. 4- The bylaws determine the voting method in the election of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company. 5- Determines the method of formation of the Board of Directors in accordance with the controls determined by the regulations. 6- Term of membership of the Board of Directors, (4) years. The members of the Board of Directors may be re-elected. 7- The Ordinary General Assembly may dismiss all or some of the members of the Board of Directors, even if the Company's bylaws provide otherwise, and the Ordinary General Assembly in this case shall elect a new Board of Directors or whoever replaces the dismissed member, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Law. The competent authority may set the rules for the removal of the members of the Board of Directors by the Ordinary General Assembly.

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
9	<p><u>Article (18): - Vacant position in the Board: -</u> In the event of a vacancy in the position of a member of the Board of Directors, the Board may appoint a temporary member to the vacant position, provided that he is one of those who have experience and competence, and the Ministry and the Capital Market Authority must be notified within five working days from the date of appointment, and the appointment shall be presented to the Ordinary General Assembly at its first meeting, and the new member shall complete the term of his predecessor. If the necessary conditions for the convening of the Board of Directors are not met due to the shortage of its members from the minimum stipulated in the Companies Law or this Law, the rest of the members shall call the Ordinary General Assembly to convene within 60 days to elect the necessary number of members.</p>	<p><u>Article (18): - Vacant position in the Board: -</u> If the position of a member of the Board of Directors becomes vacant, the Board may appoint a temporary member to the vacant position, provided that he is one of those who have experience and competence, and the Commercial Registry and the Capital Market Authority must be notified within fifteen working days from the date of appointment, and the appointment shall be presented to the Ordinary General Assembly at its first meeting, and the new member shall complete the term of his predecessor. If the necessary conditions for convening the Board of Directors are not met due to the shortage of its members from the minimum stipulated in the Companies or these Company's bylaws The rest of the members shall convene the Ordinary General Assembly within 60 days to elect the necessary number of members.</p>

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
10	<p><u>Article (19): - Powers of the Board: -</u></p> <p>A. Subject to the terms of reference prescribed for the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall have the widest powers in managing the company in order to achieve its objectives, and it shall also, within the limits of its competence, delegate one or more of its members, or from third parties to carry out a specific work or aspecific workers. The Board of Directors may dispose of the company's assets, properties and real estate, whether by sale, lease or mortgage, and it also has the right to purchase movable and immovable, accept the purchase, pay the price, mortgage, release the mortgage, sell, empty, receive the price and deliver Price.</p> <p>The Board of Directors may also conclude loans with government financing funds and institutions or private banks, regardless of their duration or provisions, provided thattheir maturities do not exceed the end of the company's term.</p> <p>The Board of Directors has the right to reconcile, assign, donate without compensation, accept the gift, contract, commit and associate with the name of the company.</p> <p>B. The Board of Directors, in cases determined by it, shall have the right to discharge the debtors of the company from their obligations in accordance with what is in its interest.</p>	<p><u>Article (19): - Powers of the Board: -</u></p> <p>Subject to the competencies prescribed for the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall have the widest powers in managing the Company in order to achieve its objectives, except for acts or actions that fall within the competence of the General Assembly as excluded by a special provision in the Companies laws or Company's bylaws. The Board shall also have, within the limits of its competences, authorize one or more of its members or third parties to carry out a specific work or works.</p> <p>The company shall abide by all acts and actions carried out by the Board of Directors in its name, even if they are outside its competence, unless the person who dealt with him is in bad faith or knows that such acts are outside the competences of the Board.</p> <p>A. . The Board of Directors may dispose of the company's assets, properties and real estate, whether by sale, lease or mortgage, and shall have the right to purchase movable and immovable, accept the purchase, pay the price, mortgage, release the mortgage, sell, empty, collect the price and deliver the price.</p> <p>The Board of Directors may also conclude loans with government financing funds and institutions or private banks, regardless of their duration or provisions, provided thattheir maturities do not exceed the end of the company's term.</p> <p>The Board of Directors has the right to reconcile, assign, donate without compensation, accept the</p>

<p>C. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for amortizing part or all of the accumulated losses using part or all of the statutory reserve.</p> <p>D. The Board of Directors shall be competent to convene the General Assembly, implement its resolutions and carry out all acts that require the interest of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall also have, within the limits of its competence, authorize one or more of its members, or third parties, to carry out a specific work or business.</p> <p>E. The Board of Directors may invite to attend its meetings those whose information or experience it deems necessary without having the right to vote.</p>	<p>gift, contract, commit and associate with the name of the company.</p> <p>B. The Board of Directors, in cases determined by it, shall have the right to discharge the debtors of the company from their obligations in accordance with what is in its interest.</p> <p>C. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for amortizing part or all of the accumulated losses using part or all of any reserve in accordance with the controls set by the competent authority or the regulations in this regard.</p> <p>D. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for convening the General Assembly, implementing its resolutions, and carrying out all acts that require the interest of the Company.</p>
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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
11	<p><u>Article (22): - Board Meetings: -</u></p> <p>The Board shall meet at least twice a year at the invitation of its Chairman and the invitation shall be by telegram, registered mail, fax ore-mail at least five working days before the date set for the meeting, unless the majority of the members agree on a shorter date, and the Chairman of the Board must invite the Board</p> <p>To meet whenever requested by two members. The agenda and all necessary documents and information must be attached to the invitation. The meeting can be in-person or by means of modern technology.</p>	<p><u>Article (22): - Board Meetings: -</u></p> <p>1- The Board of Directors of a joint stock company shall meet at least four times a year at the invitation of its Chairman in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Company's Company's bylaws, and the Competent Authority may amend the limit stipulated in this paragraph. The Chairman of the Board shall invite the Board to a meeting whenever requested to do so in writing by any member of the Board to discuss any or more topics.</p> <p>2- A meeting of the Board of Directors shall not be valid unless attended by at least half of the members (in person or on behalf of), unless the Company's bylaws provide for a larger percentage.</p> <p>3- The decisions of the Board of Directors shall be issued by a majority of the votes of the members present (in person or on behalf of) at least, and in the event of equality of votes, the side with which the chairman of the meeting voted shall prevail.</p> <p>4- The Board of Directors shall determine the place of its meetings and may be held using modern technology.</p>

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
12	<p><u>Article (23): Quorum of the Board Meeting:</u></p> <p>1- The meeting of the Board shall not be valid unless attended by the majority of the members, and the Board may issue resolutions by presenting them to any separate members, and these decisions shall be considered valid if signed by the majority of the members.</p> <p>In the event that a member of the Board of Directors delegates another member to attend the meetings of the Board. The delegation shall be in accordance with the following controls:</p> <p>A. A member of the Board of Directors may not represent more than one member in attending the same meeting.</p> <p>B. The delegation must be fixed in writing.</p> <p>C. The deputy may not vote on decisions on which the deputy is prohibited from voting.</p> <p>2- A member of the Board of Directors may participate in the meeting of the Board of Directors by telephone, group video or any electronic means available to all members of the Board to communicate through it at the same time, and such participation shall be considered attendance at the meeting.</p> <p>3- In all cases, the decisions of the Board of Directors shall be issued by a majority of the votes of those present or representative, and if the votes are equal, the vote of the President shall be considered weighted.</p>	<p><u>Article (23): Quorum of the Board Meeting:</u></p> <p>1- A meeting of the Board shall not be valid unless attended by a majority of the members.</p> <p>2- The Board may issue resolutions by submitting them to separate members, and these decisions shall be considered effective if signed by a majority of the members. Such decisions shall be presented to the Board at its first subsequent meeting to be recorded in the minutes of that meeting. As an exception, if a member of the Board of Directors delegates another member to attend the meetings of the Board. The delegation shall be in accordance with the following controls:</p> <p>A member of the Board of Directors may not represent more than one member in attending the same meeting.</p> <p>The delegation must be fixed in writing.</p> <p>The deputy may not vote on decisions on which the deputy is prohibited from voting.</p> <p>3- A member of the Board of Directors may participate in the meeting of the Board of Directors by telephone, group video or any electronic means available to all members of the Board to communicate through it at the same time, and such participation shall be considered attendance at the meeting.</p> <p>4- In all cases, the decisions of the Board of Directors shall be issued by a majority of the votes of those present or representative, and if the votes are equal, the vote of the President shall be considered weighted.</p>

		5- The resolution of the Board of Directors shall be effective from the date of its issuance, unless it is stipulated that it shall be effective at another time or upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.
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13	<p><u>Article (24): Deliberations of the Board:</u> The deliberations and decisions of the Board shall be recorded in minutes signed by the Chairman of the Board, the members of the Board of Directors present and the Secretary, and these minutes shall be recorded in a special register signed by the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary.</p>	<p><u>Article (24): Deliberations of the Board:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The deliberations and decisions of the Board shall be recorded in minutes prepared by the Secretary and signed by the Chairman of the meeting, the members of the Board of Directors present and the Secretary. 2- The minutes shall be recorded in a special register signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Secretary. 3- Modern technology may be used to sign, prove deliberations and decisions, and record minutes.

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14	<p><u>Article (26): Competences of the Ordinary General Assembly:</u> With the exception of matters that are the competence of the extraordinary general assembly, the ordinary assembly shall be concerned with all matters related to the company, and it shall be held at least once a year during the six months following the end of the company's fiscal year, and other general assemblies may be called whenever the need arises.</p>	<p><u>Article (26): Competences of the Ordinary General Assembly:</u> Except as it is the competence of the Extraordinary General Assembly, the Ordinary General Assembly shall be concerned with all matters relating to the Company and shall convene at least once during the (six) months following the end of the Company's fiscal year. Other ordinary general assemblies may be called whenever the need arises, in particular the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Election and removal of members of the Board of Directors. B. Appointing one or more auditors for the company, as required by law, determining their fees, reappointing them, and removing them. C. Review and discuss the report of the Board of Directors. D. Review and discuss the company's financial statements. E. Discuss and decide on the auditor's report, if any. F. Deciding on the proposals of the Board of Directors on the method of distributing dividends. G. Composition of company reserves and determination of their uses.

