



Agenda of the Extraordinary Assembly Meeting (First Meeting)

SABIC HQ (Via Modern Technology), Thursday Evening at 7:00 PM, 04 Thul-Hijjah 1444H (According to the Umm al-Qura Calendar) Corresponding to 22 June 2023 G

1. Voting on the amendment of Article (8) of the company's bylaws, related to the sale of shares of insufficient value. (Attached)
 2. Voting on amending Article (11) of the company's bylaws related to preferred shares. (Attached)
 3. Voting on amending Article (12) of the company's bylaws related to capital increase. (Attached)
 4. Voting on amending Article (13) of the company's bylaws related to capital reduction. (Attached)
 5. Voting on amending Article (15) of the company's bylaws related to board meetings. (Attached)
 6. Voting on amending Article (19) of the company's bylaws related to the vacancy of the board membership position. (Attached)
 7. Voting on amending Article (25) of the company's bylaws related to holding general assemblies. (Attached)
 8. Voting on the amendment of Article (26) of the company's basic system related to the invitation to assemblies. (Attached)
 9. Voting on the amendment of Article (27) of the company's basic system related to the chairmanship of associations. (Attached)
 10. Voting on amending Article (30) of the company's bylaws related to the quorum of the Ordinary General Assembly meeting. (Attached)
 11. Voting on amending Article (32) of the company's bylaws related to the quorum of the extraordinary general assembly meeting. (Attached)
 12. Voting on amending Article (33) of the company's bylaws related to the decisions of the general assemblies. (Attached)
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13. Voting on deleting Article (34) of the company's bylaws related to the formation of the audit committee. (Attached)
 14. Voting on deleting Article (35) of the company's bylaws related to the audit committee's meeting quorum. (Attached)
 15. Voting on deleting Article (36) of the company's bylaws related to the audit committee's terms of reference. (Attached)
 16. Voting on the deletion of Article (37) of the company's bylaws related to the audit committee's reports. (Attached)
 17. Voting on amending Article (41) of the company's bylaws related to financial documents. (Attached)
 18. Voting on amending Article (42) of the company's bylaws related to the distribution of profits. (Attached)
 19. Voting on amending Article (46) of the company's bylaws related to the termination of the company. (Attached)
 20. Voting on the amendment of the Remuneration Policy of Board Members, Committee Members and Senior Executives. (Attached)
 21. Voting on the appointment of Mr. Bassam Mohammed Asiri as a non-director (outside) member of the Audit Committee, as from the date of the General Assembly up to the end of the current Committee term on 09 April 2025, in succession to Mr. Salah Mohammed Al-Hareky (a non-director (outside) member). Biography is attached.
 22. Voting on transferring the Statutory Reserve amount of (SR 15,000,000,000) – as stated in the financial statements for the year ended on 31 Dec 2022 – to the Retained Earnings account.
 23. Ratification of dividend distributed for the H2-2022 at (SR 6,000,000,000) six billion Saudi riyals; and the total dividend for the year ended on 31 December 2022 at (SR 12,750,000,000) twelve billion and seven hundred fifty million Saudi riyals at (SR 4.25) per share representing (42.5%) of the nominal value per share.
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Proposed Amendments on SABIC's bylaws

Article Number	The Article	Proposed Article
<p>Article (8): Selling of Unpaid Shares</p>	<p>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 in the payment of the remaining of the share's value, the Corporation shall, after giving notice to such shareholder by registered mail, cancel the share the remaining value of which has not been paid, and issue a new share bearing the same serial number of 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. 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."</p>	<p>"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 in the payment of the remaining of the share's value, the Corporation shall, after giving notice to such shareholder by registered mail or by any means of modern technology, cancel the share the remaining value of which has not been paid, and issue a new share bearing the same serial number of 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 shares the value of which is not paid on the due date shall be suspended until such shares are sold or the due amount is paid. These rights include the right to receive dividends that are decided to be distributed, and the right to attend shareholders assemblies and vote on their decisions. 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."</p>

