



# BYLAWS

## of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation

A Listed Saudi Joint Stock Company

Incorporated pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/66 dated 13/09/1396H corresponding to 06/09/1976G

## Contents

Chapter (1): Incorporation..... 3

Chapter (2): Capital of the Corporation and Shares..... 5

Chapter (3): Management of Corporation ..... 8

Chapter (4): Shareholders’ Assemblies / General Assembly ..... 12

Chapter (5): The Auditor ..... 15

Chapter (6): Corporation’s Accounts and Distribution of Profits ..... 16

Chapter (7): Debt Instruments and Finance Bonds (Sukuk) ..... 17

Chapter (8): Dissolution of the Corporation ..... 18

Chapter (9): Closing Provisions ..... 19

## Chapter (1): Incorporation

### Article (1): Incorporation and Name of the Corporation

A Saudi joint stock corporation shall be incorporated in accordance with the Companies Law, its regulations, and these Bylaws and shall be called SAUDI BASIC INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, abbreviated as SABIC.

### Article (2): Headquarters

The headquarters of the Corporation shall be in the city of Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Corporation may establish branches inside and outside the Kingdom by virtue of a resolution from the Board of Directors.

### Article (3): Objectives

The Corporation's activities shall aim to further its objectives, which are as follows:

- A. Execution of petrochemical, fertilizer and other hydrocarbon-based industries.
- B. Construction of iron, steel and aluminum industries.
- C. Construction of other industries.
- D. Execution of projects necessary to supply the Corporation with its raw material requirements.
- E. Marketing, selling and distribution of industrial products inside and outside the Kingdom. The Corporation may, for the realization of its objectives, carry out for its own account or for a third party's account, all industrial, financial and commercial activities of any kind whether related to real estate or chattels.
- F. Trading, importation and exportation of petrochemical materials, metals, fertilizers, soil conditioners/amendments, equipment and others; for the purpose of marketing or re-manufacturing.
- G. Management of affiliates or participation in the management of other companies and provision of the necessary support for them.

The Corporation shall carry out its activities in compliance with the applicable laws and after obtaining the required licenses from the concerned authorities, if any.

### Article (4): Ownership, Participation and Merger

The Corporation may incorporate other companies or have an interest in or participate in any manner, alone or with other Saudi or foreign companies, organizations, entities or establishments. Moreover, the Corporation may own shares and stocks in other existing companies, or merge with them, and shall have the right, alone or with others, to form companies after satisfying the requirements of the laws, regulations and instructions applicable in this respect. The Corporation may further dispose of such shares or stocks provided that the disposition does not include brokerage in the said shares or stocks.

## Article (5): Duration

The duration of the Corporation shall be ninety nine (99) years commencing from the date of issuance of the Royal Decree authorizing its incorporation. Such duration may be extended for similar or shorter period(s) by a resolution issued by the Extraordinary General Assembly at least one year before the end of the duration.

## Article (6): Corporate Body/Juristic Personality

The Corporation shall be deemed duly existing and having an independent juristic personality as of the date of the Royal Decree authorizing its incorporation. The Corporation's Board of Directors shall take the necessary procedures for its publication.

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## Chapter (2): Capital of the Corporation and Shares

### Article (7): Capital

The capital of the Corporation shall be thirty billion Saudi Riyals (SR 30,000,000,000), divided into three billion (3,000,000,000) ordinary cash shares, each having a stated value of ten (10) Riyals, being fully subscribed and paid up.

### Article (8): Selling of Unpaid Shares

The value of the shares shall be paid on the fixed date and by whichever manner set forth by the Board of Directors. Successive owners of a share shall be jointly liable to the Corporation for the payment of the value of such share. If the shareholder defaults on the payment of the remaining value of the share, the Corporation shall, after giving notice to such shareholder by registered mail or by any means of modern technology, cancel the share whose remaining value has not been paid, and issue a new share bearing the same serial number as the cancelled share. The new share shall be sold at a public auction and registered in the Corporation's books in the name of the buyer (the new owner). The Corporation shall recover from the proceeds of the sale such amounts as are due to it and shall refund the balance to the defaulting shareholder. If the proceeds of the sale fall short of the amount due, the Corporation shall have a claim on the entire assets of the defaulting shareholder only to the extent of satisfying the unpaid balance that remains outstanding after the sale of the shares to the new owner, and the rights associated with the shares that have not been fully paid for shall be suspended until the time of their sale or until the due amount is paid. These rights include the right to obtain net profits from the shares that are decided to be distributed, and the right to attend general assemblies and vote. The defaulting shareholder may avoid the compulsory sale of his share by paying the amount due from him, and the expenses incurred by the Corporation up to the date fixed for the auction.

