



Fundamental Texts of CGI Group Inc.



Presentation

This set of documents presents the fundamental texts that define CGI and its management approach. The fundamental texts address not only members of the board of directors, CGI's executive team and the company's shareholders, but also all CGI members as well as anyone who wishes to consult them. Their main objective is to provide a better understanding of the most essential aspects of the company. It is our hope that this understanding will generate a shared vision of what constitutes CGI and of the community of thought that is essential to the company's success. The document will also provide all CGI members with an understanding that will allow them to participate fully in the life of the company and to better represent CGI.

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1. Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values

Dream, Vision, Mission and Values

This document constitutes Chapter 1 of the Fundamental Texts of CGI Group Inc. It begins with the mission statement of the company and is followed by the vision, the dream and the values of CGI. By "dream", we essentially mean the intent or initial desire that led to the creation of our company and continues to drive its operation and growth. It also extends to the main principles and governing ideas that define the company's philosophy in its important cultural and organic aspects. This presentation of CGI's dream and values is therefore intended to impart in a succinct manner the company's character, essence, dynamism, values and culture, and the creative impulse that culminated in its creation and of which it is an extension.

A. THE CGI DREAM

A number of governing ideas inspired the creation of CGI and continue to drive its development. These ideas constitute what we call the CGI "dream". It is a dream based on a set of values to which we are profoundly attached.

The dream has allowed us to assemble, all around the world, a team of extraordinary men and women who share it and are building a company that reflects their aspirations - who are, in fact, building their "own" company. Over the years, our team has built a clientele we are extremely proud of and whom we are dedicated to serving with the utmost skill.

This dream has its roots in the original and simple idea that first motivated CGI's founders when they created the company:

"To create an environment in which we enjoy working together and, as owners, contribute to building a company we can be proud of."

From this very basic idea grew an entire business philosophy.

It goes without saying that creating this type of environment is particularly challenging in consulting companies such as ours. Personnel generally work at client locations, making it difficult to develop a sense of belonging through a shared workplace. There is the risk of certain people being "forgotten" when they spend long periods at a client site, and this risk is amplified when these individuals have few CGI colleagues working on the same engagement.

B. THE CGI VISION AND MISSION

Our vision is to be a global world class information technology and business process services leader helping our clients succeed.

The mission of CGI is to help our clients succeed through outstanding quality, competence and objectivity, providing thought leadership and delivering the best services and solutions to fully satisfy client objectives in information technology, business processes and management.

In all we do, we foster a culture of partnership, intrapreneurship, teamwork and integrity, building a global world class information technology and business process services company.

With this mission statement, we are endeavouring to describe not only the company's purpose, but also our ambition and values. In doing so, we hope, in a few words, to advance an overall understanding of these essential aspects of CGI.

The following section will foster a more thorough comprehension of the dream associated with this mission and the values referred to in the mission statement.

C. THE CGI CULTURE AND VALUES

To succeed in creating a highly favourable environment within such a context, CGI has fostered a corporate culture rooted in participation in the company and focused on each of its members. Developing a corporate culture, despite members often working at a distance, began with explicitly defining and then sharing common values. Our fundamental belief is that a company with an inspiring dream, unparalleled integrity, a caring, humane management philosophy and solid values is better able to attract and respond to the profound aspirations of remarkably high-calibre, competent people. These people in turn will seek out a select clientele, one aware of the company's values, and will deliver high-quality services at a competitive price, while meeting the company's profitability objectives. The growth and profitability generated as a result will allow CGI to offer its shareholders a superior and sustained return on their investment.

To support our dream and to create such an environment, we have adhered to a number of principles or governing ideas:

1. Sharing the same values
2. Embracing the objectives of our clients
3. Adopting a caring, humane approach towards our members
4. Focusing on synergy and the strength of teamwork
5. Participating in the development of our company as its owner-shareholders, and sharing in its wealth
6. Promoting robust, healthy and sustainable growth to the benefit of all stakeholders
7. Implementing a management model aligned with our dream and values

1. Sharing the same values

Sharing the same values allows us to enjoy considerable autonomy and swiftness of action without compromising our cohesiveness. It also allows us to mobilize teams more rapidly and bring together the most experienced individuals from across the company, who are able to quickly work as one to address a given challenge. And, of course, these values also guide our decisions and actions.

PARTNERSHIP AND QUALITY

For us, partnership and quality are both a philosophy and a way of life. We constantly deepen our understanding of our clients' business and we develop and follow the best management practices. We entrench these approaches into client relationship and service delivery frameworks in order to foster long term and strong partnerships with our clients. We listen to our clients and we are committed to their total satisfaction in everything we do.

OBJECTIVITY AND INTEGRITY

We exercise the highest degree of independent thinking in selecting the products, services and solutions we recommend to clients. In doing so, we adhere to the highest values of quality, objectivity and integrity. We do not accept any remuneration from suppliers. We always act honestly and ethically. We never seek to gain undue advantages and we avoid conflicts of interest, whether real or perceived.

INTRAPRENEURSHIP AND SHARING

Our collective success is based on our competence, commitment and enthusiasm. We promote a culture of innovation and initiative where we are empowered with a sense of ownership in supporting clients, thus ensuring our profitable growth. Through teamwork, sharing our know-how and expertise across our global operations, we bring the best of CGI to our clients. As members, we share in the value we create through equity ownership and profit participation.