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#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
15	<p><u>Article (27): Competences of the Extraordinary General Assembly:</u></p> <p>The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be competent to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation except for the provisions prohibited from amending them by law. It shall also be competent to deal with matters related to increasing or decreasing the capital, transferring the company's head office, prolonging the term of the company, continuing it, or dissolving it before the period specified for it. or by merging the company with another company or institution and approving the purchase of the company's shares, issuing or approving the purchase of preferred shares, converting ordinary shares into preferred shares or converting preferred shares into ordinary shares, issuing debt instruments or financing instruments convertible into shares, indicating the maximum number of shares that may be issued against instruments or sukuk, allocating the shares issued upon capital increase or part thereof to employees of the company and subsidiaries or some of them, or any This includes suspending the pre-emption right of shareholders to subscribe to the capital increase in exchange for cash shares or giving priority to non-shareholders, and it may, in addition, issue resolutions in matters within the competence of the ordinary general assembly in the same conditions and conditions prescribed for the last assembly.</p>	<p><u>Article (27): Competences of the Extraordinary General Assembly:</u></p> <p>The Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the following competencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Amendment of the Company's Company's bylaws, except with regard to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Depriving the shareholder or amending any of his basic rights that he derives as a shareholder, taking into account the nature of the rights related to the type or class of shares owned by the shareholder, in particular the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obtaining a share of the profits to be distributed, whether in cash or through the issuance of bonus shares to non-employees of the company and its subsidiaries. 2) Receive a share of the company's net assets upon liquidation. 3) Attend general or private shareholders' assemblies, participate in their deliberations, and vote on their resolutions. 4) Dispose of its shares, except in accordance with the provisions of the Law. 5) Request access to the company's records and documents, monitor the work of the Board of Directors, file a liability lawsuit against the members of the Board, and challenge the invalidity of the decisions of the general and private shareholders' assemblies. <p>Amendments that may increase the financial burdens of shareholders, unless approved by all shareholders.</p>

- 2- Report the continuation or dissolution of the company.
- 3- Approval of the company's purchase of its shares.

The Extraordinary General Assembly may, in addition to the competences prescribed to it under the provisions of the Companies Law, issue resolutions on matters originally within the competences of the Ordinary General Assembly, under the same terms and conditions prescribed for the Ordinary General Assembly.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
16	<p><u>Article (28): - Invitation of Assemblies :-</u></p> <p>The General or Special Assembly of Shareholders shall be convened by invitation of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors shall convene the Ordinary General Assembly if so requested by the auditor, the Audit Committee or a number of shareholders representing at least 5% of the capital, and the auditor may convene the General Assembly if the Board does not convene the General Assembly within 30 days from the date of the auditor's request.</p> <p>The invitation to convene the general assembly shall be published in a daily newspaper distributed at the company's headquarters at least twenty-one before the date specified for the meeting, however, it may be sufficient to send the invitation on the aforementioned date to all shareholders at the Tadawul site or by registered letters, and the company may invite the general and special assemblies through modern technology, and a copy of the invitation and agenda shall be sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Investment and to the Capital Market Authority within the period specified for publication.</p> <p>The company may amend the agenda of the General Assembly during the period between the publication of the above-mentioned announcement in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this Article.</p>	<p><u>Article (28): - Invitation of Assemblies: -</u></p> <p>The Annual Ordinary General Assembly shall be held at least once during the (six) months following the end of the Company's financial year. Other ordinary general assemblies may be convened whenever the need arises. The General or Special Assembly of Shareholders shall convene at the invitation of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors shall convene the Ordinary General Assembly within (thirty) days of the request of the auditor or one or more shareholders whose ownership represents at least (10%) ten percent of the shares of the company that has voting rights, and the auditor may call the General Assembly to convene if the Board does not convene the Assembly within 30 days from the date of the auditor's request.</p> <p>The invitation to convene the General Assembly shall be published on the website of the Saudi Stock Exchange "Tadawul" at least twenty-one before the date specified for the meeting, and the date, place and agenda of the General Assembly must be announced before the date for the same specified period, and the company may invite the General and Special Assemblies through modern technology, and a copy of the invitation and agenda shall be sent to the Commercial Register. And to the Capital Market Authority within the period specified for publication.</p> <p>The company may amend the agenda of the General Assembly during the period between the publication of the above-mentioned announcement in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this Article.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
17	<p><u>Article (31): Quorum of the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting:</u></p> <p>The extraordinary general assembly meeting shall not be valid unless attended by shareholders representing at least half of the company's capital, and if this quorum is not available at the first meeting, the second meeting shall be held one hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting, provided that the invitation to hold the first meeting includes an announcement of the possibility of holding this meeting. In all cases, the second meeting shall be valid if attended by a number of shareholders representing a quarter of the capital on Less.</p> <p>If the necessary quorum is not available at the second meeting, an invitation shall be sent to a third meeting to be held in the same conditions stipulated in Article 28 of these Regulations, and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented therein after the approval of the competent authority.</p>	<p><u>Article (31): Quorum of the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting:</u></p> <p>The extraordinary general assembly meeting shall not be valid unless attended by shareholders representing at least half of the company's capital, and if this quorum is not available at the first meeting, the second meeting shall be held one hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting, provided that the invitation to hold the first meeting includes an announcement of the possibility of holding this meeting. In all cases, the second meeting shall be valid if attended by a number of shareholders representing a quarter of the capital on Less.</p> <p>If the necessary quorum is not available at the second meeting, an invitation shall be sent to a third meeting to be held in the same conditions provided for in Article 29 of these Articles, and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented therein.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
18	<p><u>Article (32): - Voting in Assemblies: -</u> Each subscriber shall have a vote for each share he represents in the Constituent Assembly and each shareholder shall have a vote for each share in the General Assemblies, and the cumulative vote shall be used in the election of the Board of Directors. Voting in the General Assembly is limited to the agenda item announced by the Company or to the candidates for membership of the Board of Directors whose information has been announced by the Company.</p>	<p><u>Article (32): - Voting in Assemblies: -</u> 1- Each shareholder shall vote for each share in the General Assemblies, and the type of voting specified in the bylaws shall be used in the election of the Board of Directors. Voting in the General Assembly shall be limited to the agenda item announced by the Company or to the candidates for membership of the Board of Directors whose information has been announced by the Company. 2- The members of the Board of Directors may not participate in voting on the resolutions of the Assembly that relate to works and contracts, in which they have a direct or indirect interest or that involve a conflict of interest.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
19	<p><u>Article (33): - Resolutions of Assemblies :-</u> Resolutions shall be issued at the Ordinary General Assembly with a majority of the shares represented at the meeting, and the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be issued by a two-thirds majority of the shares represented at the meeting, unless the resolution is related to increasing or reducing the capital, prolonging the term of the company, shortening it or dissolving it before the expiry of the period specified in its company's bylaws or merging the company into another company or institution, the resolution shall not be valid. Unless issued by a three-fourths majority of the shares represented at the meeting.</p>	<p><u>Article (33): - Resolutions of Assemblies :-</u> Resolutions shall be issued at the Ordinary General Assembly with a majority of the shares represented at the meeting, and the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be issued by a two-thirds majority of the shares represented at the meeting, unless the resolution is related to increasing or reducing the capital, prolonging the term of the company, shortening it or dissolving it before the expiry of the period specified in its company's bylaws or merging the company into another company or dividing it into two or more companies, the resolution shall not be valid. Unless issued by a three-fourths majority of the shares represented at the meeting.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
20	<p><u>Article (34): - Discussion in the Assemblies: -</u> Each shareholder has the right to discuss the topics listed in the agenda of the General Assembly and to address questions thereon to the members of the Board of Directors and the auditor, and the Board of Directors or the auditor shall answer the questions of the shareholders to the extent that does not expose the interest of the company to harm, and if the shareholder deems that the answer to his question is not convincing, the Ordinary General Assembly shall be judged and its decision in this regard shall be effective.</p>	<p><u>Article (34): - Discussion in the Assemblies: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- When preparing the agenda of the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall take into account the topics that the shareholders wish to include. One or more shareholders representing (ten percent) of the company's shares that have voting rights shall have the right to add at least one or more topics to the agenda when preparing it, and the competent authority may amend this percentage. 2- Each shareholder has the right to discuss the topics listed in the agenda of the General Assembly and to address questions thereon to the members of the Board of Directors and the auditor, and the Board of Directors or the auditor shall answer the questions of the shareholders to the extent that does not expose the interest of the company to harm, and if the shareholder deems that the answer to his question is not convincing, the Ordinary General Assembly shall be judged and its decision in this regard shall be effective.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
21	<p><u>Article (35): - Presidency of Assemblies and preparation of minutes: -</u> The General Assembly (ordinary and extraordinary) shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or his deputy in his absence or whoever is delegated by the Board of Directors from among its members for this in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. A minutes shall be drawn up at the meeting of the General Assembly, including the number of shareholders present or represented, the number of shares held by them in person or by proxy, the number of votes scheduled for them, the decisions taken, the number of votes approved or disagreed, and a compendium of the discussions that took place at the meeting.</p> <p>Meetings of the general assemblies of shareholders may be held, the shareholder may participate in their deliberations and vote on their resolutions by means of modern technology in accordance with the controls set by the competent authority.</p>	<p><u>Article (35): - Presidency of Assemblies and preparation of minutes: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The meeting of the General Assembly of Shareholders shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or his deputy in his absence, or whoever is delegated by the Board of Directors from among its members in their absence, and in the event that this is not possible, the General Assembly shall be chaired by the shareholders from among the members of the Board or others by voting. 2- Each shareholder shall have the right to attend the General Assembly Meeting, and he may appoint another person other than the members of the Board of Directors. 3- The general assembly meeting and the participation of the shareholder in deliberations and voting on decisions may be held by means of modern technology. 4- A minutes shall be drawn up at the meeting of the General Assembly, including the number of shareholders present in person or on behalf of the Assembly, the number of shares held by them in person or on behalf of them, the number of votes prescribed for them, the resolutions taken, the number of votes approved or opposed, and a compendium of the discussions that took place at the meeting. The minutes shall be recorded on a regular basis after each meeting in a special register signed by the President and Secretary of the Assembly and the vote-gatherers. The

		competent authority may set controls regarding the minutes of the meetings of the assemblies and the tasks of their secretaries and vote-gatherers.
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Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
22	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Part Five – Audit Committee</u></p> <p><u>Article (36): - Formation of the Committee: -</u> A review committee shall be formed by a resolution of the ordinary general assembly of the company, which is not the executive members of the board of directors, whether shareholders or others, provided that the number of its members shall not be less than three and not more than five, and the resolution shall specify the tasks of the committee, its work controls, and the remuneration of its members.</p>	delete