### Article (9): Issuance of Shares

Shares shall be nominal and shall not be issued at less than par value but may be issued for more than par value; in which case the difference shall be added in a separate item as part of Shareholders' entitlements and shall not be distributed to Shareholders as profits.

A share shall be indivisible as far as the Corporation is concerned. If a share is jointly owned by several persons, they must elect one of them to exercise the rights attached to such share on their behalf, but they shall be jointly liable for the obligations arising from such ownership.

### Article (10): Trading of Shares

Shares shall be traded according to the rules and regulations of the Capital Market Authority (the "CMA") and/or any other relevant laws and regulations.

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## Article (11): Preferred Shares

Pursuant to a resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly, the Corporation may issue preferred or ordinary shares and may buy, sell, pledge/mortgage and convert its ordinary or preferred shares. The shares bought by the Corporation shall not have votes in the Shareholder's meetings. The Corporation may buy shares to be allocated to its employees – or its affiliates- within the employees' shares program. The Corporation may sell treasury shares in one or several phases according to the relevant laws and regulations.

## Article (12): Increase of Capital

- A. The Corporation's paid capital, or authorized capital if any may be increased by a resolution of an Extraordinary General Assembly, on the condition that the paid capital has been fully paid-up unless the unpaid portion of the capital pertains to shares issued against the conversion of debt instruments or finance bonds into shares and the period prescribed for such conversion has not yet elapsed. Such a resolution shall specify the method of increasing the share capital.
  - B. In all cases, the shares issued upon increasing the capital, or a part thereof, may be allocated for the employees of the Corporation and some or all of its affiliates by an Extraordinary General Assembly resolution. Shareholders may not exercise the right of priority in subscribing to the shares allocated for the aforementioned employees.
  - C. The shareholders shall have pre-emptive rights to subscribe to the new cash shares according to the provisions of the Companies Law and the Capital Market Law. Such shareholders shall be informed of their pre-emptive rights as per regulations and procedures set by the regulators; including the capital increase resolution, subscription terms, methods, start and end dates, while considering the type and category of the owned shares. The Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the right to suspend the shareholders' pre-emptive rights to subscribe for new cash shares or give priority to a shareholder or others in cases it deems appropriate for the benefit of the Corporation. Subject to the criteria set forth by the competent authority, a shareholder may sell or assign the pre-emptive right with or without payment as determined by the relevant regulations within the period from the date of issuance of the Extraordinary General Assembly's resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares associated with such right.
  - D. Subject to the criteria set forth by the competent authority, a shareholder may sell or assign the pre-emptive right with or without compensation.
  - E. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (D) above, the new shares shall be distributed among the holders of pre-emptive rights who have requested to subscribe to such shares in proportion to their respective pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the new shares obtained by them shall not exceed the shares requested by them. Any remaining new shares shall be distributed to the holders of pre-emptive rights who have requested more than their share. The distribution of new shares to such holders of pre-emptive rights shall be proportional to the pre-
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emptive rights held by them out of the total pre-emptive rights resulting from the capital increase, provided that the new shares obtained by them shall not exceed the shares requested by them. Thereafter, the remaining shares shall be offered for subscription by others unless the Extraordinary General Assembly decides otherwise or it is otherwise stipulated in the Capital Market Law.

### Article (13): Reduction of Capital

The Extraordinary General Assembly may resolve to decrease the capital if it exceeds the needs of the Corporation or if the Corporation incurs losses. In the latter case only, the capital of the Corporation may be decreased to less than the minimum set out in the Companies Law. The Extraordinary General Assembly resolution may only be issued after reading a statement prepared by the Board on the reasons for such decrease, the obligations to be fulfilled by the Corporation and the impact of the decrease on such obligations, such statement shall include the Auditor's report.