Article Number	The Article	Proposed Article
<p>Article (11): Preferred Shares The company's purchase, sale or mortgage of its shares</p>	<p>“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, according to the relevant laws and regulations.”</p>	<p>‘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, and the shares purchased by the Corporation shall not have votes in the shareholders’ assemblies. The Corporation may purchase its shares for the purpose of allocating them to its employees within the employee shares program, and it may sell the treasury shares in one or several stages in accordance to the relevant laws and regulations.’</p>
<p>Article (12): Increase of Capital</p>	<p>“(A) The Corporation’s capital may be increased by resolution of an Extraordinary General Assembly, on condition that the 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 resolution shall specify the method of increasing the share capital.’</p> <p>“(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 right through a publication in a daily newspaper or by the posting on the CMA’s website or the Corporation’s website of the resolution to increase the capital and the subscription period, and such shareholders must demonstrate their intention to subscribe for the new cash shares within fifteen (15) days from the date of publication. The Extraordinary General Assembly shall have the right to suspend the</p>	<p>“(A) The Corporation’s paid capital, or authorized –if any– may be increased by resolution of an Extraordinary General Assembly, on 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 resolution shall specify the method of increasing the share capital.</p> <p>“(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. A shareholders shall be notified of such rights in accordance with the procedures established by the regulated authorities, the decision to increase the capital, the subscription terms, its manner, and the date of its beginning and end, taking into account the type and category of the share such shareholder(s) owns, Such shareholders shall be informed of their pre-emptive right through a publication in a daily newspaper or by the posting on the CMA’s website or the Corporation’s website of the resolution to increase the capital and the subscription period, and such shareholders must demonstrate their intention to subscribe for the new cash shares within fifteen (15) days from the date</p>

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	<p>shareholders' pre-emptive rights to subscribe for new cash shares or give priority to a shareholder or others in such cases as it deems appropriate for the benefit of the Corporation".</p> <p>'(D) Subject to the criteria set forth by the competent authority, a shareholder may sell or assign the pre-emptive right within the period from the date of issuance of the General Assembly's resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares associated with such right.'</p> <p>"(E) The new shares issued upon increasing the capital may be for cash or for contributions in kind. In case consideration was contribution in kind, the Board of Directors shall take all actions stipulated for in the provisions of the Companies Law to verify the validity of estimating the value of such shares."</p>	<p>of publication. 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 such cases as it deems appropriate for the benefit of the Corporation".</p> <p>'(D) 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 General Assembly's resolution approving the capital increase until the last day of subscription to the new shares associated with such right.'</p> <p>"(E) The new shares issued upon increasing the capital may be for cash or for contributions in kind. In case consideration was contribution in kind, the Board of Directors shall take all actions stipulated for in the provisions of relevant regulations to verify the validity of estimating the value of such shares."</p>
<p>Article (13): Decrease in Capital</p>	<p>"The Extraordinary General Assembly may resolve to decrease the capital if it exceeds the need 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 article (54) of the Companies Law. The Extraordinary General Assembly resolution may only be issued after reading the auditor's report on the reasons for such decrease, the obligations to be fulfilled by the Corporation and the impact of the decrease on such obligations. If the capital decrease is due to the capital being in excess of the needs</p>	<p>"The Extraordinary General Assembly may resolve to decrease the capital if it exceeds the need 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 the board's statement on the reasons for such decrease, the obligations to be fulfilled by the Corporation and the impact of the decrease on such obligations, and attached to this statement is a report from the auditor.</p> <p>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</p>

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	<p>of the Corporation, the creditors of the Corporation must be invited to submit their objection 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 its document 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.”</p>	<p>submit their objection to such reduction – if any- during the period stipulated in the relevant regulations in order to take the reduction decision. Should any creditor raise an objection and submit its document 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.”</p>
<p>Article (15): Meetings of the Board</p>	<p>“The Board of Directors shall meet at the headquarters at the invitation of its Chairman at least twice 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 (2) directors. The meeting of the Board shall not be valid unless it is attended by at least (5) members in person or by proxy. A Director may designate another Director to attend on his/her behalf by proxy. A Director may attend the meeting via any electronic means that allows the Director to actively or 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. “</p>	<p>“The Board of Directors shall meet at the headquarters at the invitation of its Chairman at least (4) 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 in writing by any director. The meeting of the Board shall not be valid unless it is attended by at least (5) directors in person or by proxy. A Director may designate another Director to attend on his/her behalf by proxy. A Director may attend the meeting via any electronic means that allows the Director to actively or 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. “</p>