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
23	<p><u>Article (37): Quorum of the Committee's meeting:</u> The validity of the meeting of the Audit Committee shall require the presence of the majority of its members, and its decisions shall be issued by a majority of the votes of those present, and in the event of equality of votes, the side that voted with the Chairman of the Committee shall prevail.</p>	delete

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
24	<p><u>Article (38): - Competences of the Committee: -</u> The Audit Committee shall be responsible for monitoring the Company's employees, and for this purpose it shall have the right to review its records and documents and request any clarification or statement from the members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Management, and it may request the Board of Directors to convene the General Assembly of the Company if the Board of Directors obstructs its work or the Company suffers serious damages or losses.</p>	delete

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
25	<p><u>Article (39): - Reports of the Committee: -</u> The Audit Committee shall consider the Company's financial statements, reports and observations submitted by the auditor and provide its views thereon, if any, and the Audit Committee shall prepare an annual report on the activities of the Internal Control Department, and shall also prepare a report on its opinion on the adequacy of the internal control system in the Company and on other work carried out within the scope of its competence. The Board of Directors shall deposit sufficient copies of this report at the Company's head office before the date of the General Assembly. at least twenty-one days to provide each interested shareholder with a copy of this report. The report shall be read out during the meeting.</p>	delete

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
26	<p><u>Article (40): - Appointment of the Auditor: -</u> The company shall have one or more auditors licensed to work in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appointed by the Ordinary General Assembly annually and determine his remuneration and duration of work, and the Assembly may also at all times change it without prejudice to his right to compensation if the change occurs at an inappropriate time or for an illegitimate reason.</p>	<p><u>Article (40): - Appointment of the Auditor: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The company shall have one or more auditors licensed to work in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appointed by the Ordinary General Assembly and whose fees, duration of work and scope of work shall be determined and may be reappointed and the regulations shall determine the maximum period of work of the auditor. 2- The General Assembly may also at any time dismiss him, without prejudice to his right to compensation for the damage caused to him if necessary. The Chief Executive Officer or Chairman of the Board of Directors shall inform the Capital Market Authority of the dismissal decision and the reasons therefor, within five days from the date of issuance of the resolution. 3- The auditor may retire from his duties by virtue of a written notification submitted to the company, and his assignment shall terminate from the date of his submission or at a later date specified by him in the notification, without prejudice to the company's right to compensation for the damage caused to it if necessary. The retired auditor shall submit to the company and the competent authority, upon submission of the report, a statement of the reasons for his retirement, and the CEO of the company or its board of directors shall invite the shareholders to a meeting or general assembly to convene, as the case may be, to consider the reasons for retirement and appoint another auditor.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
27	<p>Article (41): Powers of the Auditor:</p> <p>The auditor shall have the right at any time to examine the company's books, records and other documents, and he may also request the statements and clarifications that he deems necessary to obtain in order to verify the company's assets, liabilities and other matters within the scope of his work. The chairman of the board of directors shall enable him to perform his duty, and if the auditor encounters difficulty in this regard, this shall be proved in a report submitted by If the Board of Directors does not facilitate the work of the auditor, it shall request the Board of Directors to invite the Ordinary General Assembly to consider the matter.</p>	<p>Article (41): Powers and Obligations of the Auditor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The company's auditor shall be independent as determined by the professional standards adopted in the Kingdom. 2- The work of the auditor may not be combined with participation in the establishment, management or membership of the board of directors of the audited company. The auditor may not be a partner of any of the founders, directors or members of the company's board of directors, or an employee or relative of the company. He may not buy or sell shares in the audited company during the audit period. 3- The company's auditor may not perform technical, administrative or advisory work in or for the benefit of the company he audits, except as specified in the regulations. 4- The auditor may, at any time, review the company's documents, accounting records and supporting documents, and may request the data and clarifications he deems necessary to verify the company's assets and liabilities, and other matters within the scope of his work. The Chief Executive Officer or its Board of Directors shall enable him to perform his duty. If the auditor encounters difficulty in this regard, he shall prove this in a report to the Chief Executive Officer or the Board of Directors. If the Chief Executive Officer or the Board of Directors does not facilitate the work of the auditor, he shall request them to invite the shareholders to a meeting or general assembly to convene, as the case may be, to consider the

		<p>matter. The auditor may issue such an invitation if the Chief Executive Officer does not issue it. Or the Board of Directors within (thirty) days from the date of the auditor's request.</p> <p>5- The auditor shall submit to the General Assembly at its annual meeting or the shareholders a report on the company's financial statements prepared in accordance with the auditing standards adopted in the Kingdom and included in the position of the company's management to enable him to obtain the data and clarifications he requested, and any violations of the provisions of the Law or the Company's Memorandum of Association or Company's bylaws within the limits of his competence, and his opinion on the fairness of the company's financial statements. The auditor shall read out his report or review a summary thereof at the annual general meeting.</p> <p>6- The auditor may not disclose to shareholders other than the general assembly or to third parties the secrets of the company by reason of carrying out his work, otherwise he may claim compensation in addition to the right to dismiss him.</p> <p>7- The auditor shall be responsible for what is stated in his report and for any damage caused to the company or the shareholders or third parties due to errors made by him in the performance of his work. If the company has more than one auditor, they shall be jointly liable, except for those who prove that he did not participate in the fault giving rise to liability.</p>
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Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
28	<p><u>Article (43): Financial Documents:</u></p> <p>1- At the end of each financial year of the company, the board of directors shall prepare the company's financial statements and a report on its activities and financial position for the previous financial year, including the proposed method of distribution of profits. The Board shall place these documents at the disposal of the auditor at least forty-five days before the date fixed for the General Assembly.</p> <p>2- The documents referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company , and copies thereof shall be deposited at the Company's head office at the disposal of the shareholders at least twenty-one days before the date set for the General Assembly .</p> <p>3- The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall provide the shareholders with the Company's financial statements, the Board of Directors' report, and the auditor's report, unless published in a daily newspaper distributed at the Company's head office. He shall also send a copy of these documents to the Ministry and the Capital Market Authority at least fifteen days before the date of the General Assembly.</p>	<p><u>Article (43): Financial Documents:</u></p> <p>1- At the end of each financial year of the company, the board of directors shall prepare the company's financial statements and a report on its activities and financial position for the previous fiscal year, and this report shall include the proposed method of distributing dividends. The Board shall place these documents at the disposal of the auditor, if any, at least forty-five days before the date fixed for the annual ordinary general meeting.</p> <p>2- The documents referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company or his deputy or delegate, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, if any, and copies thereof shall be deposited at the Company's head office at the disposal of the shareholders.</p> <p>3- The Chairman of the Board of Directors or his deputy or delegate shall provide the shareholders with the Company's financial statements, the Board of Directors' report, after signing them, and the auditor's report, if any, unless published in any of the modern technical means, at least twenty-one days before the date set for the Annual Ordinary General Assembly, and he shall also deposit these documents as specified in the Regulations.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
29	<p><u>Article (44): - Distribution of profits: -</u> The company's annual net profits shall be distributed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10% of the net profits shall be set aside to form the statutory reserve of the company, and the Ordinary General Assembly may decide to stop this retainer when the said reserve reaches 30% of the paid-up capital. 2. The Ordinary General Assembly may decide to form other reserves, to the extent that it is in the interest of the company or ensures the distribution of fixed profits as much as possible to the shareholders. The said association may also deduct from the net profits amounts for the establishment of social institutions for the company's employees or to assist existing such institutions. 3. The remainder shall then be distributed to the shareholders a percentage representing 5% of the company's paid-up capital. 4. The remainder is then distributed to shareholders as an additional share of the profits. 	<p><u>Article (44): - Distribution of profits: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The General Assembly shall determine the percentage to be distributed to shareholders from the net profits after deducting reserves, if any. 2- The shareholder shall be entitled to his share in the profits in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly issued in this regard, and the resolution shall indicate the maturity date and the date of distribution. Eligibility for dividends shall be for shareholders registered in the shareholders' records at the end of the day specified for maturity. The Bylaws shall specify the maximum period during which the Board of Directors must implement the resolution of the General Assembly regarding the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
30	<p><u>Article (45): - Distribution of interim dividends: -</u> In accordance with the regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority, the company may distribute interim dividends to its shareholders on a semi-annual or quarterly basis, after fulfilling the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ordinary General Assembly shall authorize the Board of Directors to distribute interim dividends by virtue of a resolution renewed annually. 2. The company should be profitable and regular. 3. The Company has reasonable liquidity and can reasonably predict its level of profits. 4. The company shall have dividends distributable according to the latest audited financial statements, sufficient to cover the profits proposed for distribution, after deducting the profits distributed and paid to him after the date of these financial statements. 	<p><u>Article (45): - Distribution of interim dividends: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Annual or interim dividends may be distributed from distributable profits to shareholders. 2- If dividends are distributed to the shareholders in violation of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, the creditors of the company may demand it, and the company may demand that every shareholder, even in good faith, be required to refund what he received from it. 3- The shareholder shall not be obliged to refund the profits distributed to him in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, even if the company suffers losses in the following periods. 4- The regulations shall specify the controls necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
31	<p><u>Article (47): - Distribution of dividends for preferred shares: -</u></p> <p>If no dividends are distributed for any financial year, dividends may not be distributed for the following years except after payment of the percentage specified in accordance with the provisions of Article (114) of the Companies Law to the holders of preferred shares for that year. If the company fails to pay the percentage of profits specified in accordance with the provisions of Article (114) of the Companies Law for a period of three consecutive years, the special meeting of the owners of these shares held in accordance with the provisions of Article (89) of the Companies Law may decide whether to attend the meetings The general assembly of the company and participate in voting, or appoint representatives on the board of directors in proportion to the value of their share in the capital, sothat the company can pay all priority dividends allocated to the owners of these shares for previous years.</p>	Delete Article

