



Company Bylaws

Article (1): Incorporation

The Company has been incorporated in accordance with Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law, Companies Act, Capital Market Authority's Law, and Implementing Regulations thereof as Saudi Joint Stock Company between shares' owners in accordance with the provisions of these articles set forth hereunder.

Article (2): Name of the Company

LIVA Insurance Company (Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Article (3): Purposes of Company

Carry on cooperative insurance business in general insurance, health insurance, and protection and saving insurance disciplines. The company may carry on all works necessary to achieve purposes thereof. The company shall carry on business in accordance with Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and Implementing Regulation thereof in addition to rules promulgated by the Saudi Central Bank, rules and regulations valid in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and upon acquiring necessary licenses from the competent departments, if any.

Article (4): Participation and Acquisition

The Company has the right to incorporate limited liability companies or sole person shareholding/joint stock companies. Further, the Company may acquire shares and stocks in other outstanding companies or merge with the same and may participate with others in incorporating shareholding limited liability companies, provided that the companies being incorporated by the company or in which the company is shareholding or merging shall carry on works similar to the company, financial works, achieving or conducive to the fulfilment of purposes set forth herein, and upon satisfying requirements of rules applicable in this regard and upon acquiring the approval from the Saudi Central Bank. .

Article (5): Company's Head Office

The Company's head office is located in the Riyadh City Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The company may relocate head office to any other city in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through resolution adopted by the extraordinary general meeting and upon approval of the Saudi Central Bank. In addition, company may establish branches, offices or agencies inside or outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia upon consent of the Saudi Central Bank.

Company Bylaws

Article (6): Term of the Company

The Company's duration is Ninety-nine (99) Gregorian years that commenced as of the date of which the Company is registered in the Commercial Register. However; the duration of the Company may always be extended by a resolution to be issued by the Extraordinary General Meeting at least one (1) year prior to its expiry date.

Article (7): Company's Investments

Company shall invest insured and shareholders money in accordance with rules being established by the Board of Directors and without contravening Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and Implementing Regulation thereof and in line with related rules and provisions issued by the Saudi Central Bank or any related department.

Article (8): Share Capital

The Company's capital is fixed at four hundred million (SR 400,000,000) Saudi Riyals, divided into forty million (40,000,000) shares having an equal nominal value of SR 10 (Saudi Riyals Ten) each, all of which are ordinary cash shares.

Article (9): Subscription in Share Capital

Shareholders subscribed in full company's share capital and the same is fully paid up.

Article (10): Shareholders' register

Company's shares are tradable in accordance with provisions of Capital Market Law and Implementing Regulation thereof.

Article (11): Issuance of Shares

- 1- Shares shall be nominal with a nominal value of the share is (10) SAR and may not be issued at a value less than the par value thereof. However, shares may be issued at a value exceeding the par value. In such instances, the difference in the value of the shares shall be added in a particular clause within shareholders' rights, and shall not be distributed to the shareholders as profits.
- 2- A share is indivisible in front of the Company but when owned by several persons, they should elect one to represent them in exercising the rights pertaining to such a share. Such persons

Company Bylaws

shall be equally and jointly liable for the obligations arising out of their ownership of such a share.

Article (12): Trading of shares

The company's shares are tradeable after being listed in the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) and taking into account the instructions issued by the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA).

Article (13): Increasing capital

1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may decide to increase the capital upon consent of the Saudi Central Bank and Capital Market Authority, provided that the Capital has been paid in full. However, the Capital is not required to be paid in full if the unpaid portion of the Capital is attributable to shares issued in exchange for the conversion of debt instruments or financing instruments into shares and the period for conversion into shares has not yet expired.
2. The Extraordinary General Assembly shall in all cases allocate the issued shares upon the increase of the Capital or part thereof to the employees of the Company and the subsidiaries or some or any of them. Shareholders may not exercise the right of priority when the Company issues shares to employees.
3. The shareholder of the share at the time of the Extraordinary General Assembly Resolution approving the increase of company's capital, shall have the priority right in the subscription of the new shares issued against cash shares. Those, if any, shall be notified through a registered mail directed to their addresses stated in the shareholders register or through modern technological means of their priority right on capital increase resolution, subscription terms, method, duration, start and end date.
4. The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be entitled to suspend the right of priority for the shareholders in the subscription of the capital increase in exchange for cash shares or to give priority to non-shareholders in the cases it deems will achieve the interest of the Company.
5. The shareholder has the right to sell or waive the right of priority with or without compensation during the period from the time of the General Assembly's decision to approve the increase of the Capital to the last day of subscription in the new shares associated with these rights, in accordance with the controls set by the Capital Market Authority (CMA).

