

SYLOGIST LTD.

MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYLOGIST LTD.

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental responsibilities of the Board of Directors of Sylogist Ltd. (the “**Corporation**”) are to: (i) identify and understand the risks associated with the business of the Corporation, (ii) appoint and oversee a competent executive team to manage the business of the Corporation, with a view to maximizing shareholder value, and (iii) ensure corporate conduct in an ethical and legal manner via an appropriate system of corporate governance, disclosure processes and internal control.

These terms of reference define the role of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The following are the key guidelines governing how the Board will operate to carry out its duties of stewardship and accountability.

1. Best Interests of the Company

The Board is responsible for the management of the business activities of the Corporation. The Board oversees the conduct of business of the Corporation and supervises management, which is responsible for the day-to-day conduct of business. The Board establishes an appropriate system of corporate governance, including practices to ensure the Board functions independently of management.

2. Strategy

Management is responsible for the development of an overall corporate strategy to be presented to the Board. The Board’s role is to ensure there is a formal strategic planning process in place and to review and, if it sees fit, endorse the corporate strategy presented by management. The Board then monitors the implementation and execution of the corporate strategy. One Board meeting per year shall be devoted to a review of corporate strategy.

3. Principal Risks

The Board should have a continuing understanding of the principal risks associated with the business of the Corporation. It is the responsibility of management to ensure that the Board and its committees are kept well informed of changing risks. It is important the Board understands and supports the key risk decisions of management, including a comprehension of the appropriate balance between risks and rewards and methods for monitoring and mitigating risks.

4. Internal Controls and Communication Systems

The Board ensures that sufficient internal controls and communication systems are in place to allow it to conclude that management is discharging its responsibilities with a high degree of integrity and effectiveness. The confidence of the Board in the ability and integrity of management is the paramount control mechanism.

5. Financial Reporting, Operational Reporting and Review

The Board ensures that processes are in place to address applicable regulatory, corporate, securities and other compliance matters, including applicable certification requirements regarding the financial, operational and other disclosure of the Corporation.

The Board reviews and approves the financial statements and related MD&A of the Corporation.

The Board approves annual operating and capital budgets and reviews and considers all amendments or departures proposed by management from established strategy, capital and operating budgets or matters of policy which diverge from the ordinary course of business.

The Board reviews operating and financial performance results relative to established strategy, budgets and objectives.

6. Disclosure and Communication Policy

The Board has adopted a policy governing disclosure and communication concerning the affairs of the Corporation.

7. The Chair of the Board

The Board shall appoint a Chair from among its members. The role of the Chair is to act as the leader of the Board, to manage and co-ordinate the activities of the Board and to oversee execution by the Board of this written mandate.

8. Committees

The Board may appoint such committees as it sees fit. Each committee operates according to terms of reference approved by the Board and outlining its duties and responsibilities and the limits of authority delegated to it by the Board. The Board reviews and re-assesses the adequacy of the terms of reference of each committee on a regular basis and, with respect to the Audit Committee, at least once a year.

9. Committee Chairs and Committee Members

The Chair shall annually propose the leadership and membership of each committee. In preparing recommendations, the Chair will take into account the preferences, skills and experience of each director. Committee Chairs and members are appointed by the Board at the first Board meeting after the annual shareholder meeting or as needed to fill vacancies during the year.

Each committee's meeting schedule will be determined by its Chair and members based on the committee's work plan and terms of reference. The committee Chair will develop the agenda for each committee meeting. Each committee will report in a timely manner to the Board on the results of its meetings.

10. Board Meetings and Agendas

The Board will meet as many times a year as it deems necessary.

The Chair, in consultation with the President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary, will develop the agenda for each Board meeting. Under normal circumstances,

the agenda and the material will be distributed to directors not less than 48 hours before the meeting. All directors are free to suggest additions to the agenda.

11. Information for Board Meetings

Material distributed to the directors in advance of Board meetings should be concise, yet complete, and prepared in a way that focuses attention on critical issues to be considered. Reports may be presented during Board meetings by directors, management or staff, or by invited outside advisors. Presentations on specific subjects at Board meetings should briefly summarize the material sent to directors, so as to maximize the time available for discussion on questions regarding the material.