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
32	<p><u>Article (48): - Company Losses: -</u></p> <p>1- If the losses of a joint stock company amount to half of the paid-up capital, at any time during the fiscal year, any official of the company or the auditor shall, upon becoming aware of this, notify the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall immediately inform the members of the Board of Directors thereof, and the Board of Directors shall, within 15 days of becoming aware of this, invite the extraordinary general assembly to meet within 45 days from the date of becoming aware of the losses, to decide whether to increase or decrease the company's capital in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law. To the extent that the percentage of losses falls below half of the paid-up capital, or the dissolution of the company before the period specified in the Companies Law.</p> <p>2- A company shall be deemed to have lapsed by force of the Companies Law if the General Assembly does not meet within the period specified in paragraph (1) of this Article, or if it meets and is unable to issue a resolution on the matter, or if it decides to increase the capital in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this Article and the subscription for all the capital increase is not made within 90 days of the issuance of the General Assembly's resolution to increase.</p>	<p><u>Article (48): - Company Losses: -</u></p> <p>If the losses of a joint stock company amount to half of the issued capital, the Board of Directors shall disclose this and the recommendations reached thereon thereon within sixty days from the date of becoming aware of such losses. Invite the Extraordinary General Assembly to meet within 180 days from the date of becoming aware of the losses, to consider the continuation of the company while taking any of the necessary measures to address or resolve such losses.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
33	<p><u>Article (49): - Liability Claim: -</u> Each shareholder shall have the right to file a liability claim against the members of the Board of Directors if the error issued by them would cause his own damage, provided that the company's right to file it still exists, and he must notify the company of his intention to file the lawsuit.</p>	<p><u>Article (49): - Liability Claim: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company may file a liability lawsuit against the manager or members of the board of directors due to a violation of the provisions of the Law or its Company's bylaws, or because of the errors, negligence or negligence issued by them in the performance of their work, which results in damages to the company, and the general assembly or shareholders decided to file this lawsuit and appoint a representative on behalf of the company in its exercise. If the company is in liquidation, the liquidator shall file the lawsuit. In the event that any of the liquidation procedures is opened against the company in accordance with The Bankruptcy Law, such lawsuit shall be filed by the person represented by the Law. 2. One or more shareholders representing (five percent) of the company's capital may file a liability claim for the company in the event that the company does not file it, taking into account that the main objective of filing the lawsuit is to achieve the interests of the company, and that the lawsuit is based on a valid basis, and that the plaintiff is in good faith, and a shareholder in the company at the time of filing the lawsuit. 3. To file the lawsuit referred to in this Article, the company's manager or members of its board of directors, as the case may be, shall be informed of the intention to file the lawsuit at least fourteen days before the date of filing it.

		<p>4. Ashareholder may file his personal action against the manager or members of the board of directors if the mistake issued by them would cause him special damage.</p>
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		<p>5. The Competent Judicial Authority may, at the request of the shareholder, charge the company the expenses incurred by it to file a liability lawsuit, whatever its result, if he institutes the lawsuit in good faith, and it is in the company's interest to institute such lawsuit.</p>
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Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
34	<p><u>Article (50): - Expiry of the company: -</u></p> <p>The company enters the liquidation role as soon as it expires and retains the legal personality to the extent necessary for liquidation and the voluntary liquidation decision is issued by the extraordinary general assembly and the liquidation decision must be determined to appoint the liquidator and limit his powers and fees and restrictions on his powers and the time period required for liquidation and the period of voluntary liquidation must not exceed 5 years and may not be extended for more than that except by judicial order and the authority of the company's board of directors ends with its dissolution, however, these remain in charge of managing The company and they promise in relation to third parties in the judgment of liquidators to appoint the liquidator and the shareholders' assemblies remain in existence during the liquidation period and their role is limited to exercising their competencies that do not conflict with the liquidator's competencies.</p>	<p><u>Article (50): - Expiry of the company: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The members of its Board of Directors shall, before the General Assembly takes a decision to dissolve the company, prepare a statement stating that they have examined the company's situation, including confirmation that the company's assets are sufficient to pay its debts at the end of the proposed liquidation period and that the company is not in default in accordance with the Bankruptcy Law. This statement shall be submitted within (thirty) days from the date of its preparation to the General Assembly to take a decision to dissolve the Company. 2- If the statement referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shows that the company's assets are not sufficient to pay its debts or that the company is in default in accordance with the Bankruptcy Law, the general assembly may not take a resolution to dissolve the company, otherwise they shall be jointly liable for any remaining debt owed by it.

Second: Amendments to company's bylaws

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
1	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company</p> <p>Saudi Joint Stock Company</p>	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company</p> <p>Public Joint Stock Company</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
2	<p><u>Article (1): - Incorporation: -</u> In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and its Bylaws and these Regulations, Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company, a Saudi shareholding company, shall be established in accordance with the following:</p>	<p><u>Article (1): - Incorporation: -</u> In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and its Bylaws and these Regulations, Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company shall be established as a public shareholding company in accordance with the following:</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
3	<p><u>Article (2): - Company Name: -</u> Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company – Saudi joint stock company. Listed on the stock market.</p>	<p><u>Article (2): - Company Name: -</u> Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company – Public Joint Stock Company. Listed on the stock market.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment
4	<p><u>Article (3): - Objectives of the Company: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing factories, owning, managing and operating industrial facilities and marketing their products. 2. Establishing and owning industrial projects in general, and projects for the production of pipes of all kinds and all their uses and owning their accessories such as connections, valves, rubber rings and pumps in particular, and all complementary industrial activities vertically and horizontally. As well as projects for the production of building materials and maintenance in general. 3. Operating and managing existing factories or established by the company or participating in them, providing technical support, maintenance and marketing its products to serve the company's projects and other industrial projects. 4. Acting as an agent or contractor for any person, persons, institutions or companies, whether Saudi or foreign. 5. Supervising and carrying out technical work and workshop work necessary mainly and a branch to achieve the company's objectives. 6. Owning, leasing and exploiting appropriate patents, inventions and industrial secrets, licensing others to exploit what they own or leasing, and self-developing industrial technology in possible fields by strengthening research and development capacity, encouraging innovation and invention talents, and establishing specialized research and development laboratories. 7. Trade in relation to the company's business. 8. Management and leasing of owned or leased real estate (residential), management and leasing of owned or leased real estate (non-residential) 9. Owning real estate, constructing buildings and warehouses necessary to preserve and store the products of industrial projects and the exhibitions necessary for their display, and other aspects that the company needs to use in manufacturing, storage, sale and purchase. 10. Carrying out various technical research and studies and opening research and studies necessary for that. 11. Import of manufactured pipes, fittings, accessories and necessary building materials, completion of the manufacture and rehabilitation of unfinished pipes and their manufacture, and export. 12. Cleaning, packaging, lining and coating pipes, accessories, fittings, fittings, equipment, building materials and surfaces. 13. Engineering, design, installation and commissioning workers both for pipes and for others. 14. Import and export. 15. Contracting and general construction works, as well as contracting works for the implementation of projects for the installation and extension of pipes and the operation of their lines.