If the capital decrease is due to the capital being in excess of the needs of the Corporation, the creditors of the Corporation must be invited to submit their objections to such reduction within sixty days from the publication date of the resolution approving the decrease in a daily newspaper circulated in the region of the head office of the Corporation. Should any creditor raise an objection and submit their documents to the Corporation within the period set above, the Corporation must pay the debt of the creditor if due, or provide the creditor with an adequate guarantee of payment if the debt is payable at a future date.

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## Chapter (3): Management of Corporation

### Article (14): Formation of the Board of Directors

The Corporation shall be managed by a board of directors (the "Board of Directors"), composed of nine (9) members (each a "Director"), each of whom shall serve for a term not exceeding three (3) years, which can be renewed. The Board of Directors shall also elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

The remuneration of the Chairman and each other member of the Board of Directors shall be set by the Board of Directors as it deems appropriate, without exceeding one million and eight hundred thousand Saudi Riyals (SAR 1,800,000) for each member per year. In the event that the remuneration exceeds this amount, the matter shall be submitted to the General Assembly for resolution. The remuneration may consist of a specified salary, an attendance allowance for the meetings, or a percentage of profits. The Board of Directors' report shall contain a comprehensive statement of all remuneration, attendance allowances, expenses and other benefits received by Board members during the fiscal year in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Such report shall also include a statement of the earnings of the Board members in their capacities as employees or managers of the Corporation and their earnings for any technical, administrative or advisory work provided for the Corporation. The report shall also include a statement of the number of meetings of the Board of Directors and the number of meetings attended by each member from the date of the last meeting of the Ordinary General Assembly.

### Article (15): Meetings of the Board

The Board of Directors shall meet at the headquarters at the invitation of its Chairman at least four times a year, or at any other venue as determined by the Chairman or the Board of Directors. The Chairman must call for a meeting whenever requested to do so by any Director. The meeting of the Board shall not be valid unless it is attended by at least five (5) members in person or by proxy. A Director may designate another Director to attend a meeting on his/her behalf by proxy. A Director may attend the meeting via any electronic means that allows the Director to actively and instantaneously participate in the-Board meeting, and to listen to and follow presentations, present opinions and discuss and vote on resolutions in accordance with the guidelines set by the Board.

### Article (16): Board Resolutions and Deliberations

Resolutions of the Board shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Directors present. In case of a tie, the side on which the Chairman's vote was cast shall prevail. Deliberations and resolutions of the Board shall be recorded in minutes to be signed by the Chairman, the present Directors and the Secretary of the Board and shall be kept in a special register signed by both the Chairman and Secretary of the Board. The Board may use modern technological means to sign and record the deliberations, resolutions, and minutes. Moreover, the Board of Directors may adopt resolutions by written consent



by way of circulation without holding a meeting unless a member requests the Board to convene for deliberation. Such resolutions shall be valid if signed by a majority of the Directors, and shall be presented to the Board of Directors in its next meeting.

### Article (17): Authority and Jurisdiction of the Board

Subject to the authorities granted to the General Assemblies, the Board of Directors shall have the broadest powers to manage the Corporation, and shall in particular, and without limitation, have the power to:

- A. appoint and remove the chief executive officer of the Corporation and executive vice presidents;
- B. establish the duties and set the remuneration of the chief executive officer and executive vice presidents;
- C. approve the Corporation's internal policies and systems such as the system of internal controls and procurement policies;
- D. approve or authorize the Corporation's officers or any other person to sign on behalf of the Corporation on any agreement, deed or any other document, including but not limited to, those relating to the disposal of the Corporation's assets, properties, developed or undeveloped real estate, funds, shares and stocks in other entities and other movable or immovable assets. Such disposal includes, among other things, the transfer of lands and buildings, sale, purchase, investment, mortgage, release of mortgage, marking title deeds with indications of merging, parceling out, grant, payment or collection of price, transfer, and to sign before notary publics or any other government bodies;
- E. approve the acquisition or disposition by the Corporation of its ownership of or interest in, companies, organizations, institutes, joint ventures, or other entities;
- F. approve the establishment of subsidiaries, branches, offices, agencies or any other type of entities or participations, and approve and carry out any act relating to the Corporation's participation in these entities including the approval of the articles of association and any amendments thereto, approval of partners resolutions, appointment of managers and members to the board of directors of such companies and the appointment of representatives of the Corporation in assemblies of partners or shareholders, attend and vote, on behalf of the Corporation, in shareholders' or partners' meetings, including constituent, ordinary and extraordinary assemblies, adopt and vote on all decisions and any other related acts;
- G. take any act deemed appropriate to promote the interests of companies it owns and direct and indirect subsidiaries (whether wholly or partially owned), including but not limited to making equity investments, providing loans and credit facilities, transferring assets of the Corporation to any such companies, guaranteeing such companies, opening, operating and closing bank accounts of any type and in any country, performing all transactions for these accounts including withdrawing, depositing and transferring funds, collecting and disbursing funds of the Corporation and claiming its dues;