It is recognized that under some circumstances, due to the confidential nature of matters to be discussed at a meeting, it would not be prudent or appropriate to distribute written material in advance.

12. Non-Directors at Board Meetings

The Board appreciates the value of having management team members attend Board meetings to provide information and opinions to assist the directors in their deliberations. The Board, through the Chair, will determine management attendees at Board meetings.

13. Board Relations with Management

Board policies and guidelines are issued to management for their adherence. Directors may direct questions or concerns on management performance to the Chair, to the President or through Board and committee meetings.

While the Board establishes limits of authority delegated to management, directors must respect the organizational structure of management. A director has no authority to direct any staff member.

14. New Director Orientation

New directors will be provided with an orientation which will include written information about the duties and obligations of directors and the business and operations of the Corporation, documents from recent Board meetings and opportunities for meetings and discussion with senior management and other directors.

15. Assessing the Board's Performance

The Board is responsible for annually assessing its overall performance and that of its committees. The objective of this review is to contribute to a process of continuous improvement in the Board's execution of its responsibilities. The review should identify any areas where the directors or management believe that the Board could make a better collective contribution to overseeing the affairs of the Corporation.

16. Board Compensation

The Board will review director compensation annually.

17. Annual Evaluation of the President and the Chief Executive Officer

The Board will conduct an annual performance review of the President and the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers of the Corporation. The results of this performance review will be

communicated to the President and the Chief Executive Officer by the Chair. The Board will annually determine the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers.

18. Outside Advisors for Individual Directors

Occasionally, a director may need the services of an advisor to assist with matters involving responsibilities as a director. A director who wishes to engage an outside advisor at the expense of the Corporation may do so with the authorization of the Chair of the Board.

19. Conflict of Interest

- (a) Directors have a duty to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and to exercise the care, diligence and skill a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.
- (b) Directors shall not allow personal interests to conflict with their duties to the Corporation and shall avoid and refrain from involvement in situations of conflict of interest.
- (c) A director shall disclose promptly any circumstances such as an office, property, a duty or an interest, which might create a conflict with that director's duty to the Corporation.
- (d) A director shall disclose promptly any interest that director may have in an existing or proposed contract or transaction of or with the Corporation.
- (e) The disclosures contemplated in paragraphs (c) & (d) above shall be immediate if the perception of a possible conflict of interest arises during a meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board, or if the perception of a possible conflict arises at another time then the disclosure shall occur at the first Board meeting after the director becomes aware of the potential conflict of interest.
- (f) A director's disclosure to the Board shall disclose the full nature and extent of that director's interest either in writing or by having the interest entered in the minutes of the meeting of the Board.
- (g) A director with a conflict of interest or who is capable of being perceived as being in conflict of interest vis-à-vis the Corporation shall abstain from discussion and voting by the Board or committee of the Board on any motion to recommend or approve the relevant contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction is an arrangement by way of security for obligations undertaken by the director for the benefit of the Corporation or one relating primarily to the director's remuneration or benefits. If the conflict of interest is obvious and direct, the director shall withdraw while the item is being considered.
- (h) Without limiting the generality of "conflict of interest" it shall be deemed a conflict of interest if a director, a director's relative, a member of the director's household has a direct or indirect financial interest in, or obligation to, or is a party to a proposed or existing contract or transaction with the Corporation.
- (i) Directors shall not engage in activities or accept appointments or election to office in any organization or association the activities of which are, or may be perceived to be, in conflict with activities of the Corporation or an embarrassment to the Corporation.
- (j) Directors shall not use information obtained as a result of acting as a director for personal benefit or for the benefit of others.

- (k) Directors shall maintain the confidentiality of all information and records obtained as a result of acting as a director.

20. Terms of Reference Review

These Terms of Reference shall be reviewed and approved by the Board each year after the annual shareholder meeting of the Corporation.