	<p>16. Information Technology.</p> <p>17. Mediating in the recruitment of technical labor and providing domestic labor services and employment to other sectors.</p> <p>18. Transportation.</p> <p>19. Water and sewage works: irrigation, sewage, water networks, sewage networks, and flood drainage.</p> <p>20. Mechanical works related to water and sewage purification plants, pumping and purification stations.</p> <p>21. Industrial works related to refining and petrochemical works.</p> <p>22. Maintenance and operation of water and sewage facilities, maintenance and operation of electrical and mechanical installations.</p> <p>23. Water and power equipment rental, construction and construction services.</p> <p>24. Services for the sale of water of all kinds through distribution networks and transport vehicles.</p> <p>25. Operation, maintenance and construction of water networks of all kinds.</p> <p>26. Managing the maintenance of drinking water and sewage projects, operating pipe networks, and sewage stations with the latest technical and technical methods.</p> <p>27. Generating and distributing energy from gas, electricity and others.</p> <p>28. Mining and mining works.</p> <p>The company shall carry out its activities in accordance with the applicable regulations and after obtaining the necessary licenses from the competent authorities, if any.</p>
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#	Article after amendment		
Article (3): - Objectives of the Company: -			
Public domain	Private Area	Activities	Activity Code
Construction	Construction of utility projects	Extension of water lines between and within cities and the construction and maintenance of new networks	422031
		Construction and repair of sewage stations and projects, sewage networks and pumps	422050
	Electrical installation	Network extensions	432113
	Building Construction	General construction of residential buildings	410010
	Building Completion and Finishing	Building Finishing	433010

	Plumbing, heating and air conditioning	Extension, maintenance and repair of irrigation pipes	432254
Manufacturing Industries	Manufacture of plastic products	Manufacture of semi-finished products from plastics, including (plates, strips, sheets, tapes, pipes, hoses and fittings... etc.)	222010
		Manufacture of plastic pipes, hoses, pipes, fittings and fittings	222020
	Glass making and glass products	Pipe industry	231083
	manufacture of precious and non-ferrous base metals	Ordinary non-ferrous metal artefacts, includes (wires, pipes, tubes, powders, sheets, sheets... etc.)	242060
	Iron and steel casting	manufacture of pipes, pipes, hollow shapes, pipe fittings or pipes	243120
	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	Installation of industrial devices in industrial facilities	332011
		Installation of industrial process control equipment	332012
		Complete dismantling of large machinery and equipment	332013
		Installation of machinery and equipment	332032
	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in their primary forms	Plastics industry in its primary forms	201310
		Manufacture of synthetic rubber derived from oils in their primary forms	201320
		Polyethylene industry	201360
	Glass making and glass products	Fiberglass industry, includes (glass wool, etc.)	231081
		Water Tank Industry	231082
		Pipe industry	231083
	manufacture of base iron and steel	Cast iron industry, including cast iron castings	241025
		Manufacture of pipes, pipes and hollow shapes of iron and steel	241050

	Iron and steel casting	manufacture of pipes, pipes, hollow shapes, pipe fittings or pipes	243120
	Manufacture of other formed metal products n.e.c.	Manufacture of manhole covers	259973
Wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail sale of other new goods in specialized stores	Sale and installation of machinery and factory equipment	477395
	Retail sale of metal tools, paint and glass in specialized stores	Retail sale of metal and iron pipes	475286
Administrative and support services	Integrated office administrative services activities	Integrated office administrative services activities	821100
Real Estate Activities	Real estate activities in owned or leased properties	Management and leasing of owned or leased properties (residential)	681021
		Management and leasing of owned or leased properties (non-residential)	681022
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Architectural engineering activities and related technical advisory services	Engineering and architectural consultancy activities	711013
		Engineering Consultancy for Water and Wastewater	711037
		Industrial Consulting Activities	711033
	Experimental research and development in the field of natural sciences and engineering	Research and development in engineering and technology	721002
Glass and glass products	Manufacturing Industries	Manufacture of multi-purpose boxes and boxes from fiberglass	231086
Water supply, sanitation activities, waste management and treatment	Construction of utility projects	Construction and repair of main stations and water distribution lines	422032
		Construction and repair of sewage stations and projects, sewage networks and pumps	422050
Transportation and storage	Pipeline transport	Operation and maintenance of pumping stations and pipelines	493007
Construction of utility projects	Construction	Repair and maintenance of stations, networks and main water distribution lines	422033

		Repair and maintenance of sewage stations and projects, sewage networks and pumps	422045
Water supply, sanitation activities, waste management and treatment	Water collection, treatment and delivery	Water Transmission and Distribution	360014
The company shall carry out its activities in accordance with the applicable regulations and after obtaining the necessary licenses from the competent authorities, if any.			

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
5	<p><u>Article (7): - The company's capital: -</u> The Company's capital is set at SAR 99,000,000 (ninety-nine million Saudi Riyals) divided into 9,900,000 shares (nine million nine hundred thousand shares) of equal value of SAR ten (10) each, all of which are ordinary cash shares.</p>	<p><u>Article (7): - The company's capital: -</u> The Company's capital is set at SAR 445,500,000 (four hundred forty-five million five hundred thousand Saudi Riyals) divided into 44,550,000 shares (forty-four million five hundred fifty thousand shares) of equal value of ten (10) Saudi Riyals, all of which are cash ordinary shares.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
6	<p><u>Article (8): - Subscription in shares: -</u> The shareholders subscribed for the entire capital of 9.900,000 fully paid up shares (nine million nine hundred thousand shares).</p>	<p><u>Article (8): - Subscription in shares: -</u> The shareholders subscribed for the entire capital of 44,550,000 shares (forty-four million five hundred and fifty thousand shares) fully paid-up.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
7	<p><u>Article (17): - Termination of the membership of the Board: -</u></p> <p>The membership of the Board shall expire upon the expiry of its term or the expiry of the member's validity in accordance with any system or instructions in force in the Kingdom, however, the Ordinary General Assembly may at all times dismiss all or some of the members of the Board of Directors, without prejudice to the right of the dismissed member towards the Company to claim compensation if the dismissal occurs for an unacceptable reason or at an inappropriate time, and the member of the Board of Directors may retire, provided that this is at an appropriate time and if he is not responsible before the company. on the damages resulting from retirement.</p>	<p><u>Article (17): - Termination of the membership of the Board: -</u></p> <p>The membership of the Board shall expire upon the expiry of its term or upon the expiry of the member's validity in accordance with any system or instructions in force in the Kingdom, the Board of Directors may request the termination of the membership of any of its members in any of the following cases, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- If the member is absent from three consecutive meetings or five separate meetings during his term of office without a legitimate excuse acceptable to the Board of Directors. 2- The OA exploited a company secret with the intention of harming it. 3- Disclosure of secrets that he has learned by virtue of his position to other than the competent authorities or to others. 4- Using the company's funds, powers or votes in that capacity, in a way that he knows is against the interests of the company, to achieve personal purposes, to favor a company or person, or to benefit from a project or transaction in which he has a direct or indirect interest. 5- Obtaining benefits or guarantees, or promises thereof, in exchange for voting in a particular direction or not participating in the vote, in order to the detriment of the interests of the company, as well as granting, guaranteeing or promising such benefits.

- 6- Before and to be appointed as a member of the board of directors of a joint stock company or has remained a member thereof in violation of the provisions prescribed in the Law, and every member of the board of directors of a company in which such violations occur and was aware of them and did not object to them in accordance with the provisions of the Law.
- 7- The company has obtained a guarantee or loan in violation of the provisions of the Law, and every member of the board of directors of a company in which this violation occurs and was aware of it and did not object to it in accordance with the provisions of the Law.
- 8- And any other violations stipulated in the Companies Law or any other regulations.

However, the Ordinary General Assembly may at all times dismiss all or some of the members of the Board of Directors, without prejudice to the right of the dismissed member towards the Company to claim compensation if the dismissal occurs for an unacceptable reason or at an inappropriate time, and the member of the Board of Directors may retire, provided that this is at an appropriate time and that he is not responsible before the Company for the damages resulting from the retirement.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
8	<p><u>Article (20): Remuneration of Board Members:</u> It shall be in accordance with the regulations issued in this regard, and the report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary General Assembly shall include a comprehensive statement of all the remuneration, expense allowance and other benefits received by the members of the Board of Directors during the fiscal year, and shall also include a statement of what the members of the Board of Directors received as employees or administrators or what they received for technical or administrative work or consultations, and that it should also include A statement of the number of meetings of the Board and the number of sessions attended by each member from the date of the last meeting of the General Assembly.</p>	<p><u>Article (20): Remuneration of Board Members:</u> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall submit to the Board of Directors a recommendation regarding the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, and this remuneration may be a certain amount, attendance allowance for meetings, in-kind benefits, or a certain percentage of net profits, and two or more of the above may be combined, and the Board of Directors shall submit a proposal to the Ordinary General Assembly the maximum limit of those remuneration each year separately. . The Ordinary General Assembly shall determine the amount of such remuneration, provided that the remuneration shall be fair and motivating and commensurate with the performance of the member and the performance of the company. The regulations shall specify the controls necessary for the implementation of this paragraph. The report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary General Assembly at its annual meeting shall include a comprehensive statement of all remuneration, attendance allowance, expenses allowance and other benefits received or entitled to each member of the Board of Directors during the fiscal year. It shall also include a statement of what the members of the Board have received as workers or administrators or what they have received in return for technical or administrative work or consultations, and shall also include a statement of the number of meetings of the Board and the number of meetings attended by each member.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
9	<p><u>Article (21): - Powers of the President, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary:</u></p> <p>The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman and may appoint a Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, and the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors may not be combined with any executive position of the Company.</p> <p>The terms of reference of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer shall be as follows:</p> <p>First: Functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors:</p> <p>The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be competent to represent the company in its relations with third parties, and he shall also have the right to sign the contracts of incorporation of the companies in which the company participates and other contracts and instruments and voids by selling, gifting, buying, mortgaging or releasing the mortgage and other voids and obligations before the notary public and the official authorities and everything that would conduct the company's affairs. And sign before the notaries of public all the company's articles of incorporation and transactions related to the company's memorandum of association and the contracts of incorporation of companies Subsidiary or in which the company participates and its amendments and annexes, buying and selling all types of shares and shares in companies and</p>	<p><u>Article (21): - Powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary: -</u></p> <p>The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, and may appoint a Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors may not be combined with any executive position of the Company. The Chairman of the Board – or his deputy in the absence of the Chairman – shall be competent to invite the Board to meet and preside over the meetings of the Board and the ordinary and extraordinary general assembly meetings of the shareholders, and shall have the necessary powers to manage the Company, conduct its affairs and achieve its objectives.</p> <p>B. Subject to the terms of reference prescribed for the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall have the widest powers in the management of the Company and the conduct of its business inside and outside the Kingdom. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representing the company before all authorities and in its relationship with third parties, before all judicial authorities, all government agencies, notaries and courts of all degrees (appeal, general courts, criminal courts, execution courts, personal status courts, commercial courts) (Supreme Court) (Supreme Judicial Board) (Board of Grievances) and all administrative courts affiliated to it (Administrative Court of Appeal, Supreme Administrative Court, Administrative Courts) and all courts, judicial authorities and committees with