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<p>Article (19): Termination and Vacancy of Board Membership</p>	<p>“If the office of any Director becomes vacant, the Board of Directors may appoint a temporary member to fill the vacancy regardless of the order of votes attained, provided that such temporary appointment shall be laid before the First Ordinary General Assembly to convene after such appointment. The Ministry of Commerce and CMA shall be notified of such appointment within (5) business days from the date of appointment. The new member shall complete the unexpired term of his predecessor. If the number of directors falls below three (3), the Ordinary General Assembly must be convened within sixty (60) days to elect the required number of members.”</p>	<p>A. “The memberships of the Board and all related committees of the Board shall be terminated upon its expiry or by the resignation, death or expiry of the member in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Kingdom or any other country.</p> <p>B. If the position of any Director becomes vacant, the Board of Directors may appoint a temporary member to fill the vacancy with the necessary experience and competence, provided that such temporary appointment shall be laid before the First Ordinary General Assembly to convene after such appointment. The Commercial Register and the Capital Market Authority shall be notified within the period prescribed in the related regulations. The new member shall complete the unexpired term of his predecessor. If the number of directors falls below the number specified in the related regulations, the Ordinary General Assembly must be convened within the period specified in the related regulations to elect the required number of members.”</p>
<p>Article (25): The General Assembly</p>	<p>“The General Assembly shall be held in the city in which the Corporation’s headquarters are located or any other venue the Board of Directors deems appropriate, and 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 so requested by the Auditor or by a number of shareholders representing at least (5%) of the capital. If one month elapses after the date fixed for holding the meeting</p>	<p>“The General Assembly shall be held in the city in which the Corporation’s headquarters are located or any other venue the Board of Directors deems appropriate, and 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 the Ordinary General Assembly when so requested by the Auditor or by a number of shareholders representing at least (10%) of the voting shares. A concerned party may have the right to call the Ordinary General Assembly if any of the cases stipulated for in the Companies Law or relevant regulations applies.”</p>

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	<p>without calling the said meeting, the concerned party shall have the right to call the meeting upon request by a number of shareholders representing at least 2 percent (%2) of the capital if any of the cases stipulated for in the Companies Law or relevant regulations applies. “</p>	
<p>Article (26): Call for a General Assembly</p>	<p>“The invitation of the General Assembly, venue, and agenda shall be published at least twenty one (21) days ahead of the date fixed or convening the meeting. The invitation shall be posted on the CMA’s website, the corporation’s website or in a daily newspaper widely circulated in the Kingdom. The invitation shall include the date, time, venue, and agenda of the General Assembly in addition to the requiring approval by shareholders. A copy of the invitation and the agenda shall be sent to the Ministry of Commerce and the CMA during the period fixed for publication. “</p>	<p>“The invitation of the General Assembly, venue, and agenda shall be published ahead of the date determined in the related regulations, and the Corporation may send the invite to convene a meeting through modern technological means. The invitation shall be posted on the CMA’s website and the Corporation’s website. The invitation shall include the date, time, venue, and agenda of the General Assembly in addition to the requiring approval by shareholders, and any other information required by the related regulations. A copy of the invitation and the agenda shall be sent to the Commercial Register and the CMA during the period fixed for publication. “</p>
<p>Article (27): Presiding over The General Assembly</p>	<p>“The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Vice Chairman in case of his absence, shall preside over the General Assembly. In case of 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. The chairman of the General Assembly shall appoint a secretary, who must be approved by the General Assembly.”</p>	<p>“The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Vice Chairman in case of the Chairman’s absence, shall preside over the General Assembly. In case of 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 that is not possible, a member of the Board or other person voted by the shareholders shall preside the General Assembly.”</p>
<p>Article (30): Quorum of the Ordinary General Assembly</p>	<p>“The Ordinary General Assembly shall not be valid unless attended by shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the capital. If such quorum requirement is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called to be held within the next thirty (30) days following</p>	<p>“The Ordinary General Assembly shall not be valid unless attended by shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the voting shares. If such quorum requirement is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called to be held within the period specified in the related regulations, or it can be held one (1) hour after the end of the</p>