RESPECT

In all we do, we are respectful of our fellow members, clients, business partners and competitors. As a global company, we recognize the richness that diversity brings to the company and welcome this diversity while embracing the overall CGI business culture.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

We strive to deliver strong, consistent financial performance which sustains long term growth and benefits both members and shareholders. Financial strength enables us to continuously invest in our members' capabilities, our services and our business solutions to the benefit of our clients. To this end, we manage our business to generate industry superior returns.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Our business model is designed to ensure that we are close to our clients and communities. As members, we embrace our social responsibilities and contribute to the continuous development of the communities in which we live and work.

2. Embracing the objectives of our clients

At CGI, we believe that accomplishing outstanding work provides one with a strong sense of fulfilment. Our high-quality work allows us to forge rewarding relationships with our colleagues and clients and to experience the pleasure of our own creativity when we find an ideal solution to address our clients' needs.

To this end, we strongly encourage our members to develop a listening attitude to ensure that an understanding of the client's particular situation and needs takes priority in all that we do. For this reason, we foster a culture of independence, objectivity and integrity. We want our clients to know that we understand their objectives and are committed to finding the solution that is right for them. Our flexibility in establishing customized business relationships demonstrates our keen interest in our clients' objectives, cultural environment and values.

This in-depth understanding of our clients' objectives is one of the keys to our success and is as present in our short-term engagements as it is in our outsourcing contracts extending over multiple years.

However, embracing the objectives of our clients goes far beyond simply understanding them. It demands, for example, that we sincerely commit to offering the very best of ourselves in order to demonstrate to clients that we support them as completely as if we were their own employees. It is essential that they "experience our commitment".

3. Adopting a caring, humane approach towards our members

Although the demands of our industry are considerable, CGI has always believed that this in no way conflicts with the very humane and caring approach we take in all of the relationships we foster. And while our human resources policies and Member Partnership Management Framework embody this concern and commitment, for CGI, this is also an issue of maturity and genuine leadership. It is a question of the quality of "being". To foster this attitude of caring and sensitivity towards others, CGI has led by example. Since the inception of the company, this approach has been transmitted, most notably through the example set by our founders as well as by teamwork and the CGI Leadership Institute, and is today an integral component of CGI's spirit and culture.

4. Focusing on synergy and the strength of teamwork

CGI favours the accomplishment of work through synergy, which refers to the pooling of our members' skills, experience and creative abilities in all aspects of corporate life. Whether deciding on the direction to take in a service proposal or determining the best solution for a client, we incorporate synergy into everything we do.

Normally, a synergy group will hold meetings at key milestones throughout the entire lifespan of a given engagement. The group not only includes subject matter experts, but also less experienced members, who gain knowledge from their colleagues and are therefore able to more rapidly hone their own expertise. The objective is always to find appropriate and proven solutions for our clients. This practice is entrenched in our Quality System, which has earned ISO 9001 certification.

The practice of synergy underscores an outstanding cultural trait: at CGI, we believe that we are stronger and that everyone benefits when we work as a team. Our clients receive services of higher quality, and our members constantly learn from one another through concrete achievements.

5. Participating in the development of our company as its owner-shareholders, and sharing in its wealth

It is important that our members consider CGI as "their" company and that they participate in its growth and development. Involvement in professional groups that help maintain CGI's leadership position is just one of the many such forms of participation.

However, for this involvement in the company to be complete and rewarding, we feel it necessary that all CGI members be able to also share in the benefits generated by their activities. For this reason, since its founding, CGI has offered all of its members the opportunity to be shareholders and owners of their company. To this end, CGI has implemented a Share Purchase Plan, through which it pays half the cost of shares up to a certain amount. Members also qualify for a portion of the company's annual profits when objectives are met (Profit Participation Plan). This capital sharing opportunity has existed since CGI was established.

It is an approach that incorporates many advantages:

FOR OUR CLIENTS

Because of this approach, CGI has very few freelance or contract employees. This helps assure our clients that the experience we acquire through working with them is more likely to remain in the company. Moreover, the people they deal with at CGI are also owners of the company and are therefore completely committed to producing high-quality, dependable work in order to strengthen the client relationship.

FOR OUR SHAREHOLDERS

Our external shareholders can rest assured that, as fellow owners, all of CGI's members have their mutual interests at heart, i.e. a desire to see the company grow and the drive to execute each contract in a way that will yield the targeted profit margin. This also impacts business development, for, as shareholders, our members strive to promote the company's growth, but will not sacrifice profitability by submitting counter-productive bids. And finally, shareholders are also assured that all of our members will manage the company's costs as if they were their own.

FOR OUR MEMBERS

As members and shareholders, we feel above all that the growth in value, which we are contributing to, does provide us with a lucrative return over the long term. It is indeed more stimulating to work for a company that values the sharing of wealth. This also guarantees greater transparency in the management of the company. Because we must communicate our financial results to everyone, all of CGI's managers are more accountable to the people they lead and are more likely to involve them in the decision process. We believe that our approach to corporate ownership fosters greater overall dynamism and cohesiveness of action. This also allows us to attract and retain individuals with a genuine desire to build and develop the company.