assigning them for compensation, as well as contracts related to the sale and purchase of real estate, mortgaging and dismantling the company's property, in line with the company's share in those companies, and has the right to reconcile, waive and discharge, and has the right to plead, defend, present evidence, file and drop lawsuits, answer, acknowledge and deny the defendant, bring evidence, return it and appeal. Accepting all levels of appeal, submitting objection regulations, appointing experts and arbitrators, accepting and rejecting their decisions, requesting the implementation of judicial rulings, requesting and accepting the oath, receiving instruments, opening industrial and commercial branches, modifying their activities, closing or transferring them. Requesting and cancelling industrial licenses, extracting, amending and cancelling commercial records, registering trademarks, and having the right to buy and sell movables and Real estate, emptying deeds, receiving instruments, merging and sorting, accepting lengths and cadastral dimensions in increase and decrease, and accordingly, the shareholders have delegated to the Chairman of the Board of Directors all the necessary powers to manage the company, represent it and sign it before all government agencies and judicial references, before notaries, with all private companies and before all national and foreign banks and banks. Managing the company's affairs and has the right to dispose of and manage the company's property and real estate, whether by sale, rent, assignment with or without compensation, mortgage or

jurisdiction inside and outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and has in Such claim, filing lawsuits, pleading, defending, hearing and responding to cases, acknowledgment, denial, reconciliation, waiver, requesting the oath, rejecting it, refraining from it, bringing witnesses and evidence, challenging it, answering, wounding, amending, challenging forgery, denying lines, seals and signatures, requesting and lifting a travel ban, requesting and executing reservation, requesting arbitration, approving the arbitration document, appointing experts and arbitrators, challenging the reports of experts and arbitrators, rejecting and replacing them, demanding the implementation of judgments, accepting and denying judgments, objecting to judgments, requesting an appeal and petitioning Reconsideration, request for rehabilitation, request for pre-emption, termination of what is necessary to attend sessions in all cases before all courts, receipt of payments, receipt of judgment instruments, request for the recusal of the judge, request for admission and overlap in all courts and administrative courts (Board of Grievances), with forensic medical committees, labor courts, financial dispute settlement committees, and banking and finance dispute settlement committees. The offices for the settlement of commercial papers disputes, the committees for the resolution of commercial disputes, the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority and its committees of all degrees, commercial fraud committees, all judicial and quasi-judicial committees, the Control, Investigation and Anti-

<p>mortgage release, as well as the right to buy from movable or immovable, accept the purchase and pay the price, and has the right to rent and has the right to empty real estate and receive and deliver the price, and has the right to contract loans and loan amendments, whether with government financing funds or private banks, regardless of their maturity, and has the right to open bank accounts</p> <p>In any currency, managing, supervising, operating and closing such accounts, he has the right to claim all amounts due from the principal of the money and its consequences and accessories, sign their receipt, and has the powers to deposit and withdraw from all accounts, issue and sign checks, sign remittances and bonds for order, commercial papers, transfer orders and payment orders, accept, transfer and assign them. Payment of bonds, documents, bills of exchange and all types of obligations, request for exchange exchange of foreign currencies, contract of exchange operations of all kinds, and the employment of funds, and Receiving, acknowledging, accepting and approving statements of accounts, notifications and claims, requesting the opening of documentary and non-documentary credits, requesting the issuance and withdrawal of bank guarantees, requesting banking facilities, signing the necessary agreements for them, accepting their conditions of any kind, waiving rights, giving guarantees to guarantee loans and banking facilities, signing and mortgaging orders for the sale and purchase of shares, and receiving</p>	<p>Corruption Authority (Nazaha) and the Public Prosecution with all its competencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Chairman of the Board of Directors may delegate, delegate or delegate whomever he deems appropriate from the members of the Board of Directors or others to carry out a specific work for the conduct of the Company's business if necessary. <p>C. The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall collectively or severally have the following powers inside and outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- They have the right to contract and sign on behalf of the company, including submitting applications to any party, entering into contracts of any nature in relation to the company's purposes and business, entering into public and private tenders and auctions, extracting and paying financial rights with others, receiving extracts, receiving profits, signing agency contracts in accordance with the Commercial Agencies Law, as well as appointing and contracting employees and workers, determining their salaries and dismissing them, requesting visas, recruiting manpower from outside the Kingdom, extracting and renewing residencies, transferring and waiving guarantees, Signing with all chambers of commerce in the Kingdom and abroad, approving the signature and delegation of everyone related to the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom and abroad with the powers he deems appropriate, negotiating with companies, institutions and individuals, attending and discussing meetings, voting in the name of the
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share certificates, Endorsing all bills of lading, transferring contract extracts and giving guarantees to the company or subsidiaries. He also has the right to donate, accept the gift, sign all contracts on behalf of the company, and he has the right to represent the company in its relations with others, reconciliation, receipt, acceptance and denial of the judgment, request an appeal against it in all degrees of appeal, receive the instruments, and he has the appointment of lawyers, and he also has the right to follow up the company's daily work, and he has subscriptions to tenders, provide prices and provide guarantees, and in general issue all the necessary licenses to practice the company's business and request its cancellation and amendments, and he is also entitled to represent the company Before the Chambers of Commerce in terms of signing on behalf of the company, approving the signatures of employees at the Chambers, writing them off and signing them before all references and bodies. Ministries and private companies. He has the right to appoint, dismiss, transfer and determine the powers of branch managers and executives. He may also request precautionary attachment, cancellation or dissolution, submit requests for liquidation and closure, grant, withdraw, amend, cancel or extend commercial agencies, He may also register patents, trademarks, intellectual property and obtain legal protection, that these powers are valid inside and outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and he has the right to delegate or delegate some of these powers to

company, approving decisions, managing and terminating the company's business, signing everything necessary for that, and in general signing all commercial, financial and administrative transactions related to the company, all in the name and for the benefit of the company.

- 2- They have the right with regard to the establishment of companies to sign the company's bylaws and amendment annexes inside or outside the Kingdom – Signing the decisions of the partners – Opening branches, appointing and dismissing managers and amending the management clause – Entry and exit of partners – Entering into existing companies – Capital increase – Capital reduction – Capital determination – Purchase of shares and shares and payment of the price – Selling shares and shares, receiving value and profits, buying and selling companies – Assignment of shares and shares from the capital – Accepting the assignment of shares, shares and capital – Transfer of shares, shares and bonds, liquidation of companies and investment of the company's funds in shares and other securities – Opening accounts with banks in the name of the company – Signing agreements – Modifying the company's purposes – Closing accounts with banks in the name of the company – Amending the articles of the company's bylaws or amendment annexes – Registering the company – Registering agencies and trademarks – Waiving trademarks – Attending general assemblies –

<p>any member of the Board of Directors or third parties.</p> <p>Second: Functions of the Managing Director and/or CEO:</p> <p>The Managing Director and/or CEO is responsible for the executive work of managing the affairs of the company, including, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Preparing financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles adopted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 2- Prepare annual estimated budgets in accordance with the approved regulations and decisions in this regard. 3- Managing the company's affairs, whatever it is, to determine the instructions related to the exploitation of its factories and the organization of its offices. 4- Contract loans with any Saudi or foreign banking or financial institution. 5- Make or break all deals. 6- Opening accounts of all kinds in any Saudi or foreign banking institution. 7- Opening documentary credits for the benefit of the company's financiers. 8- Guarantee the banking facilities granted to the subsidiary. 9- Signing, transferring, accepting, discounting, guaranteeing, guaranteeing and paying all transfers, signing and drawing cheques on the accounts held by the company as a debtor and creditor in any bank, department or institution. 10- 10. Giving receipts of any amount and paying the company's debts. 	<p>Opening files for the company – Canceling the articles of association and amendment annexes – Signing the company's bylaws and amendment annexes at the notary public Extracting commercial registers, renewing and writing them off for the company – Participating in and renewing the Chamber of Commerce – Representing the company with all powers with the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization – Extracting industrial licenses, civil defense, municipality, environment and all types of licenses, renewing, amending and writing them off – Opening, amending and writing off branches of commercial registers – Appointing and dismissing managers and employees Transforming the company's branch into a company – Representing the company with all powers with all telecommunications companies and establishing fixed or mobile phones and data (Internet) in the name of the company – Representing the company with all powers with the Ministry of Investment and signing before it – Making partnerships with foreign partners, amending and writing them off and extracting investment licenses – Representing the company with all powers before the Capital Market Authority – Entering tenders and receiving forms – Signing the company's contracts with third parties Publishing the memorandum of association, amendment annexes, summaries and company's bylaws in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>3- They have the right, with regard to commercial records, to review the records management -</p>
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<p>11- Issuing orders and instructions, signing any document, and receiving goods, machinery, equipment and equipment of all kinds.</p> <p>12- Withdraw and receive all parcels and documents in banks and in any other place and give receipts signed thereof.</p> <p>13- Signing each agreement, transaction or commitment contract to conduct business or purchase goods.</p> <p>14- Participate in tenders and submit prices and guarantees.</p> <p>15- Representing the company in signing all pending transactions with the official departments.</p> <p>16- Representing the company in signing with the notary public or the Ministry of Commerce or any government agency on any contracts or annexes to the contracts of incorporation of companies to give public or private agencies or sign any transaction for the company that requires proof at the notary public, the Ministry of Commerce or any other government agency.</p> <p>17- Appointment and dismissal of employees and workers.</p> <p>18- Obtaining from time to time cash and non-cash credit facilities from local and foreign banks in accordance with the terms of the letter and agreement of the facilities issued by banks from time to time, as well as completing and signing the treasury agreement, executing financial derivatives contracts and signing all required documents</p>	<p>extracting records - renewing records - transferring commercial records - reserving the trade name - opening a subscription with the Chamber of Commerce - renewing the subscription with the Chamber of Commerce - signing all documents with the Chamber of Commerce - records management - Business Administration Approving the signature with the Chamber of Commerce - supervising the records - and appointing the dismissal of branch managers - amending records - adding an activity - canceling records - reviewing social insurance - representing the company with all powers before the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority - representing the company with all powers at the General Directorate of Civil Defense.</p> <p>4- With regard to the company's financial matters, they have the right to extract and pay the financial rights of others, receive the extracts, cancel the attachment and seizure of the funds of others, execute insurances and mortgages, pay the amounts owed by the company, make out-of-court settlements, give clearances and clearances, collect the company's rights, receive, deliver, lease, and receive.</p> <p>5- They have the right with regard to industrial licenses, to amend licenses, add an activity, reserve names, cancel licenses, subscribe to the Chamber of Commerce, renew subscription to the Chamber of Commerce, represent the company with all powers with the social insurance, represent the company with all powers before the General Directorate of Civil Defense, represent the</p>
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In addition to the above, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, may entrust other powers and competencies to the Managing Director and/or Chief Executive Officer asit deems appropriate. The Managing Director and/or CEO has the right to delegate or delegate to third parties.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a secretary chosen by him from among its members or others who shall be competent to prepare for meetings, record the deliberations and decisions of the Board in minutes of meetings, record them in the special register and maintain this register, and the Board of Directors shall determine his remuneration. The term of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary and Member of the Board of Directors shall not exceed the term of their respective membership in the Board, and they may be re-elected and the Board may at any time dismiss all or some of them without prejudice to their right to compensation if the dismissal occurs for an illegal reason or at an inappropriate time.