Company Bylaws

Article (14): Reducing capital

1. The Extraordinary General Assembly may resolve reducing the capital if it exceeds its need or if the Company suffers losses upon consent of the central bank and Capital Market Authority, provided that paid up capital of the insurance company and upon reducing capital shall not be less than one hundred million (SAR100,000,000) Saudi Riyals. In addition, paid up capital of the re-insurance company or insurance company carrying on re-insurance business simultaneously, shall not be less than two hundred million (SAR200,000,000) Saudi Riyals. The decision of capital reduction shall be issued only after reading the auditor's report on the reasons for it and the obligations imposed on the Company and the effect of the reduction on these obligations.
2. If the capital reduction is due to the capital being in excess over the company's needs, the creditors must be invited to submit their objections if any, during the period stipulated in the relevant regulations in order to take the reduction decision. If any creditor raises an objection and submits to the Company, within the above period, the documents substantiating his/her claim, the Company shall perform its debt if it is present or provide sufficient security to satisfy it if the same is deferred.

Article (15): Company's management

The Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven members to be elected in the Ordinary General Meeting for a period of three years max, and Structure of the board of directors shall reflect proper representation of independent members. Generally, number of independent members of the board shall not be less than three members or one third of board members; whichever is more.

Article (16): Expiry of Board membership

1. The board term of the Board of Directors shall expire by the end of the defined period, resignation, death, absence in three meetings consecutive or (five) separate meetings during the term of his membership and without justified and legal reason, if the board of directors verified that member violated respective duties thereof in a manner damaging interest of the company, or by expiry of the membership in accordance with any law or regulation valid and applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, or upon issuing order of bankruptcy or insolvency, or in case of filing request for settlement with creditors, stopped repayment of debts, being affected by mental illness or bodily disability that may lead to

Company Bylaws

inability of member to perform role thereof properly, or if it is verified that he committed act involving breach of trust, morals, or being charged with forgery in accordance with final order.

2. Nonetheless, the Ordinary General Assembly may, at all times dismiss, all or any of the members of the Board of Directors, but without prejudice to the dismissed member right to claim reimbursement if such dismissal has taken place at in untimely manner or is without plausible cause. Further, a member of the Board of Directors may resign from office, provided that such resignation is in proper time, failing which, such member shall be liable to pay compensation to the Company for any damage arising from such resignation.
3. If the board member resigned and he got observations on performance of the company; then he shall submit a written statement with the same to the chairman of the board. Such a statement shall be submitted to members of the board.
4. Company shall notify the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency on resignation of any board member or membership expiry for whatever reason except in case of expiry of board tenure and within five (5) business days upon date of abandoning work, taking into consideration related disclosure requirements.

Article (17): Membership vacancy

If during the membership period, any position becomes vacant, then the Board of Directors shall temporarily appoint a member to fill that position provided that such member be from among persons who are experienced and qualified as the Board deems fit and upon acquiring non-objection of the Saudi Central Bank and without using the arrangement of votes casted in the General Assembly elected the Board of directors; provided that the Commercial Registry as well as the Capital Market Authority be informed accordingly within the period specified in the relevant regulations and that such appointment be brought before the Ordinary General Assembly in its foremost meeting; and the member newly appointed shall complete the terms of his predecessor.