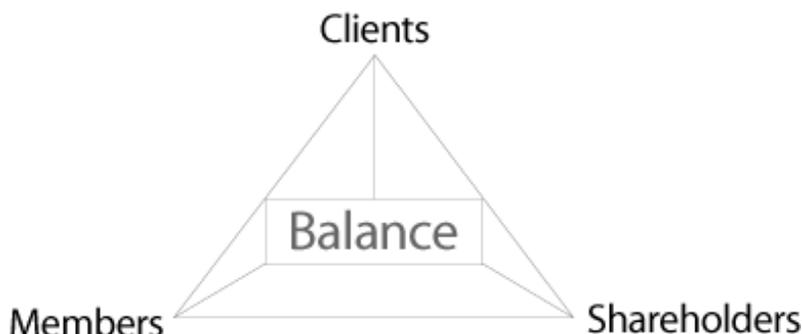
6. Promoting robust, healthy and sustainable growth to the benefit of all stakeholders

Robust, healthy and sustained growth is vital to the company's success. Much of our clientele consists of large companies with operations extending over many countries. We are committed to serving these clients well, often through long-term relationships that require us to deploy professionals in sufficient numbers where clients operate. The growth of our clients' business requires that we grow with them. Also, as a result of our success, an increasing number of clients call upon us to provide them with services. Robust growth is therefore intrinsic to the nature of the business we are in.

Growth is not only a vital component of our activities and essential to our clients, it also benefits our members. It provides them with an opportunity to embark upon new and stimulating challenges and develop their own potential. And growth, when financially healthy and profitable, clearly benefits all of our shareholders (including our member shareholders) through the value it generates.

To maintain healthy and sustained growth, it is important that the companies or groups that join our ranks be welcomed and well integrated into our operations. In order to succeed in its growth strategy, CGI has developed its integration capability into a core competency. This capacity to integrate is based on three main axes. The first axis is aimed primarily at welcoming newcomers, answering their legitimate questions, confirming their new conditions of employment and, above all, allowing them to discover CGI by sharing its dream and values. The second axis is directed towards establishing the various synergy goals linked to an acquisition or an outsourcing deal. This encourages all parties to understand that this combination of strengths offers new, stimulating opportunities. The third axis is aimed at assuring the organizational transition and a rapid transfer to the CGI Management Foundation, especially with regards to the Quality System.

It follows that there ought to be an equilibrium of interests among all of the company's core stakeholders: clients, members and shareholders.



It is of course also essential that, as it grows, our company continues to act as a responsible corporate citizen by respecting and supporting the communities in which it operates and by respecting the environment.

The following are a few concrete examples of how this balanced approach promotes the healthy and sustained growth of CGI:

- We must ensure, at every step of our growth that we preserve the quality of the services we offer to our current and future clients.
- We must also ensure that our members are adequately prepared to face the new challenges we offer them and that they have the resources needed to accomplish their work.
- Growth must not come at the expense of the communities where we do business, or of the environment in general. In fact, we are committed to participating in the development of these communities and the protection of the environment.
- We strive to ensure that our growth and development efforts provide short-term benefits without negatively impacting our long-term performance. We believe this also to be in the best interests of our shareholders.

When the above conditions are met, robust, healthy, balanced and sustainable growth will follow.

7. Implementing a management model aligned with our dream and values

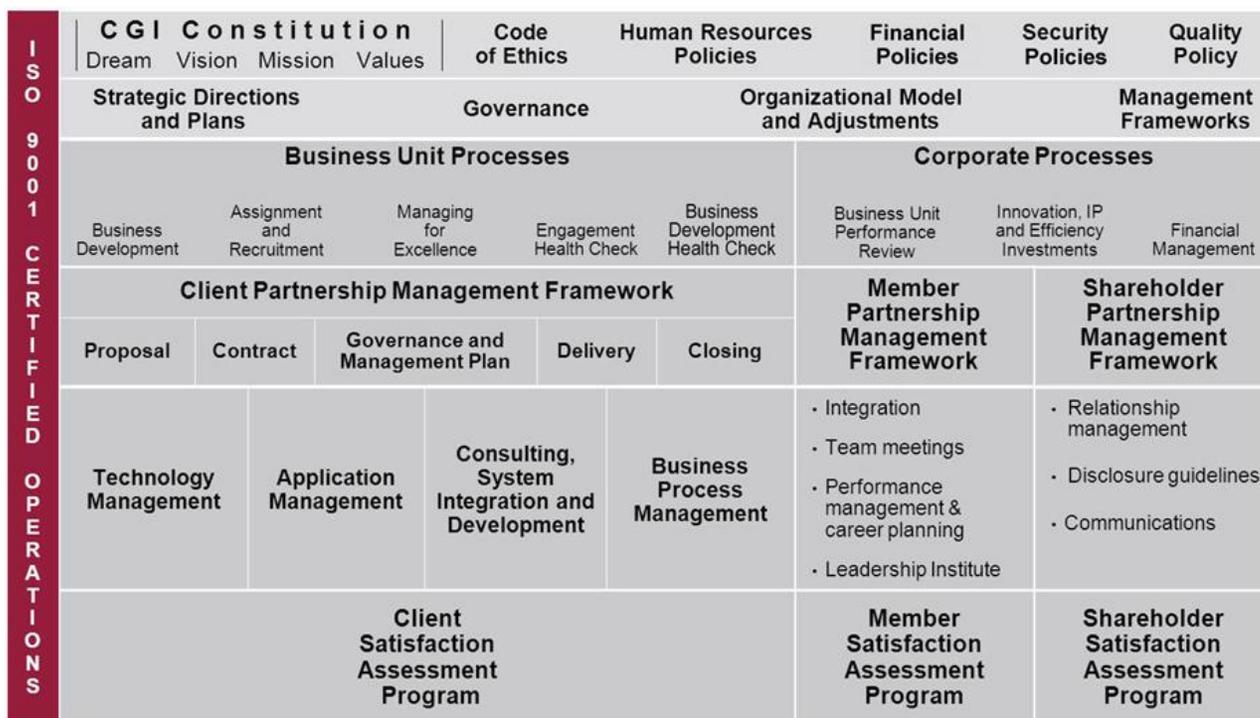
CGI's dream is being fulfilled every day through the constant efforts of our members who share and believe in this dream. It is also achieved through a disciplined management approach that is based on the company's objectives to produce high quality work for its clients, promote the development of its members and provide high value to its shareholders