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	<p>the date of the previous meeting, or it can be held one (1) hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting provided the first meeting's invite contains the possibility of such adjourned meeting. The second meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented thereat. 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."</p>	<p>period specified for the first meeting provided the first meeting's invite contains the possibility of such adjourned meeting. The second meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented thereat. 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."</p>
<p>Article (32): Quorum of the Extraordinary General Assembly</p>	<p>"The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the capital. If such quorum is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called on the same conditions stipulated for in Article (26) of these Bylaws, or it can be held one (1) hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting provided the first meeting's invite contains the possibility of such adjourned meeting, and shall be valid if attended by shareholders representing at least twenty-five (25%) of the capital. If the quorum is not met in the second meeting, a third meeting shall be called on the same conditions stipulated for in Article (26) of these Bylaws and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented thereat after the approval of the competent authority."</p>	<p>"The Extraordinary General Assembly shall be valid only if attended by shareholders representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the voting shares. If such quorum is not met at the first meeting, a second meeting shall be called on the same conditions stipulated for in Article (26) of these Bylaws, or it can be held one (1) hour after the end of the period specified for the first meeting provided the first meeting's invite contains the possibility of such adjourned meeting, and shall be valid if attended by shareholders representing at least twenty-five (25%) of the voting shares. If the quorum is not met in the second meeting, a third meeting shall be called on the same conditions stipulated for in Article (26) of these Bylaws and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of shares represented thereat."</p>
<p>Article (33): Resolutions of the General Assemblies</p>	<p>"The Ordinary General Assembly passes its resolutions by simple majority of the shares represented thereat. Meanwhile, the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be passed by the two-thirds (2/3) majority of the shares represented at the meeting. In case the</p>	<p>"The Ordinary General Assembly passes its resolutions by the approval of majority of the voting rights represented thereat. Meanwhile, the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly shall be passed by the two-thirds (2/3) of the voting rights represented at the meeting. In case the resolution is related to increasing or decreasing the capital or to</p>

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	<p>resolution is related to increasing or decreasing the capital or to extend or shorten the Corporation’s term, it shall not be valid unless passed by three-fourths (3/4) majority of the shares represented at the meeting.”</p>	<p>extend or shorten the Corporation’s term or its merger with another Corporation or dividing into two or more companies, it shall not be valid unless passed by three-fourths (3/4) of the voting rights represented at the meeting.”</p>
<p>Article (34): Formation of the Audit Committee</p>	<p>"An Audit Committee shall be formed by a resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly, which shall consist of not less than three (3) and not more than five (5) members from among the non-executive Directors, whether shareholders or others. The resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly shall specify the tasks, responsibilities, and procedures of the Audit Committee and the remuneration of its members."</p>	<p>Deleted</p>
<p>Article (35): Quorum of the Audit Committee Meeting</p>	<p>"A meeting of the Audit Committee shall only be quorate if attended by the majority of its members. The Audit Committee’s resolutions will be taken by the majority of members in attendance, and the chairman of the Audit Committee shall have a casting vote in the event of a tie."</p>	<p>Deleted</p>
<p>Article (36): Authorities of the Audit Committee</p>	<p>"The Audit Committee shall have the power to supervise the business of the Corporation. In order to do so, it has the right to access records and documents of the Corporation and to request any clarification from the Board of Directors or executive management. Further, the Audit Committee may request the Board of Directors to call for a General Assembly meeting if its business was hindered by the Board of Directors or if the Corporation sustained material losses or damages"</p>	<p>Deleted</p>