Article (18): Powers and Authorities of the board

1. Subject to the authority given to the General Assembly, the Board of Directors shall have broader authorities in managing the Company to accomplish objectives thereof, except powers and authorities excluded under particular provision in the Companies Act or these Bylaws in terms of acts or works involved within competency of the general assembly Moreover, within limits of competencies, the board may delegate one or more members or

Company Bylaws

third parties in proceeding with certain work or works in line with related rules and regulations. The Board of Directors may, but is not limited to, represent the company in its relations with third parties, government and private entities, police stations, chambers of commerce and industry, all companies, institutions, banks, commercial banks, financial houses, all funds and institutions of government finance in its various names and specializations, and other lenders and the board and seize what happens from the implementation and release the liability Debtors of the company from their obligations, entering into tenders, buying, selling and mortgaging real estate. The board of directors also has the right to contract and sign in the name of the company and on its behalf on all types of contracts, documents and documents, including without limitation contracts for the establishment of companies in which the company participates with all its amendments and annexes, amendment decisions, and signing of agreements and instruments before the notary and official authorities, as well as agreements of loans, guarantees and instruments for sale Buying real estate, issuing legal agencies on behalf of the company, selling, buying, emptying, accepting, receiving, delivering, renting, arresting, paying, opening accounts and credits, withdrawing and depositing with banks, issuing guarantees to banks, funds and government financing institutions, signing all papers, order bonds, checks, all commercial papers, documents and all banking transactions.

2. The board of directors may contract on loans regardless duration thereof, sell or mortgage assets of the company, sell not exceeding (50%) fifty percent of the value of those assets, from the date of the first transaction that took place during the (12) preceding twelve months, or mortgage commercial venue of the company, discharge debtors of the company from respective liabilities, unless if these Bylaws involves restriction on authorities of the board or unless a decision is issued by the ordinary general assembly restricting such powers and authorities of the board of directors.

Article (19): Remuneration of the board of directors, chairman of the board and managing director

1. Remuneration of the board members is an identified amount or allowance against attending sessions, benefits in kind, or certain percent of net profit. It is possible to gather two or more of such benefits.
2. If the remuneration is certain percentage of profits; then such percent shall not exceed 10% of net profits upon deducting reserves established by the general assembly in application of

Company Bylaws

the provisions of Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law, Companies Act, and these Bylaws upon distributing profit to shareholders not below 5% of the company's paid up capital, provided however that maturity of such remuneration shall be in proportion with number of sessions being attended by the member and any estimation violating such provisions is deemed invalid.

3. Generally, total remuneration, financial or in-kind benefits acquired by the member of the board shall not exceed five hundred thousand Saudi Riyals, except members of auditing committee, in accordance with controls established by the Capital Market Authority
4. The Board's Annual Report submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting shall contain in detail a statement of all the amounts paid to the Directors in that capacity during the Company's financial year as remuneration, out-of-pocket expenses and any other benefits. The said report shall also state the amounts received by the Directors in their capacity as Company's employees or officers, or received in return for technical, administrative or consultation service and shall include statement as well with number of session of the board and number of session attended by each member since date of the last general meeting.

Article (20): Authorities of the Chairman and position tenure, Vice Chairman, Managing Director, and the Board Secretary

The Board of Directors shall appoint, from amongst its members, a Chairman and a Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and it may appoint a Managing Director. A member of the Board of Directors may not jointly hold the office of the Chairman and any other executive office in the Company. The chairman of the board, Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) -jointly or severally- may sign on behalf of the company and implement decisions adopted by the board. The chairman of the board shall represent the company before judiciary and arbitration tribunals, etc. The chairman of the board may, through a written decision, delegate some of powers and authorities vested on him to other members of the board or third parties in proceeding with certain work or works Board of directors shall identify salaries, allowances and remunerations for chairman of the board and managing director in accordance with provisions of article (19) herein the board of directors shall appoint secretary of the board. In addition, the board of directors may engage a consultant or more in several affairs of the company and the board establishes remunerations thereof. Term of chairman, vice chairman, managing director and secretary, shall not exceed duration of membership of each of them in the board. Further, they may be re-elected and the board may, at any time, remove them or any of them without

Company Bylaws

prejudice to right of reimbursement if such removal takes place for illegal reason or at any inconvenient time.

Article (21): Meetings of the board

The Board of Directors shall convene through an invitation by the Chairman. The Chairman of the Board may call for meeting whenever the same is requested by one Board Member To discuss any topic or more. The invitation shall be documented in the manner deems fit by the board. These meetings may be held through modern technology. Meetings of the board shall be held periodically whenever is requested, provided that the number of annual meetings shall not be less than four (4) meetings so that one meeting at least shall be held each three (3) months.