2. CGI Management Foundation

CGI Management Foundation

INTRODUCTION



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In the above diagram, we have assembled the key elements that define and guide the management of CGI. For this reason, these elements have been called the CGI Management "Foundation." They reflect our collective experience and have been developed to make our actions as efficient as possible. This efficiency must first and foremost respect a number of principles, which are themselves integrated into the CGI Management Foundation and deserve to be emphasized:

- 1) the primacy of the dream, the vision, the mission and the values of the company;
- 2) the equilibrium between the legitimate interests of our clients, members and shareholders;
- 3) the balance between the need to assure cohesiveness and rigour in the management of the company and the commitment to promote autonomy, initiative and entrepreneurship.

The CGI Management Foundation intends to guide rather than prescribe.

Thus, it offers a certain amount of freedom in order to remain focused on our essential goal: to provide high-quality services truly adapted to our clients' needs.

We will now examine the individual elements of the Foundation.

DREAM, VISION, MISSION, VALUES, QUALITY POLICY, STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND PLANS

The first section of the diagram aims at ensuring that all decisions are well aligned on the dream, vision, mission, and values of the company. These are described in the first section of this document.

The next component is our Quality Policy. It has earned ISO 9001 certification, which requires that CGI demonstrate every year to external evaluators that its Quality Policy is applied across all of its operations.

The final component of this uppermost section focuses on Strategic Directions and Plans. These are established on an annual and triennial basis according to a rigorous process that includes extensive participation from within the company as well as from our clients and our shareholders. The emphasis placed on involving all business units and corporate services in the planning process helps ensure that the objectives established and methods selected are shared by all to the fullest extent possible and that they generate enthusiastic commitment in their implementation.

GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS, HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES, FINANCIAL POLICIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL

The first component of the second section refers to the company's governance policies and frameworks. These policies and frameworks are comprised of the following documents:

- 1) the Charters of the Board of Directors and its standing committees;
- 2) the Codes of Ethics, to which members, officers and directors of the company must adhere;
- 3) the Operations Management Framework, which outlines the delegation framework with respect to decision making (e.g. who may authorize and sign a million dollar proposal; who may authorize promotion to a vice-president's position).

The second component involves human resources policies. CGI members can access all of the company's human resources policies, from compensation and training to career development, on CGI's internal portal.

The third component focuses on financial policies. It covers how we determine our profitability objectives, target ratios (e.g. profit margins, maximum percentage allotted to certain expenses), how and when our financial results are prepared, the rules governing disclosure of results, etc. These policies and rules are outlined in a document under the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer, and the most pertinent elements are communicated to all of our members.

Finally, the organizational model favoured by CGI is one that provides considerable autonomy to our business units. This model consists of creating business units in major cities in the regions that we serve. We also put a high priority on establishing solid business relationships within these regions, particularly with the decision makers from the companies operating in these cities. Each of these "metropolitan" business units is structured according to the key economic sectors served by CGI (finance, telecommunications, etc.). The implementation of a service offering for clients which have operations in multiple regions or countries is achieved through collaboration among business units, which, in the case of large contracts and particularly those involving outsourcing, can result in entire business units being dedicated to our major clients or to

groups of clients who share the same needs. Consulting services and centres of expertise throughout CGI ensure that knowledge, strategies and leading-edge solutions are shared within the entire company.

BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

Business Unit Processes					Corporate Processes		
Business Development	Assignment and Recruitment	Managing for Excellence	Engagement Health Check	Business Development Health Check	Business Unit Performance Review	Innovation, IP and Efficiency Investments	Financial Management
Client Partnership Management Framework					Member Partnership Management Framework	Shareholder Partnership Management Framework	
Proposal	Contract	Governance and Management Plan	Delivery	Closing			
Technology Management	Application Management	Consulting, System Integration and Development	Business Process Management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration Team meetings Performance management & career planning Leadership Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship management Disclosure guidelines Communications 	

The Business Unit Processes explain how the Client Partnership Management Framework and the Member Partnership Management Framework are applied locally in each business unit. They also describe how business development activities and other initiatives crucial to the smooth operation of each business unit should be managed.

The activities at the core of the operational management of CGI are aligned onto three management frameworks: the Client Partnership Management Framework, the Member Partnership Management Framework and the Shareholder Partnership Management Framework. These frameworks are the cornerstones of a continuous improvement process that is supported by the documentation and the systematic, audited application of our best practices. The process is also constantly fuelled by client, member and shareholder evaluations of our activities and performance.