company with all powers with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority. – Transfer of licenses – Extracting a damaged or lost replacement record – Receiving and delivering – Representing the company with all powers before all relevant authorities and completing all necessary procedures and signing what is required.

6- They have the right with regard to real estate and land to sell, buy, empty, accept emptying and pay for - barter - gift and emptying it - accepting the gift and emptying - mortgage - merging the instruments - dividing and sorting the instruments - receiving the instruments - updating the instruments and entering them into the comprehensive system - waiving the shortage of space - converting agricultural land into residential - Amending the owner's name, civil registration number and Hafiza – amending boundaries, lengths, area, plot numbers, plans, deeds and their dates and neighborhood names – leasing – signing rental contracts – renewing rent contracts – receiving rent – requesting the amendment of deeds with their borders and area, deletion, addition, division and sorting, as well as buying and selling movable and immovable property for the benefit of the company, representing the company with all powers at the Ejar platform in terms of signing Contracts, their approval, amendment and cancellation, whether in his capacity as lessor or lessee, and the receipt of rent.

7- They have the right with regard to ministries to represent the company with all powers before the

		<p>Royal Court – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Justice (non-judicial) (review the Ministry of Interior – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Defense – Representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of Commerce, Trademark Department, Commercial Agencies Department, Quality and Quality Department, Precious Metals and Liberal Professions Department And the issuance of a certificate of origin and a request for customs exemption - Representing the company with all powers with the Ministry of Finance - Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture and the directorates of agriculture and extracting licenses to drill a well, the fisheries affairs sector and the livestock affairs sector - Representing the company with all powers with the National Water Company - Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development - Anti-begging Department - Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Housing – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Education and education departments – Representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of Health, the Department of Health Affairs, private and governmental hospitals, and requesting and receiving medical reports – Representing the company with all</p>
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		<p> powers at the Ministry of Culture and representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of Information – Representing the company with all powers before the Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property – Registration of books and registration of intellectual rights – Registration, renewal, amendment and deletion of trademarks – Registration, amendment and deletion of trade names – Obtaining permits to obtain a license – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Dawah and Guidance and King Fahd Complex for Printing the Holy Quran – Representing the company with all powers with the Ministry of Energy – Representing the company with all powers with the Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources to obtain a license – Review the Ministry of Transport and Logistics Services Obtaining a public taxi license Renewal of a public taxi license Obtaining a school transport license Renewing a school transport license – Representing the company with all powers before the Ministry of Hajj and Umrah and the Committee for Hajj Housing Permits and Obtaining a Pilgrims' Housing Permit – Renewal of Hajjaj Housing Permit – Zamazma Unified Office, signing the resolutions of the Assembly and attending the General Assembly and Mutawfi Hajjaj Foundation – General Automobile Syndicate – Representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology – Representing the company with all powers at the Communications and Information Technology </p>
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		<p>Commission – Representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of Economy and Planning – and its branches and subordinate departments and sections.</p> <p>8- They have the right with regard to the security authorities to represent the company with all powers in the emirates of the regions and the Division for the Implementation of Human Rights Provisions – Representing the company with all powers before the public security directorates and police stations for all regions – Representing the company with all powers at the Road Security Command – Representing the company with all powers at the Ministry of National Guard and its sectors – General Administration of Mujahideen – Representing the company with all powers at the Presidency of State Security (General Investigation Department – Special Security Forces – Special Emergency Forces – Security Aviation – General Directorate of Technical Affairs – National Information Center – Administrative Investigations – Criminal Investigation Review – Representing the company with all powers at the General Directorate of Drug Control – Reviewing the General Directorate of Prisons – Representing the company with all powers before the General Directorate of Civil Defense - Representing the company with all powers before the General Directorate of Border Guard - and its branches and affiliated departments and sections.</p> <p>9- He has the right with regard to government bodies to represent the company with all powers before the Control and Investigation Authority –</p>
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		<p>Represent the company with all powers before the Public Prosecution – Represent the company with all powers before the Capital Market Authority – Represent the company with all powers at the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization – Represent the company with all powers at the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties – Representing the company with all powers before the Saudi Food and Drug Authority - Representing the company with all powers before the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities - Representing the company with all powers before the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority - Representing the company with all powers before the General Entertainment Authority - Representing the company with all powers at the Industrial Property Authority and Technology Zones - Representing the company with all powers at the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu Representing the company with all powers before the Human Rights Commission – Representing the company with all powers before the National Commission for the Protection and Development of Wildlife – Representing the company with all powers before the General Authority of Civil Aviation – Representing the company with all powers at the General Authority for the Development of Riyadh – Representing the company with all powers before the Makkah and Holy Sites Development Authority and the Northern Squares Development Committee – Representing the company with all powers before the Madinah Development Authority - and its</p>
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		<p>branches and affiliated departments and sections - Representing the company with all powers before all relevant authorities, completing all necessary procedures and signing what is required.</p> <p>10- They have the right, with regard to secretariats and municipalities, to open shops – Obtain licenses – Renew licenses – Cancel licenses – Amend licenses – Transfer licenses – Extract building and restoration permits – Extract building completion certificates – Land planning – Extract and renew health cards – Convert agricultural land into residential – Converting lands from raw to commercial and/or residential and planning – receipt and delivery – representing the company with all powers before all relevant authorities and completing all necessary procedures and signing what is required.</p> <p>11- They have the right with regard to the recruitment office to obtain visas - cancel visas - recover visa amounts - modify nationalities - extract family visit visas - extract family recruitment visas - modify professions in visas - represent the company with all powers at embassies - extend exit and re-entry visas - extend visit visas - Extracting a data statement (Brent) - receiving and delivering - representing the company with all powers before all relevant authorities, completing all necessary procedures and signing what is required.</p> <p>12- They have the right, with regard to passports, to obtain residencies instead of lost or damaged - exit and return work - final exit work - transfer of</p>
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		<p>guarantees - transfer of labor sponsorship for himself - transfer of information and updating data - modification of professions - settlement and waiver of workers - reporting escape - cancellation of escape reports - cancellation of exit and re-entry visas – Cancellation of final exit visas – Obtaining damaged or lost replacement travel visas – Extracting the extension of visit visas – Adding dependents – Termination of the procedures of deceased workers – Extracting the workers' data statement (print) – Dropping labor – Representing the company with all powers before the Deportation and Expatriates Department – Ports Affairs Department – Extracting return scenes - extracting Hajj permits - representing the company with all powers at the Maids Affairs.</p> <p>13- They have the right, with regard to the Labor and Workers Office, to obtain visas, receive visa compensation, transfer of sponsorships, modify professions, update workers' data, liquidate and cancel employment, report the flight of workers , extract and renew work permits, terminate labor procedures with social insurance. Representing the company with all powers before the Computer Department in the workforce to drop labor and add labor - adding and deleting Saudis - receiving Saudization certificates - extracting a data statement (print) - opening, renewing and canceling basic and subsidiary files - transferring, liquidating and canceling the ownership of establishments - representing the company with</p>
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		<p>all powers before the National Recruitment Offices Section.</p> <p>14- They have the right, with regard to the General Directorate of Traffic, to issue a driver's license – Issue a replacement for a damaged or lost driver's license – Renew a driver's license – Issue a driving license – Issue a damaged or lost traffic license – Renew a traffic license – Issue plates – Renew plates – Transfer car plates to the car – Drop car plates – Sale Repair and receipt of the value by check – Obtaining a repair permit for the car – Buying a car plate from the traffic – Exporting the car – Changing the color of the car – Issuing a driving authorization for the car – Making a theft report – Canceling a theft report – Intercepting, settling and adjudicating violations – Extracting a data statement (Brent) – Cars – Violations Exporting cars Representing the company with all powers with the Ministry of Transport and Logistics Services to extract, renew, modify and write off car operation cards, and they have the right to sell and buy cars, import them, issue licenses, open files – and extract transport licenses and operating cards for cars – and finish all its procedures Represent the company with all powers before all security authorities, the emirate, the implementation division, human rights provisions, and apply to points of sale, withdrawals and the Internet.</p> <p>15- They have the right with regard to government institutions Representing the company with all powers at the Saudi Central Bank – Representing the company with all powers at the Technical and</p>
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		<p>Vocational Training Corporation – Representing the company with all powers at the General Organization for Ports – Representing the company with all powers at the General Organization for Railways – Representing the company with all powers at the General Organization for King Fahd Causeway – Representing the company with all powers at King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology – Representing the company with all powers Powers at the General Organization for Grain Silos and Flour Mills - Introducing the crop Receiving the value of the crop - Receiving the flour allocated to the bakery - Representing the company with all powers before the Public Pension Agency - Representing the company with all powers with the General Organization of Saudi Airlines regarding tickets Canceling tickets, changing tickets and refunding the value of tickets - Representing the company with all powers with the Saline Water Conversion Corporation - Representing the company with all powers before the General Organization for Insurance Social – and its branches and subordinate departments and sections.</p> <p>16- They have the right with regard to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority to issue and renew customs licenses – Transfer and cancellation of customs licenses and open branches for them – Clearance of goods, inspection and detection – Payment of fees and receipt of clearances and customs cards – Management and supervision of licenses – And the termination of all customs</p>
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		<p>transactions, import and export – Representing the company with all powers before all relevant authorities, completing all necessary procedures and signing what is required.</p> <p>17- They have the right, with regard to the Industrial Development Fund, to sign loans, conclude a contract with the Fund, receive the loan, request loan forgiveness, request the absence of any material obligations, and repay loans.</p> <p>18- They have the right with regard to the company's relationship with others, including representing the company before all government departments and agencies, and private and governmental companies inside and outside the Kingdom, and he has a contract for loans, financing and financial facilities with government financing funds and institutions, regardless of their duration, reviewing all banks, expenses and financial and financing institutions, opening, mortgage, activating and closing account settlement, updating data, withdrawing and depositing amounts, withdrawing and cashing checks on behalf of the company, receiving any profits resulting from them, approving signatures and transferring from accounts in local currency. Or in foreign currency, extracting, receiving, writing, cashing and transferring cheque books to others, issuing and receiving certified and bank checks, objecting to checks, receiving bounced cheques, making transfers, receiving and cashing them, subscribing to safe deposit boxes, renewing subscription to safe deposit boxes, recovering units of safe deposit boxes, signing contracts and</p>
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agreements for facilities and bank loans that are compatible with Sharia provisions and controls, accepting their terms, conditions, prices, forms, pledges, repayment schedules, receiving and disposing of loans, and requesting Exemption from loans, opening investment portfolios, buying and selling shares on behalf of the company and with Sharia controls, editing, amending and canceling orders, buying and redeeming investment fund units, signing credits, appointing commissioners, determining their powers or canceling it, issuing bank guarantees and signing bills of exchange and bonds. They have the right, jointly or severally, to require banks to sign all banking transactions.