Article (22): Quorum at meetings and decisions of the board

1. The Board meeting shall only be valid if it is attended by at least half of the members, either personally or vicarious, provided that the number of attendees at the meeting shall not be less than three (3) members. In the event that a member of the Board of Directors delegates another member to attend the meetings of the Board, the delegation must be in accordance with the following controls:
 - A- A member of the Board of Directors may not represent more than one member in attending the same meeting.
 - B- The representation must be in writing and sent by e-mail or by any means of modern technology.
 - C- The deputy may not vote on decisions that the delegated regime prohibits voting on.
2. If conditions necessary to hold the meeting of the board are unfulfilled for the reason that number of members is below the minimum quorum set forth in these bylaws; the remaining members shall call for convening the ordinary general assembly within sixty (60) days to elect the necessary number of members.
3. Under a decision from the Capital Market Authority, it is possible to convene the ordinary general assembly if the number of board members is below the minimum set forth to validate convening of the meeting.
4. Board members shall not deputize each other to attend meeting in his place, except that member of the board may deputize other members on his behalf.
5. The Board of Directors' decisions shall be passed by an absolute majority vote of the attending members either personally or vicarious, and in case of equal votes; then chairman of the board has casting vote.

Company Bylaws

6. It shall be permissible for the Board of Directors to issue resolutions in urgent issues by circulation, unless one member requests the Board to hold a meeting in order to deliberate such resolutions. These decisions are issued with the approval of the majority of votes of its members. These resolutions shall be submitted to the Board at its first following meeting.
7. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be effective from the date of its issuance, unless it is stipulated in it that it will be effective at another time or when certain conditions are met.

Article (23): Deliberations of the Board of Directors

Deliberations and resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be recorded in minutes prepared by the Secretary of the board and to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, present members, and the Board Secretary. Such minutes shall be recorded in special register to be signed by the chairman of the board and secretary. Modern technical means may be used to sign, record deliberations and decisions, and draft the minutes.

Article (24): Agreements and Contracts

1. Upon acquisition of no-objection from the Saudi Central Bank, the company may enter into an agreement for managing technical services with company or more amongst companies qualified and competent in the insurance industry.
2. Member of the board of directors shall not have direct or indirect interest in works and contracts made in favor of the company unless through permit from the ordinary general assembly. Member of the board shall notify the board with respective direct or indirect interest in works and contracts made in favor of the company and such notification shall be verified and confirmed in minute of meeting.
3. Such member shall not take part in voting on decision issued in this regard in the meetings of board of directors and meetings of shareholders.
4. Chairman of the board shall notify the ordinary general assembly when being convened on works and contracts in which a board member has direct or indirect interest. The notification shall be accompanied by report issued by the external auditor of the company.
5. If the board member did not disclose his interest; then the company or each stakeholder may claim the invalidation of the contract before competent judicial authorities or obligate the member to repay any profit or interest achieved from the same.
6. Liability for damages arising out of works and contracts referred to in clause (1) herein lies

Company Bylaws

on member having interest in the work or the contract and board members too, if such works or contracts are performed in breach to provisions of this clause or if it is confirmed that they are unfair or involving conflict of interests and causing damage to shareholders.

7. Board members objecting the decision is relieved from liability whenever they could prove express objection in minutes of meeting. Absent from the meeting during which the decision is adopted is not reason for relief from liability, unless if it is verified that the absent member did not about the decision or could not be able to object the same upon being aware of such decision.
8. Board member is unpermitted to engage in any work competing with the company or shall not compete with the company in a discipline of business carried on by the company, otherwise the company may claim him before competent judicial authority with proper compensation, unless if he got prior permit from the ordinary general assembly, renewable on annual basis, permitting him to conduct the same.

Article (25): Attending meetings

1. Duly constituted general assembly representing all shareholders and shall be convened at the city in which head office of the company is located.
2. Each shareholder, regardless number of respective shares, is eligible to attend shareholders' general assemblies and may delegate other person not from number of members of the board or staff of the company to attend the general assembly. Shareholders' general assemblies may be held, and shareholders may participate in the deliberations thereof and vote on decisions using state-of-the-art technologies in accordance with controls established by the Capital Market Authority.