The first is the Client Partnership Management Framework. CGI's leadership position in its industry is contingent upon its ability to deliver services of the highest quality to its clients at competitive prices and within the established time frames. The Client Partnership Management Framework is the basis of how we manage our relationships with our clients. For each of type of mandates (outsourcing, projects, and consulting services), this framework guides our teams in the achievement of all phases of their work, from the proposal to its completion of the mandate. It is based not only on our best practices, but also relies on the industry's best standards and practices. A rigorous, regular program to evaluate the satisfaction of our clients allows us to measure our progress and continuously improve our practices. This evaluation is conducted on a face-to-face basis with the client, who must sign the evaluation. Each year, CGI establishes improvement objectives based on the results obtained the previous year.

The Member Partnership Management Framework guides all of our managers through the communications and dialogue activities they have with their teams. This cycle begins with welcoming activities and is followed by informal meetings, team meetings at various levels, career planning and performance reviews. We measure the satisfaction of our members annually through a survey conducted by an outside firm. Members

can also use the survey to communicate their observations and suggestions to the head of their business unit or the CGI executive team. The results are published, and commitments are made by the leaders of both the business units and the company itself to address the comments submitted and make needed improvements.

The Shareholder Partnership Management Framework describes our information and relationship program with our investors beyond the prescribed activities associated with corporate governance, transparency and the disclosure of results.

Client Satisfaction Assessment Program	Member Satisfaction Assessment Program	Shareholder Satisfaction Assessment Program
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The final section refers to the way we measure our results. First and foremost, we systematically measure the satisfaction levels of active clients regularly. We also measure member satisfaction annually, and we are currently developing a shareholder satisfaction measurement tool.



3. Documents and Policies Pertaining to Corporate Governance

Documents and Policies Pertaining to Corporate Governance

3.1 Charter of the Board of Directors

Important note

Chapter 1, Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values of the CGI Group Inc. Fundamental Texts constitutes the fundamental principles of this Charter. This Charter should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

1. INTERPRETATION

"Financially Literate" means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

"Independent Director" means a director who meets the independence criteria set out in section 1.4 of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators and as amended and in effect as of June 30, 2005, which is reproduced in Appendix A.

2. OBJECTIVES

CGI's shareholders are the first and most important element in the Company's governance structures and processes. At each annual general meeting, the Company's shareholders elect the members of the Company's Board of Directors and give them a mandate to manage and oversee the management of the Company's affairs for the coming year.

In the normal course of operations, certain corporate actions which may be material to CGI are initiated from time to time by the Company's senior management and, at the appropriate time, are submitted to CGI's Board of Directors for consideration and approval. When appropriate, such matters are also submitted for consideration and approval by CGI's shareholders. All such approvals are sought in accordance with the charters of the Board of Directors and standing committees, CGI's corporate governance practices and applicable corporate and securities legislation.

The overall stewardship of the Company is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. In accomplishing the mandate it receives from the Company's shareholders, the Board of Directors

may delegate certain of its authority and responsibilities to committees and management and reserve certain powers to itself. Nonetheless, it will retain full effective control over the Company.

3. COMPOSITION

- 3.1 The majority of the Board of Directors shall be comprised of Independent Directors. The application of the definition of Independent Director to the circumstances of each individual director is the responsibility of the Board of Directors which will disclose on an annual basis whether it is constituted with the appropriate number of directors which are Independent Directors and the basis for its analysis. The Board of Directors will also disclose which directors are Independent Directors or not and provide a description of the business, family, direct and indirect shareholding or other relationship between each director and the Company.
- 3.2 The Company expects and requires directors to be and remain free of conflictual interests or relationships and to refrain from acting in ways which are actually or potentially harmful, conflictual or detrimental to the Company's best interests. Each director shall comply with the Company's formal code of ethics and business conduct that governs the behaviour of members, directors and officers and shall complete and file annually with the Company any and all documents required pursuant to such formal code of ethics and business conduct with respect to conflict of interests. This matter will also be reviewed annually by the Corporate Governance Committee. The Board of Directors will monitor compliance with said code as well as with the Company's executive code of conduct applicable to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or other persons performing similar functions within the Company. The Board will also be responsible for the granting of any waivers from compliance with the codes for directors and officers. The Board of Directors will disclose in due time the adoption of such codes as well as all waivers and specify the circumstances and rationale for granting the waiver.
- 3.3 The Board of Directors, following advice of its Corporate Governance Committee, is responsible for evaluating its size and composition and establishing a Board comprised of members who facilitate effective decision-making, have appropriate skills and diverse background. The Company's target is to have women represent at least 30% of its directors. The Board of Directors has the ability to increase or decrease its size.
- 3.4 CGI's corporate governance practices require that all members of CGI's Board of Directors be both financially and operationally literate. "Financial Literacy" means that the director has the knowledge and skills necessary to read and understand CGI's financial statements. "Operational literacy" means that the director has substantial experience in the execution of day to day business decisions and strategic business objectives acquired as a result of meaningful past experience as a chief executive officer or as a senior executive officer in another capacity but with a broad responsibility for operations. The members of the Board of Directors who serve on the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee must be operationally literate and be financially literate in the sense of having the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of

accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by CGI's financial statements, and otherwise in keeping with applicable governance standards under applicable securities laws and regulations.