- H. guarantee or provide security for the principal and interest of any sukuk, bonds, or other indebtedness issued by the Corporation, or obligations incurred by the Corporation, or any entity that is a subsidiary of the Corporation or in which the Corporation has a stake or where such guarantee or security is otherwise in furtherance of the interests of the Corporation;
- I. contract for loans and finance leases, grant mortgages, issue sukuk, bonds, trust certificates or other debentures, and enter into any other financing instruments by the Corporation, whatsoever their terms;
- J. purchase and sale of, mortgage over and investment in the Corporation's movable and immovable assets, terminate mortgages, and receive and transfer the Corporation's title deeds;
- K. obtain loans and other credit facilities on behalf of the Corporation, whatsoever their terms, including loans from governmental financing funds, relevant companies, export credit agencies, commercial banks, financing and credit companies or any other financing entity;
- L. approve the financial position, financial statements and annual budget of the Corporation;
- M. approve the Corporation's business plans, and its programs for capital and other investments;
- N. present any matter for approval by the General Assemblies; and
- O. practice any of the Board of Directors powers inside or outside the Kingdom.

Subject to any restrictions under the applicable laws and regulations, the Board of Directors may also delegate its authorities, in full or in part, as it deems appropriate, to any person(s) or Board of Directors' committee.

### **Article (18): Authority of the Board Chairman**

- A. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, or his or her delegate(s), shall have the authority to represent the Corporation before any entity or person, including but not limited to, courts of law, arbitration panels, judicial bodies, ministries, other governmental entities, and any other private or public entity or person and take any action necessary in relation to such representation.
- B. Furthermore, the Board of Directors shall specify the authorities and jurisdictions of the Chairman not covered by these Bylaws.
- C. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may authorize one or more persons to take specific actions or procedures or carry out specific works.

### **Article (19): Vacancy of Board Membership**

- A. The membership of the board and the membership of its committees shall be terminated by the expiration of the board or by the resignation, death, or expiration of the member as per the laws and regulations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or any other country.
- B. If the office of any Director becomes vacant, the Board of Directors may appoint a temporary experienced and competent member to fill the vacancy, provided that such temporary appointment shall be laid before the first Ordinary General Assembly to convene after such appointment. The Ministry of Commerce and the CMA shall be notified of such appointment within

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the period set in the related laws from the date of appointment. The new member shall complete the unexpired term of his predecessor. If the number of Directors falls below the minimum number set in the related laws, the Ordinary General Assembly must be convened within the period set in the related laws to elect the required number of members.

### **Article (20): Authority of CEO**

The Chief Executive Officer shall implement the Board of Directors' resolutions, administer the day-to-day business of the Corporation and preside over and manage all the Corporation's employees under the supervision and control of the Board of Directors. Moreover, the Board of Directors shall specify the duties and powers of the Chief Executive Officer in whatever respects not provided for in these Bylaws.

### **Article (21): Authority for Signing on Behalf of the Corporation**

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, or his representative who must be approved as such by the Board, shall have the right to sign on behalf of the Corporation.

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## Chapter (4): Shareholders' Assemblies / General Assembly

### Article (22): General Assembly

A duly constituted General Assembly represents all shareholders. All resolutions passed within the scope of the General Assembly's powers, as per these Bylaws, shall become binding on all shareholders.