Article (26): Authorities of the Ordinary General Assembly

Except for the matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Extraordinary General Assembly, the Ordinary General Assembly shall have the jurisdiction over all matters related to the Company and shall hold a meeting at least once a year within six (6) months following the end of the Company's fiscal year. Other Ordinary General meetings may be called for whenever needed.

Company Bylaws

Article (27): Authorities of the Extraordinary General Assembly

The Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the power to amend the Company's Bylaws, except for the matters that are not amended under the law; furthermore, the Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the power to issue resolutions pertaining to the matters that falling primary within the jurisdiction of the Ordinary General Assembly in the same conditions and terms specified for the Ordinary General Assembly.

Article (28): Invitation of the General Assemblies

- 1- The General or special meetings of the Shareholders shall be held by an invitation of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must call for the convention of the ordinary general meetings within (30) thirty days upon the request of the auditor, or the Audit Committee, or by a number of Shareholders representing at least 10% of the share that have voting rights. The auditor may call for a meeting of the General Assembly if the Board of Directors did not call for it within (30) days of the date of the auditor's request.
- 2- Through decision of the Capital Market Authority, it is possible to call the ordinary general assembly for convening in the following conditions:
 - a. If the duration set forth for convening is elapsed without holding the assembly (within the first six months upon expiry of fiscal year of the company).
 - b. If the number of board members became lesser than the number established in order for meeting to be valid.
 - c. If it appears that there are violations of the provisions of the Act or Bylaws of the company, or if there is a defect in managing the company.
 - d. If the board did not serve the invitation to convene the general assembly within fifteen (15) days upon request of auditor, audit committee or number of shareholders representing 10% at least of share that have voting rights.
- 3- The invitation for the General Meeting and agenda shall be published Through the means of modern technology, before the deadline specified in accordance with the rules and regulations for the assembly. A copy of the invitation and agenda shall be sent to commercial registration and the copy shall be sent to Capital Market Authority too within the period specified for publication.

Company Bylaws

Article (29): General assembly attending register

Shareholders that are interested in attending the General or special Assembly shall register their names in the Head Office before the time set forth for convening of the Assembly.

Article (30): Quorum at the Ordinary General Meeting

1. The ordinary General Meeting shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least (25%) of the share that have voting rights.
2. If such quorum is not present at the first meeting in accordance with clause (1) herein; then an invitation shall be sent for a second meeting to be held within the deadline specified in accordance with the related rules and regulations. Such invitation shall be published in the manner provided for in article (30) of these Bylaws. However, it is possible to hold the second meeting one hour after lapse of time set forth to hold the first meeting, provided that the invitation for first meeting shall include reference on possibility to hold second meeting in this manner. The second meeting shall be valid irrespective of the number of shares that have voting rights represented therein.

Article (31): Quorum at Extraordinary General Meeting

1. The extraordinary General Meeting shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least (50%) of the share that have voting rights.
2. If such quorum is not present at the first meeting in accordance for meeting of the Extraordinary General Assembly with clause (1) herein; then an invitation shall be sent for a second meeting to be held within thirty (30) days next to the previous meeting. . However, it is possible to hold the second meeting one hour after lapse of time set forth to hold the first meeting, provided that the invitation for first meeting shall include reference on possibility to hold second meeting in this manner. The second meeting shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least (25%) of the share that have voting rights.
3. In case this quorum is not attended in the second meeting; then invitation shall be served for third meeting under the same conditions provided for under article (30) of these Bylaws. The third meeting shall be valid irrespective of number of shares that have voting rights represented herein and upon consent of the Capital Market Authority.

Article (32): Voting in the Assemblies

Company Bylaws

Votes in the incorporating assembly, ordinary and extraordinary assemblies are calculated on the basis of one vote for each shareholder. Accumulative voting shall apply in electing the board of directors, so that right of voting for each share shall be used one time only. . Members of the board shall not take part in voting on decisions of the assembly related to discharging them from liability on managing the company or related to any business and contracts that they have direct or indirect interest for them or involving a conflict of interest.