- 3.5 A director who makes a major change in principal occupation will forthwith disclose this fact to the Board of Directors and will offer his or her resignation to the Board of Directors for consideration. It is not intended that directors who retire or whose professional positions change should necessarily leave the Board of Directors. However, there should be an opportunity for the Board of Directors to review the continued appropriateness of the Board of Directors membership under such circumstances.
- 3.6 The Board of Directors is responsible for approving new nominees to the Board. New directors will be provided with an orientation and education program which will include written information about the duties and obligations of directors, the business and operations of the Company, documents from recent Board of Directors meetings and opportunities for meetings and discussion with senior management and other directors. The details of the orientation of each new director will be tailored to that director's individual needs and areas of interest. The prospective candidates should fully understand the role of the Board of Directors and its committees and the contribution expected from individual directors and the Board of Directors will ensure that they are provided with the appropriate information to that effect. In addition, the Board of Directors will ascertain and make available to its members, when required, continuing education as per the business and operations of the Company.

4. RESOURCES

- 4.1 The Board of Directors will implement structures and procedures to ensure that it functions independently of management.
- 4.2 The Board of Directors appreciates the value of having certain members of senior management attend each Board of Directors meeting to provide information and opinion to assist the directors in their deliberations. The Executive Chairman of the Board will seek the Board of Directors' concurrence in the event of any proposed change to the management attendees at Board of Directors meetings. Management attendees will be excused for any agenda items which are reserved for discussion among directors only.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

The principal responsibilities and duties of the Board of Directors include the following, it being understood that in carrying out their responsibilities and duties, directors may consult with management and may retain external advisors at the expense of the Company in appropriate circumstances. Any engagement of external advisors shall be subject to the approval of the Chair of the Corporate Governance Committee.

5.1 General Responsibilities

- 5.1.1 The Board of Directors will oversee the management of the Company. In doing so, the Board of Directors will establish a productive working relationship with the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer and other members of senior management.
- 5.1.2 The Board of Directors will oversee the formulation of long-term strategic, financial and organizational goals for the Company. It shall approve the Company's strategic plan and review same on at least an annual basis. This plan will take into account the opportunity and risks of the Company's business.
- 5.1.3 As part of the responsibility of the Board of Directors to oversee management of the Company, the Board of Directors will engage in active monitoring of the Company and its affairs in its stewardship capacity.
- 5.1.4 The Board of Directors will engage in a review of short and long-term performance of the Company in accordance with approved plans.
- 5.1.5 The officers of the Company, headed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer, shall be responsible for general day to day management of the Company and for making recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to long term strategic, financial, organizational and related objectives.
- 5.1.6 The Board of Directors will periodically review the significant risks and opportunities affecting the Company and its business and oversee the actions, systems and controls in place to manage and monitor risks and opportunities. The Board of Directors may impose such limits as may be in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.
- 5.1.7 The Board of Directors will oversee how the Company communicates its goals and objectives to its shareholders and other relevant constituencies.
- 5.1.8 The Board of Directors will oversee the succession planning including appointing, training and monitoring senior management and the Executive Chairman of the Board in particular.

- 5.1.9 The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing a Communication Policy for the Company. In doing so, the Board of Directors will ensure that the policy (i) addresses how the Company interacts with analysts, investors, other key stakeholders and the public, (ii) contains measures for the Company to comply with its continuous and timely disclosure obligations and to avoid selective disclosure, and (iii) is reviewed at least annually.
- 5.1.10 The Board of Directors will oversee the integrity of the Company's internal control and management information systems.
- 5.1.11 The Board of Directors will make sure that the Company adopt prudent financial standards with respect to the business of the Company and prudent levels of debt in relation to the Company's consolidated capitalization.
- 5.1.12 The Board of Directors will also consider and approve:
- i) transactions out of the ordinary course of business including, without limitation, proposals on mergers, acquisitions or other major investments or divestitures;
 - ii) all matters that would be expected to have a major impact on shareholders;
 - iii) the appointment of any person to any position that would qualify such person as an officer of the Company; and
 - iv) any proposed changes in compensation to be paid to members of the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Human Resources Committee.
- 5.1.13 The Board of Directors will also receive reports and consider:
- i) The quality of relationships between the Company and its key customers;
 - ii) Changes in the shareholder base of the Company from time to time and relationships between the Company and its significant shareholders;
 - iii) Periodic reports from Board of Directors' committees with respect to matters considered by such committees;
 - iv) Health, safety and environmental matters as they affect the Company and its business; and
 - v) Such other matters as the Board of Directors may, from time to time, determine.

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- 5.1.14 The Board of Directors will oversee management through an ongoing review process.
 - 5.1.15 The Board of Directors will, together with the Executive Chairman of the Board develop a position descriptions for the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors will also approve the corporate objectives that the Executive Chairman of the Board is responsible for meeting and assess management's performance in relation to such objectives. The Board of Directors will raise any concerns related to the performance of the Chief Executive Officer with the Executive Chairman of the Board as appropriate.
 - 5.1.16 The Board of Directors will receive a report from its Human Resources Committee on succession planning as set forth in such committee's mandate.

5.2 Self-Assessment of the Board of Directors and Peer Review

The Board of Directors will annually review the assessment of the Board of Directors' performance and recommendation provided by the Corporate Governance Committee, and every two years, conduct a peer review of the independent directors. The objective of this review is to increase the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and contribute to a process of continuous improvement in the Board of Directors' execution of its responsibilities. It is expected that the result of such reviews will be to identify any areas where the directors and/or management believe that the Board of Directors and/or the directors individually could make a better contribution to the affairs of the Company. The Board of Directors will take appropriate action based upon the results of the review process.