Article Number	The Article	Proposed Article
Article (37): Audit Committee Reports	<p>“The Audit Committee must review the financial statements of the Corporation and the reports and notes submitted by the auditor and provide its opinions thereon, if any. In addition, the Audit Committee must prepare a report on its opinion on the adequacy and efficiency of the Corporation’s internal control system and the other acts it performed within its scope of work. The Board of directors must place sufficient copies of the Audit Committee’s report in the head office of the Corporation at least (21) days ahead of the date set for convening the General Assembly meeting in order to provide any shareholder with a copy thereof. The Audit Committee’s report must be read at the General Assembly meeting.”</p>	Deleted
Article (41): Financial Documents	<p>“The Chairman shall provide the shareholders with the financial statements of the Corporation, the Board of Directors’ report and the auditor’s report, unless they are published in a daily newspaper distributed in the city where the head office of the Corporation is based. Copies of these documents shall also be sent to the Ministry of Commerce and the CMA at least (15) days ahead of the date set for convening the General Assembly meeting.”</p>	<p>“The Chairman shall provide the shareholders with the financial statements of the Corporation, the Board of Directors’ report after signing it and the auditor’s report, unless they are published in any of the modern technology means. Copies of these documents shall also be deposited in accordance with the relevant regulations.’</p>
Article (42): Dividend Distribution	<p>“The Corporation shall distribute the net annual profits at the intervals specified by the concerned authority as follows: (A) Annually, the Corporation shall set aside ten percent (10%) of the net profits to form the statutory reserve. The Ordinary General Assembly may decide to stop such set-aside whenever the said reserve amounts to thirty percent (30%) of the capital of the Corporation. If</p>	<p>“The Corporation may distribute interim dividends to its shareholder on a half year and/or quarterly basis, and may authorize the Board of Directors to do so in accordance with the regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority. The General Assembly may set aside any amount of the Corporation’s funds available for cash distributions as a general reserve or to achieve social purposes for the Corporation's employees - or its</p>

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	<p>in any year, the reserve falls below thirty percent (30%) of the capital, the Corporation shall again set aside until the reserve amounts to thirty percent (30%) of the capital. The Ordinary General Assembly has the authority to decide other kinds of reserves. (B) After deducting the statutory reserve and any other reserve that may be decided by the Ordinary General Assembly, an amount representing no less than five 5% of Corporation's paid up capital shall be distributed from the annual net profits of the Corporation. The Corporation may distribute interim profits to its shareholder on half year or quarterly basis, in accordance with the regulations issued by the CMA."</p>	<p>subsidiaries - or for other purposes related to the Corporation as the Board of Directors deems to be in the interest of the Corporation."</p>
<p>Article (46): Winding up of the Corporation</p>	<p>"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 five (5) years and may not be extended unless 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."</p>	<p>"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 unless 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."</p>

**Proposed Amendments on the Remuneration Policy of Board Members,
Committee Members and Senior Executives**

Text before Amendment	Text After Amendment
<p>PRINCIPLES & RULES FOR NUMERATION</p> <p>A. Board and Committees Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A member (other than a Board member) of a committee (including the Audit Committee) is entitled to annual remuneration of SR 200,000. 	<p>PRINCIPLES & RULES FOR NUMERATION</p> <p>A. Board and Committees Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A member (other than a Board member) of a committee (including the Audit Committee) is entitled to annual remuneration of SR 300,000.



Form No. (1)

Profile of SABIC Audit Committee Nominee

I. Personal Details of the Nominated Member						
Full name	Bassam Mohammed Asiri					
Nationality	Saudi	Date of Birth	23/09/1968			
II. Academic Qualifications of the Nominated Member						
No.	Qualification	Major	Qualification Date	Academic Institution		
1	B.S. degree	Electrical Engineering	1991	KFUPM		
III. Expertise of the Nominated Member						
Period	Areas of Expertise					
2019 – now	Controller, Saudi Aramco					
2018 – 2019	Head of transaction development, Saudi Aramco					
2013 – 2018	Manager of Planning & Performance Management department, Saudi Aramco					
IV. Current Memberships in Boards of other Joint Stock Companies (Listed or Non-Listed) or any other company regardless of its legal form or any board committees:						
No.	Company Name	Core Business Activity	Role (Executive, Non-Executive, Independent)	Nature of Membership (In person, Representative of a Legal Person)	Committee Memberships	Company Legal Form
1	Arlanxeo Holding B.V.	Synthetic rubber	Non-Executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	Audit Committee / Project Support Committee / Shareholder Committee	Limited Liability Company
2	Energy City Development Company	Industrial community (SPARK)	Non-Executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	Audit Committee / Nomination & Compensation Committee	Public Limited Company
3	Motiva Enterprises LLC	Refinery	Non-Executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	Audit & Risk Committee	Limited Liability Company
4	Pandlewood Corporation N.V.	Financials and Investment	Non-executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	None	Public Traded Corporation
5	Saudi Aramco Development Co. Ltd	Investments	Non-executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	None	Limited Liability Company
6	GCC Board Directors Institute	Development / Training / Board Evaluation	Non-executive	Nominated by Saudi Aramco	Governor	Not for Profit