Article (33): Decisions of assemblies

Decisions of the ordinary general assembly shall be issued by the absolute majority of shares that have voting rights. represented in the meeting (it is possible to provide for higher percentage). However, in such decisions are related to estimation of special benefits; then it is necessary to have consent of majority shareholders representing two thirds (2/3) of the said shares that have voting rights. Upon eliminating shares of beneficiaries of such special benefits. Decisions in the extraordinary general assembly shall be issued by majority of two thirds (2/3) of the shares that have voting rights. Represented in meeting, unless if decision is related to increasing or decreasing capital or to extend duration of the company, dissolve the company before the established period thereof, merger into another company or establishment or in splitting into two companies; in such condition the decision shall be valid only if issued by majority of three quarters (3/4) of shares that have voting rights. Represented in the meeting.

Article (34): Deliberations in the assemblies

Any shareholder shall have the right to discuss the matters put on the Agenda of the General Meeting as well as to address pertinent questions to the Directors and the Auditors. Any provision restricting shareholders from such a right is invalid. The Directors and Auditors shall answer shareholders' questions to such an extent that would not jeopardize the Company's interest. In case a shareholder feels that the answer to his question is unsatisfactory he may appeal to the General Meeting whose decision shall be valid in this respect.

Article (35): Chairing the Assemblies and the Preparation of the Minutes

1. The General Meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Vice Chairman in the Chairman absence, or by any such member as delegated by the Board of Directors from among its members present at the meeting, if the Chairman and the Vice Chairman absent in the Meeting.
2. Minutes of meeting of the General Assembly shall be prepared including the number of the

Company Bylaws

Shareholders present in person or represented by proxy, the number of shares held by them whether in person or by proxy, the number of votes attached to such shares, the resolutions adopted, the number of votes supporting or opposing such resolutions, and a sufficient summary of the deliberations conducted during the meeting. After each meeting, all minutes shall be regularly recorded in a special register to be signed by the Chairman of the General of the Meeting, the Secretary, and the Votes Collectors.

Article (36): Committees of the Board of Directors

Committees of the Board of Directors shall be formed in accordance with related rules and regulations.

Article (37): Appointment of the Auditor

- 1- The general assembly must have two (2) auditors (or more), from number of those licensed to practice in the Kingdom. The General Assembly shall identify remunerations and duration of work thereof and may re-engage them, provided that total tenure of engagement shall not exceed seven (7) consecutive or separated years. The auditor who depleted such tenure may be re-engaged upon lapse of three (3) years continuous from the date of the end of the last fiscal year in which he audited the company's accounts.
- 2- According to a decision taken by the General Assembly, the auditor may be isolated, and the chairman of the board of directors must inform the competent authorities of the dismissal decision and its reasons, within a period not exceeding (5) five days from the date of issuance of the decision.
- 3- The auditor may renounce his mission by virtue of a written report that he submits to the company, and his mission ends as of the date of its submission or at a later date specified in the notification, without prejudice to the company's right to compensation for the damage incurred by it if required. The retired auditor is obligated to submit to the company and the competent authority - when submitting the report - a statement of the reasons for his retirement, and the chairman of the board of directors must call the general assembly to convene to consider the reasons for retirement, appoint another auditor and determine his fees, work duration and scope.

Article (38): Authorities of the Auditor

The auditor shall at any time have the right to access to the Company's books, records, and accounting and supporting documents, and to request any statements and clarifications as he

Company Bylaws

deems necessary to verify the Company's assets, liabilities, and other matters that are within the scope of his duties. The Chairman of the Board of Directors must enable the Auditor to perform his duties. If the Auditor encounters any difficulties in that regard, he shall set that in a report to be presented to the Board of Directors. If the Board fails to facilitate the auditor's tasks, the Auditor must request the Board to call for an Ordinary General Assembly to discuss the matter. The auditor may call for the general assembly if the Board of Directors does not call for the meeting within (30) thirty days from the date of the auditor's request.