5.3 Committees

- 5.3.1 The Board of Directors shall appoint committees to assist it in performing its duties and processing the quantity of information it receives.
- 5.3.2 Each committee operates according to a Board of Directors approved written mandate outlining its duties and responsibilities. This structure may be subject to change as the Board of Directors considers from time to time which of its responsibilities can best be fulfilled through more detailed review of matters in committee.
- 5.3.3 The Board of Directors will review annually the work undertaken by each committee and the responsibilities thereof.
- 5.3.4 The Board of Directors will annually evaluate the performance and review the work of its committees, including their respective mandates and the sufficiency of such mandates.
- 5.3.5 The Board of Directors will annually appoint a Lead Director as well as a member of each of its committees to act as Chair of the committee.

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- 5.3.6 Subject to subsection 5.3.8, committees of the Board of Directors shall be composed of a majority of Independent Directors.
- 5.3.7 The Board of Directors shall appoint members of committees after considering the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Committee and the Executive Chairman of the Board, the skills and desires of individual Board members, and the diversity of their background (including in terms of gender, ethnicity, age, experience and geographical representation), all in accordance with the mandates of such committees approved by the Board.
- 5.3.8 The Audit Committee shall be composed only of Independent Directors. All members of the Audit Committee shall be Financially Literate and at least one member shall be a financial expert within the meaning of applicable regulatory requirements.

5.4 Lead Director

- 5.4.1 The Lead Director shall be an Independent Director. He will oversee that the Board of Directors discharges its responsibilities, ensure that the Board of Directors evaluates the performance of management objectively and that the Board of Directors understands the boundaries between the Board of Directors and management responsibilities.
- 5.4.2 The Lead Director will chair periodic meetings of the Independent Directors and assume other responsibilities which the Independent Directors as a whole might designate from time to time.
- 5.4.3 The Lead Director should be able to stand sufficiently back from the day-to-day running of the business to ensure that the Board of Directors is in full control of the Company's affairs and alert to its obligations to the shareholders.
- 5.4.4 The Lead Director shall provide input to the Executive Chairman of the Board on preparation of agendas for Board and committee meetings.
- 5.4.5 The Lead Director shall chair Board meetings when the Executive Chairman of the Board is not in attendance, subject to the provisions of the by-laws of the Company.
- 5.4.6 The Lead Director shall provide leadership for the independent directors and ensure that the effectiveness of the Board is assessed on a regular basis.
- 5.4.7 The Lead Director shall set the agenda for the meetings of the Independent Directors.
- 5.4.8 The Lead Director shall report to the Board concerning the deliberations of the independent directors as required.

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- 5.4.9 The Lead Director shall, in conjunction with the Executive Chairman of the Board, facilitate the effective and transparent interaction of Board members and management;
 - 5.4.10 The Lead Director shall provide feedback to the Executive Chairman of the Board and act as a sounding board with respect to strategies, accountability, relationships and other issues.

5.5 Review of the Board Mandate

In order to ensure that this mandate is kept current in the light of changes which may occur in corporate practice or the structure of the Company, the Board of Directors will annually reconfirm this mandate or initiate a review to revise it.

5.6 Board of Directors Compensation

The Human Resources Committee will review the adequacy and form of compensation of the senior management and directors each year. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors for consideration when it believes changes in compensation are warranted. Furthermore, the Board of Directors will ensure the compensation realistically reflects the responsibility and risk involved in being a director.

6. COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

- 6.1 The Board of Directors will consider and review the means by which shareholders can communicate with the Company including the opportunity to do so at the annual meeting, communications interfaces through the Company's website and the adequacy of resources available within the Company to respond to shareholders through the office of the Corporate Secretary and otherwise. However, the Board of Directors believes that it is the function of the management to speak for the Company in its communications with the investment community, the media, customers, suppliers, employees, governments and the general public. It is understood that individual directors may from time to time be requested by management to assist with such communications. It is expected, if communications from stakeholders are made to individual directors, management will be informed and consulted to determine any appropriate response.
- 6.2 The Board of Directors has the responsibility for monitoring compliance by the Company with the corporate governance requirements and guidelines of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. The Board of Directors will approve the disclosure of the Company's system of governance and the operation of such system.

3.2 Charter of the Corporate Governance Committee

Important note

Chapter 1, Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values of the CGI Group Inc. Fundamental Texts constitutes the fundamental principles of this Charter. This Charter should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

1. INTERPRETATION

"Committee" means the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

"Independent Director" means a director who meets the independence criteria set out in section 1.4 of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators and as amended and in effect as of June 30, 2005, which is reproduced in Appendix A.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Committee is responsible for: (a) developing the Company's approach to Board governance issues and the Company's response to the corporate governance guidelines; (b) reviewing the composition and contribution of the Board and its members and recommending Board nominees; (c) overseeing the orientation program for new directors; and (d) helping to maintain an effective working relationship between the Board of Directors and management.

3. COMPOSITION

3.1 The Committee shall be composed of a majority of Independent Directors.

3.2 The Board of Directors shall appoint an independent director as the Chair of the Committee. If the Chair is absent from a meeting, the members shall select a Chair from those in attendance to act as Chair of the meeting.