19- They have the right to appoint, dismiss, contract with managers, employees and workers, determine their salaries and remuneration to be granted, transfer and waive guarantees, set the company's policy in other matters related to the company's employees and employees, and appoint and dismiss the company's representatives, agents, legal advisors and lawyers, in accordance with the regulations in force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the contracts concluded with them.

20- All the above powers include the company, its branches, subsidiaries and all companies that own shares or shares inside and outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Vice-Chairman may, jointly or severally, delegate or delegate some of their powers to one or more members

of the Board of Directors or third parties, or to take a specific action or action or to carry out certain actions, and they may cancel the delegation or power of attorney in part or in full.

D. Powers of the Chief Executive Officer and Secretary:

The CEO is the first executive officer of the company and manages the company's day-to-day affairs, which include but are not limited to the following actions and actions:

- 1- Performs all the work of executive management, applies technical, administrative and financial systems and regulations, supervises the implementation of policies approved by the Board of Directors, carries out all the company's business, manages and sets its general policy, and may exercise all necessary powers and powers. Authorized by the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board to implement the policy and purposes of the company and to carry out to the fullest.
- 2- Review the work methods and organizational structure and submit recommendations to the Board in this regard.
- 3- Preparing studies on projects of economic feasibility for the company to diversify sources of income and submit to the Board for appropriate guidance.
- 4- Prepare the draft operational and administrative budget of the company, the expenses of the head office and the draft budget of annual expenses and present them to the Board to take the necessary action and direct it.

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| | | <p>5- Disbursement of the funds approved in the annual budget in accordance with the executive financial procedures of the company approved by the Board.</p> <p>6- Studying the expansion or reduction of existing activities according to market requirements or for the benefit of the company.</p> <p>7- Study and recommend contractual arrangements with other parties for a period not exceeding 3 years and can be renewed for a similar period as needed and in accordance with the company's regulations.</p> <p>8- Operate the cash available to the company in accordance with the policy approved and approved by the Board and also carry out all cash transfers in accordance with the powers and policies approved by the Board.</p> <p>9- Make all banking arrangements for the company in accordance with the powers and policies approved by the Board and sign all cheques in accordance with the powers and policies approved by the Board.</p> <p>10- Opening documentary credits and issuing the necessary bank guarantees in accordance with the company's policy approved by the Board, approving all recruitment and compensation requirements for employees, and recommending to the Board the disbursement of employee bonuses in accordance with the company's regulations and the regulations in force by the State and approved by the Board.</p> <p>11- Opening accounts of all kinds, withdrawal, deposit, cheque cashing, issuing remittances,</p> |
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		<p>requesting the opening of documentary and non-documentary credits, requesting the issuance of bank guarantees, requesting, withdrawing and issuing loans and financing credits.</p> <p>12- Requesting and disbursing the transfer, purchase and sale of all currencies, concluding agreements for foreign exchange operations and signing all necessary documents related to such operations.</p> <p>13- Requesting and approving bank loans and facilities, signing on behalf of the company and its subsidiaries all required documents and guarantees, submitting and signing all guarantees in the name of the company and subsidiaries of third parties, and the necessary guarantees, including legal guarantees, to guarantee facilities that may be granted from time to time to individuals, individual institutions or companies, and the consequences of these loans and facilities such as mortgages, pledge shares, issuance of commercial papers and bonds to order, signing them and other guarantees in kind and cash.</p> <p>14- Signing all contracts related to conducting and executing electronic operations via the Internet or otherwise. As well as on all banking operations and other electronic systems provided by banks.</p> <p>15- Signing Islamic Murabaha agreements, Islamic Tawarruq agreements and other Islamic products offered by the Bank, and all required documents and agencies related to Islamic products.</p> <p>16- Request receipt of all amounts, including capital and special commission due or to be due of any kind.</p>
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- 17- Requesting and receiving cheque books and bank cheques, issuing cheques, bills of exchange and bonds for order, signing them, accepting, transferring and clearing them.
- 18- Issuing payment transfers, standing instructions, payment orders, signing negotiable securities, bonds, cheques, documents and commercial papers and submitting them for discount or collection fee, and paying the value of bonds, remittances, cheques, documents and obligations of all kinds.
- 19- Provide and receive all guarantees and assets of any nature and amounts, submit and receive all documents, approve account statements, sign the treasury client agreement and deal with its products.
- 20- Request the issuance of ATM cards and all other cards on our accounts, accept their terms, and sign their receipt and operation/use.
- 21- Conducting all transactions stipulated in the agreements, whether in writing, telephone or by fax, with the partners acknowledging their knowledge of the risks of this type of transaction.

The Chief Executive Officer may delegate, delegate or delegate whomever he deems appropriate from the members of the Board of Directors or others to carry out a specific work for the conduct of the company's business if necessary.

The Board of Directors shall determine, at its discretion, the remuneration for the special additional received by both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman

of the Board, within the limits stipulated in the Companies Law and its Regulations.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a secretary chosen by him from among its members or others, who shall be competent to record the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, record and save the decisions issued by these meetings, in addition to exercising the other competencies entrusted to him by the Board of Directors and whose remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The term of the Chairman of the Board, his deputy and the secretary and member of the Board of Directors shall not exceed the term of their membership in the Board, and they may be re-elected and the Board may at any time dismiss them or any of them without prejudice to the right of the dismissed person to compensation if the dismissal occurs for an illegal reason or at an inappropriate time.

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
10	<p><u>Article (29): Attendance record of Assemblies :</u> Shareholders who wish to attend the General Assembly or special assembly shall register their names at the company's head office before the time specified for the meeting, and the Board of Directors may change the place of registration of names or the means it deems appropriate. Upon the convening of the General Assembly, a list shall be drawn up with the names of the shareholders present and represented and their place of residence, together with a statement of the number of shares held by them in person or by proxy and the number of votes allocated to them, and each interested party shall have access to this statement.</p>	<p><u>Article (29): Attendance record of Assemblies :</u> Shareholders who wish to attend the General Assembly or Special Assembly shall register their names electronically or at the company's head office before the time specified for the General Assembly, and the Board of Directors may change the place of registration of names or the means it deems appropriate. Upon the convening of the General Assembly, a list shall be drawn up with the names of the shareholders present and represented and their place of residence, with a statement of the number of shares held by them in person or by proxy and the number of votes allocated to them. on this disclosure.</p>

Articles Amended in the Company's bylaws of Saudi Arabian Amiantit Company

#	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
11	<u>This article was not previously added in the company's bylaws</u>	<p><u>Article (13): – The company's purchase, sale and mortgage of its shares:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The company may buy or mortgage its shares, and the shares purchased by the company shall not have votes in the shareholders' assemblies. 2- Shares may be mortgaged, and the mortgagee creditor shall receive profits and use the rights related to the share, unless otherwise agreed in the mortgage contract. The mortgagee may not attend or vote at the meetings of the shareholders' assemblies. 3- The regulations shall specify the controls necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Note:-

After the approval of the Extraordinary General Assembly to amend the Company's bylaws and add this article, the numbers of the rest of the articles following Article (13) will be updated.