Article (39): Obligations of Auditor

Auditor shall submit a report to the annual general assembly to be prepared in accordance with common auditing practices including position of company's management in terms of enabling the auditor to acquire requested information and clarifications and detected violations to provisions of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and Implementing Regulation thereof, other related regulations and instructions and Bylaws of the company. Further, the report shall involve views of the auditor on how fair are the financial statements of the company. The auditor shall read his report in front of the general assembly. If the general assembly determined the ratification of board of directors' report and financial statements without listening to auditor's report; then the decision thereof is invalid.

Article (40): Financial Year

The Company's financial year shall commence on January 1st and shall end on December 31st of each calendar year. However, the Company's first financial year shall be starting from the date of ministerial decision announcing the incorporation of the company and expires on 31st December of the next year.

Article (41): Financial Documents/Instruments

1. The Board of Directors shall, at the end of each financial year of the company, prepare the financial statements of the Company that consists of: statement of balance sheet for operations of insurance and shareholders, statement of surplus (deficit) of insurance operations, statement of shareholders' income, statement of shareholders' equity, statement of cash flows for insurance operations, statement of cash flows for shareholders, in addition to a report of its activities, and a balance sheet of the financial year that ended; the report shall contain the suggested means of distributing profits. The Board shall put these

Company Bylaws

documents in the disposal of the Auditor at least (45) days before the date of the General Assembly.

2. The Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer shall sign the documents referred to in clause (1) of this article. Copies of these documents shall be filed in the Company's Head Office at the full disposal of the shareholders.
3. The Chairman of the Board shall provide shareholders with the Company's financial statements, the Board of Director's Report after signing it and the Auditor's Report unless the same are published in through the modern technology means, prior to the deadline set for the General Assembly meeting, in accordance with the period specified by the relevant laws and regulations. Further, the Chairman of the Board shall submit these documents in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Article (42): Insurance operations accounts

Insurance operations accounts shall be separate from statement of shareholders' income in accordance with the following details:

First Insurance operations accounts:

1. An account shall be assigned for acquired premiums, re-insurance commissions and other commissions.
2. An account shall be dedicated to compensations incurred by the company.
3. By end of each year the total surplus shall be identified which represent variation between total premiums and compensations less marketing, administrative and operating expenses and necessary technical provisions in accordance with organizing instructions.
4. Net surplus shall be identified as follows:

Add to surplus the total set forth in clause (3) hereinabove or deduct amounts allotted to insured from investment revenue upon calculating revenues belonging to them and upon deducting realized expenses.

5. Allotment of net surplus takes place either through the allotment of ten (10%) percent directly to the insured, or by reducing their premiums for the next year. Ninety (90%) percent shall be forwarded to shareholders' income accounts.

Second: Shareholders' statement of income:

Company Bylaws

1. Shareholders' profits are formed from shareholders' funds investment return in accordance with rules established by the Board of Directors.
2. Share of shareholders from net surplus is calculated in accordance with provisions of clause (5) of item "First" herein.

Article (43): Zakat and Reserve

The company shall:

- 1- Set aside the duly established zakat and income tax.
- 2- Set aside twenty (20%) percent of net profits to form the statutory reserve. The ordinary general assembly may stop such allotment whenever total reserve reaches 100% of the paid-up capital.
- 3- The ordinary general assembly, at the time of identifying stock share in net profit, may determine the creation of other statutory reserve in the amount achieving interests of the company or ensuring the distribution of fixed profits to the shareholders to the possible extent.
- 4- Net annual profits of the company shall be distributed upon deducting all general expenses and other costs, creation of the statutory reserve necessary to face bad debts, loss of investments and emergent liabilities as the Board deems necessary in line with provisions of Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and in accordance with regulations issued by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority. From remaining profits and upon deducting established reserves in accordance with related regulations and upon deduction of zakat, the company shall allocate a percentage not less than 5% of the paid-up capital to be distributed over shareholders in accordance with recommendations of the board of directors and as determined by the general assembly. If the remaining percentage of profits due to shareholders is insufficient to pay such percentage; then shareholders shall not claim payment of the same in the next year or years. The ordinary general assembly is unpermitted to determine the distribution of percentage from profit other than the one established by the Board of Directors.