### Article (23): Attendance at the General Assemblies

Every shareholder shall have the right to attend the General Assembly in person, via a written proxy given to another shareholder or another person who is neither a shareholder nor an employee of the Corporation or via any other means permitted under the relevant laws and regulations. Shareholders that are juristic personalities shall designate a representative to attend the General Assemblies on their behalf.

### Article (24): Registration for Attendance of the General Assemblies

Shareholders intending to attend the meeting shall register their names prior to the date of the meeting. A statement shall be prepared showing the names and residential addresses of shareholders and proxies intending to attend the meeting, the number of shares held by each and the number of votes assigned to these shares.

### Article (25): The General Assembly

The General Assembly shall be held in the city where the Corporation's headquarters are located or at any other venue deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. It shall be convened at least once a year within the first six months following the end of the Corporation's fiscal year. The Board of Directors may call other Ordinary General Assemblies whenever it deems necessary. The Board of Directors shall call a General Assembly when requested by the Auditor or by shareholders representing at least ten percent (10%) of the voting shares. The competent authority may call a General Assembly should there be any instances stipulated in the Companies Law or related laws.

### Article (26): Call for a General Assembly

The invitation for the General Assembly, including the venue and agenda shall be published before the date set in the related laws. The invitation shall be posted on the Saudi Exchange website and the Corporation's website. The Corporation may also send the invitation through modern technological means. The invitation shall include the date, time, venue and agenda of the General Assembly in addition to the items requiring approval by shareholders, and any other statements prescribed in the related laws. A copy of the invitation and the agenda shall be sent to the Commercial Register, Ministry of Commerce and the CMA during the period fixed for publication.

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## Article (27): Presiding Over the General Assembly

The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Vice Chairman in the Chairman's absence, shall preside over the General Assembly. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice Chairman, the Board of Directors shall designate one of its members to preside over the meeting. If this is not possible, the General Assembly shall be presided over by someone delegated by the shareholders through voting.

## Article (28): Votes at the General Assembly

Votes at the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assemblies shall be counted on the basis of one (1) vote per share, provided that cumulative voting shall be adopted in the General Assembly for the election of members of the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors, however, may not vote on resolutions of the meeting relevant to their relief from liability for the periods of their membership.

## Article (29): Authorities of the Ordinary General Assembly

The Ordinary General Assembly shall have jurisdiction over all affairs pertaining to the Corporation except those entrusted to the Extraordinary General Assembly.

## Article (30): Quorum of the Ordinary General Assembly

The Ordinary General Assembly shall not be valid unless shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the voting shares are present. If this quorum requirement is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called within the period stipulated by the applicable laws, or held one (1) hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting provided that the invitation for the first meeting includes the possibility of such an adjourned meeting. The second meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented.

The General Assembly may not deliberate on subjects other than those on its agenda, unless an unexpected matter arises after calling the meeting and before or during its session.

## Article (31): Jurisdictions of the Extraordinary General Assembly:

The Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the authority to amend the provisions of these Bylaws, except for provisions which cannot be amended by virtue of law. The Extraordinary General Assembly may pass resolutions falling under the jurisdiction of the Ordinary General Assembly under the same conditions and in the same circumstances prescribed for the latter.

## Article (32): Quorum of the Extraordinary General Assembly

The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the voting shares. If such a quorum is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called under the same conditions stipulated in Article (26) of these Bylaws. Alternatively, it can be held one (1) hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting

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provided the invitation for the first meeting includes the possibility of such an adjourned meeting. The second meeting shall be valid if attended by shareholders representing at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting shares. If the quorum is not met at the second meeting, a third meeting shall be called under the same conditions stipulated in Article (26) of these Bylaws. The third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented subject to the approval of the competent authority.

