

Article	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
(3)	<p><b>Purpose of the Company:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participating in the management of its subsidiaries and providing them with the necessary support.</li> <li>2. Participating in the management of subsidiaries or Affiliates.</li> <li>3. Own movables and properties necessary to direct the company's activity.</li> <li>4. Participate in the establishment of public shareholding and limited liability companies in the State of Qatar.</li> </ol> <p>“Generally the Company has the right to do all acts and actions required to achieve its objectives, the company shall not engage in any acts or activities contravene the provisions of the Islamic Shariah.”</p>	<p><b>Purpose of the Company:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participating in the management of its subsidiaries and providing them with the necessary support.</li> <li>2. Participating in the management of subsidiaries or Affiliates.</li> <li>3. Own movables and properties necessary to direct the company's activity.</li> <li>4. Participate in the establishment of public shareholding and limited liability companies in the State of Qatar.</li> </ol> <p>“Generally the company has the right to do all acts and actions required to achieve its objectives.”</p>
(56)	<p>To hold the General Assembly in a valid form, it shall be subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To send the invitation to the Administration to delegate a representative to attend the meeting.</li> <li>2. Attendance of a number of shareholders representing at least half of the capital of the company, if the quorum is not present in this meeting, the General Assembly should be called for a second meeting to be held within fifteen days from the first meeting as per the provisions of the Article (121) of the Companies Law.</li> </ol>	<p>To hold the General Assembly in a valid form, it shall be subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To send the invitation to the Administration to delegate a representative to attend the meeting.</li> <li>2. Attendance of a number of shareholders representing at least 50% of the capital of the company, if the quorum is not present in this meeting, the General Assembly should be called for a second meeting to be held within fifteen days from the first meeting as per the provisions of the Article (121) of the</li> </ol>

	<p>3. Attendance of the External Auditor of the company.</p> <p>The invitation should be sent at least three days before the date of the meeting, the second meeting is deemed valid whatever the number of shares represented therein. The resolutions of the General Assembly shall be issued by the absolute majority of the shares represented in the meeting.</p>	<p>Companies Law.</p> <p>3. Attendance of the External Auditor of the company.</p> <p>The invitation should be sent at least three days before the date of the meeting, the second meeting is deemed valid whatever the number of shares represented therein. The resolutions of the General Assembly shall be issued by the absolute majority of the shares represented in the meeting, after excluding the shares that are in violation of Article number (12) of the AOA.</p>
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Article	Article before amendment	Article after amendment
(58)	<p>The Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting shall not be valid unless the shareholders representing at least three quarters of the capital of the company are present.</p> <p>If such quorum is not present, the General Assembly should call for a second meeting to be held within thirty days from the first meeting. The second meeting is deemed valid if the shareholders representing half of the capital of the company are present.</p> <p>If this quorum is not present in the second meeting, an invitation shall be made for a third meeting after thirty days passed from the date of the second meeting, and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of attendees.</p> <p>In the event of dissolution, transfer or merging of the company, any meeting – to be valid – is subject to the presence of shareholders representing at least three quarters of the capital of the company.</p> <p>In all the above events, the resolutions are issued by the majority of two-thirds of the shares represented in the meeting.</p> <p>The board of directors shall announce the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly if it includes amending the articles of association.</p>	<p>The Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting shall not be valid unless the shareholders representing at least (75%) of the capital of the company are present.</p> <p>If such quorum is not present, the General Assembly should call for a second meeting to be held within thirty days from the first meeting. The second meeting is deemed valid if the shareholders representing (50%) of the capital of the company are present.</p> <p>If this quorum is not present in the second meeting, an invitation shall be made for a third meeting after thirty days passed from the date of the second meeting, and the third meeting shall be valid regardless of the number of attendees.</p> <p>In the event of dissolution, transfer or merging of the company, any meeting – to be valid – is subject to the presence of shareholders representing at least three quarters of the capital of the company .</p> <p>The board of directors shall announce the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly if it includes amending the articles of association.</p>

(12)	<p>Except for the institutions and the portfolios of the State of Qatar Government, or through merge, acquisition or purchase which conducted by the company, neither a natural nor a legal person, directly or indirectly, or through subsidiaries, funds or local or international investment portfolios of which he is a shareholder, directly or indirectly, or through the overlapping of interests, can own more than (5%) of the company's capital.</p>	<p>Except for the Government institutions and the portfolios of the State of Qatar Government and the companies that have acquired in-kind shares through merger, purchase or acquisition which are conducted by the Company, neither a natural nor a legal person, directly or indirectly, or through subsidiaries, funds or local or international investment portfolios of which he is a shareholder, directly or indirectly, or through the overlapping of interests, can own more than (5%) of the company's capital.</p>
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