Article (44): Maturity of profits

Shareholders is entitled to share of profits in accordance with decision of the general assembly issued in this regard. The decision shall clarify date of maturity and date of distribution. Priority of such profits is given to holders of shares registered with shareholders' registers by end of day

Company Bylaws

set forth for maturity. The company shall notify the Capital Market Authority without any delay with decisions on distribution of profits or recommendations on the same. Profits distributable to shareholders shall be paid at place and times established by the board of directors in accordance with instructions issued by the competent department and in consideration of prior written consent of the Saudi Central Bank.

Article (45): Losses of the Company

If the company's losses amount to (half) of the issued capital, the Central Bank of Saudi Arabia must be informed of that immediately, and the Board of Directors must disclose that and the recommendations it reached regarding those losses within (60) sixty days from the date of its knowledge of reaching this amount, and invite the general assembly to Ordinary meeting within (180) one hundred and eighty days from the date of his knowledge of this and obtaining the non-objection of the Central Bank of Saudi Arabia to consider the continuation of the company while taking any of the necessary measures to deal with or resolve these losses.

Article (46): Company's Liability:

Company shall be liable with all actions and conducts of the board of director even if they are out of competency thereof, unless if the stakeholder has a bad faith or knows that such actions are outside competency of the board.

Article (47): Liability of Board Members:

1. Members of the board of directors are jointly liable for compensating company, shareholders or third parties for damage arising out of their mismanagement of company's affairs or violating provisions of Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and Implementing Regulation thereof, other related regulations and instructions and these Bylaws and any condition contrary to the same is inoperable. All members of the board of directors are liable if fault took place attributing to unanimous decision issued by them. For decisions adopted under majority of votes; the members rejecting the same are not liable for such decisions when they could prove their express objection in minute of meeting. Absence from the meeting in which decision is adopted in not reason to relieve member from liability, unless if the absent member could prove that he does not know about the decision or could not object the same upon knowing such decision.
2. Consent of the ordinary general assembly on clearing/discharging members of the board

Company Bylaws

shall not preclude the filing of liability claim.

3. Liability claim could not be heard upon lapse of three (3) years from date of discovering the damaging action, except in fraud and forgery conditions. Generally, liability claim could not be heard after five (5) years from expiry date of the fiscal year in which the damaging action took place or after three (3) years from date of membership expiry of the concerned member of the board, whichever is far.
4. Each Shareholder shall have the right to institute an action for liability prescribed for the Company against the Board members if the wrongful act committed by them caused personal harm to that shareholder. The shareholder may only institute such action if the Company's right to do so is still valid and notifying the Company of his intention to institute such an action and right is limited to claim the reimbursement for damage affected him.
5. It is possible to charge the company with the following expenses being incurred by shareholder to bring a claim regardless outcome thereof, under the following conditions:
 - a. If he filed a claim in good faith.
 - b. If he provided the company with reason behind filing such claim and did not receive respond within thirty (30) days.
 - c. If the company's interest requires the filing of such claim based on provisions of article (49) of the Law.
 - d. If the claim is based on true and valid grounds.

Article (48): Dissolution of the Company

1. The Company, once dissolved, will enter into the phase of liquidation and it will retain its legal personality to such an extent as required for its liquidation.
2. The liquidation resolution shall be issued by the partners or the Extraordinary General Assembly.
3. The resolution shall include the appointment of the liquidator, specifying his powers and fees, the restrictions imposed on his powers and the time required for liquidation. The voluntary liquidation period shall not exceed three (3) years and may not be extended by a judicial order.
4. The powers and authorities of the members of the Board of Directors shall cease upon the dissolution of the Company. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors will continue to manage

Company Bylaws

the Company, and will be deemed, as regards third parties, to be the liquidators of the Company until such time when a liquidator is appointed. The Company's General Assembly shall remain active during the liquidation period and their role shall be limited to exercising such powers as not inconsistent with those of the liquidator. Liquidation shall maintain rights of shareholders in insurance operations surplus and reserves created under articles (44) and (45) of these Bylaws.

Article (49): Company's Law

Unless otherwise provided for in these Bylaws, provisions of Cooperative Insurance Companies Controlling Law and Implementing Regulation thereof, Companies Act and Regulations thereof, other related regulations and instructions shall apply herein.

Article (50): Publication

These Bylaws shall be filed and published in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act and Regulations thereof.