### **Article (33): Resolutions of the General Assemblies**

The Ordinary General Assembly passes its resolutions by a simple majority of the voting rights represented. The resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be passed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting. If the resolution is related to increasing or decreasing the capital or to extending or shortening the Corporation's term, it shall not be valid unless passed by a three-fourths (3/4) majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

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## Chapter (5): The Auditor

### Article (34): Appointing the Auditor

The Corporation shall appoint one (1) or more auditors selected from those licensed to practice in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Based on the recommendation of the Board, the Ordinary General Assembly shall appoint the auditor(s) and determine their remuneration and tenure. The auditor(s) may be appointed for any period provided that the natural person accountant leading the audit shall be rotated at least every five (5) years. The Board of Directors may extend the natural person accountant's period for a maximum of two (2) years at its discretion. Additionally, the General Assembly may replace the auditor at any time, during the auditor's tenure.

### Article (35): Authority and Responsibility of the Auditor

The Auditor shall present to the Ordinary General Assembly an annual report on the results of their work including the Corporation's attitude towards enabling them to obtain the data and explanations requested. The Auditor's report shall also present any breaches of the Companies Law, these Bylaws, or other relevant laws and regulations identified during the audit. Furthermore, the auditor shall present an opinion on the fairness of the Corporation's financial statements.

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## Chapter (6): Corporation's Accounts and Distribution of Profits

### Article (36): Fiscal Year

The Corporation's fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January and end on the last day of December of each year. However, the first fiscal year shall cover the period from the date of the Corporation's registration to the end of December of the following year.

### Article (37): Financial Documents

- A. At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the financial statements of the Corporation and a report on its activities and financial position for such fiscal year, including the proposed method to distribute the dividends, if any. The Board of Directors shall place these documents at the disposition of the auditor at least forty-five (45) days ahead of the date set for convening the General Assembly meeting.
- B. The Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation shall sign the documents set forth in paragraph (A) of this Article and copies thereof shall be deposited at the Corporation's headquarters and made available to shareholders at least twenty-one (21) days ahead of the date set for convening the General Assembly meeting.
- C. The Chairman shall provide the shareholders with the financial statements of the Corporation, the Board of Directors' signed report and the auditor's report, unless they are published by modern technological means. Such documents shall be recorded as stipulated in the regulations.

### Article (38): Dividend Distribution

The Corporation may distribute interim profits to the shareholders semi-annually or on a quarterly basis, and may delegate the Board to do so as per the regulations issued by the CMA. The General Assembly may set aside any amount of the Corporation's funds available for distribution to form the statutory reserve, for social purposes of its employees or its affiliates, or for purposes related to the Corporation as the Board deems fit for the interests of the Corporation.

### Article (39): Entitled Profits:

Dividends shall be distributed in the place and at the times determined by the Board of Directors.



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## Chapter (7): Debt Instruments and Finance Bonds (Sukuk)

### Article (40): Debt Instruments, Finance Bonds and Sukuk

The Corporation may offer and issue Sukuk, bonds and other debt instruments of any form and nature, for private or public subscription, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and any requirements set forth by the competent authorities. Any meeting for such Sukuk, bonds or other debt instruments holders shall be convened in accordance with the terms and conditions of such Sukuk, bonds and other debt instruments offering documents.

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## Chapter (8): Dissolution of the Corporation

### Article (41): Losses of the Corporation

If the losses of the Corporation amount to half of the paid-up capital, the Board of Directors shall call for an Extraordinary General Assembly to convene and decide whether to increase the capital, reduce the capital to the extent at which the losses fall below fifty percent (50%) of the paid-up capital, or dissolve the Corporation prematurely before the end of the duration set forth in these Bylaws unless it is otherwise decided by the Extraordinary General Assembly.

### Article (42): Winding up of the Corporation

Upon expiration of the Corporation's duration, or in the event of its dissolution before the end of its duration, the Extraordinary General Assembly shall specify the liquidation procedure, and shall appoint one or more liquidators and define their powers, their fees, the restrictions upon their authorities and the time required for liquidation. The voluntary dissolution period shall not exceed three (3) years and may not be extended except by virtue of a judicial order. The authorities of the Board of Directors shall end at the time of the dissolution of the Corporation, but the Ordinary General Assembly shall continue in session throughout the liquidation period and until it approves the liquidation.

## Chapter (9): Closing Provisions

### Article (43): Closing Provisions

The provisions of the Companies Law and other relevant laws and regulations shall apply to any item not covered by these Bylaws. These Bylaws shall be published in compliance with the Companies Law and its Implementing Regulations.