4. MEETINGS

4.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be held at the call of the Chair, but not less than twice annually. Meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chair of the Committee, the Executive Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer.

4.2 The powers of the Committee shall be exercisable by a meeting at which a quorum is present. A quorum shall be not less than two members of the Committee from time to time. Subject to

the foregoing requirement, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, the Committee shall have the power to fix its quorum and to regulate its procedure. Matters decided by the Committee shall be decided by majority vote.

- 4.3 Notice of each meeting shall be given to each member, to the Executive Chairman of the Board, to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.
- 4.4 The Committee may invite from time to time such persons as it may see fit to attend its meetings and to take part in discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee, including in particular the Chief Executive Officer.
- 4.5 The Committee shall appoint a secretary to be the secretary of all meetings of the Committee and to maintain minutes of all meetings and deliberations of the Committee.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

5.1 Role and responsibilities of the Committee Chair:

- 5.1.1 The Chair of the Committee:
- 5.1.1.1 Provides leadership for the Committee by ensuring that:
- (i) The responsibilities of the Committee are well understood by Committee members and management.
 - (ii) The Committee works as a cohesive team.
 - (iii) Adequate resources and timely and relevant information are available to the Committee to support its work.
 - (iv) The effectiveness of the Committee is assessed on a regular basis.
 - (v) The Committee's structure and mandate is appropriate and adequate to support the discharge of the Committee's responsibilities.
 - (vi) The scheduling, organization and procedures of Committee meetings provide adequate time for the consideration and discussion of relevant issues.
- 5.1.1.2 Works with the Executive Chairman of the Board and Corporate Secretary to set the calendar of the Committee's regular meetings.

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- 5.1.1.3 Has the authority to convene special meetings as required.
 - 5.1.1.4 Sets the agenda in collaboration with the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Corporate Secretary.
 - 5.1.1.5 Presides at meetings.
 - 5.1.1.6 Acts as liaison with management with regard to the work of the Committee.
 - 5.1.1.7 Reports to the Board concerning the work of the Committee.
 - 5.1.1.8 Exercises the authority specifically delegated to the Chair by the Committee, if any.

5.2 General Responsibilities

BOARD MEMBERS

- 5.2.1 Review criteria regarding the composition of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors, such as size, proportion of Independent Directors, and criteria to determine and promote "relatedness" as well as the diversity of Board members' background, including in terms of gender (with a target of women representing at least 30% of the directors), ethnicity, age, experience and geographical representation), while seeking to facilitate effective decision-making. Given the Board of Directors' composition and history of long-term succession planning, no date has yet been set to meet the target of women's representation at Board level but progress will be monitored periodically.
- 5.2.2 Review criteria relating to tenure as a director, such as limitations on the number of times a director may stand for re-election, and the continuation of directors in an honorary or similar capacity.
- 5.2.3 Review criteria for retention of directors unrelated to age or tenure, such as attendance at Board of Directors and committee meetings, health or the assumption of responsibilities which are incompatible with effective Board of Directors membership; and assess the effectiveness of the Board of Directors as a whole, the committees of the Board of Directors, the contribution of individual directors on an ongoing basis and establish in light of the opportunities and risks facing the Company, what competencies, skills and personal qualities it seeks in new Board members in order to add value to the Company.
- 5.2.4 Recommend to the Board of Directors the list of candidates for directors to be nominated for election by shareholders at annual meetings of shareholders.
- 5.2.5 Recommend to the Board of Directors candidates to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors occurring between annual meetings of shareholders.

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- 5.2.6 Recommend to the Board of Directors the removal of a director in exceptional circumstances, for example (a) such director is in a position of conflict of interest or (b) the criteria underlying the appointment of such director change.
 - 5.2.7 Ensure that the Board of Directors can function independently of management. To this end, arrange for meetings on a regular basis of the Independent Directors without management present. In such cases, meetings will be chaired by the Lead Director.

DIRECTOR ORIENTATION

- 5.2.8 As an integral element of the process for appointing new directors, put in place an orientation and education program for new recruits to the Board of Directors and review from time to time the value and benefit of such program.

COMPLIANCE

- 5.2.9 Ensure corporate compliance with applicable legislation including director and officer compliance.
- 5.2.10 Review proposed amendments to the Company's by-laws before making recommendations to the Board of Directors.

CODES OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

- 5.2.11 Periodically review and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the Company's formal code of ethics and business conduct for its members, directors and officers and its executive code of conduct applicable to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financing officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or other persons performing similar functions within the Company; including the disclosure of the adoption of such codes.
- 5.2.12 Monitor adherence to the codes and review potential situations related thereto brought to the attention of the Committee by the Corporate Secretary of the Company in order to recommend or not in certain circumstances to the Board of Directors to grant or not waivers from compliance with the codes for directors and officers. The Committee shall also ensure that when such waivers are granted, the Board of Directors shall disclose same in due time and specify the circumstances and rationale for granting the waiver.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

- 5.2.13 Make recommendations to the Board of Directors as deemed appropriate in the context of adherence to corporate governance guidelines in effect from time to time.

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- 5.2.14 In conjunction with the Executive Chairman of the Board, recommend to the Board of Directors the membership and chairs of the committees of the Board of Directors.
 - 5.2.15 Review annually the Board/management relationship.
 - 5.2.16 On a yearly basis, review the measures applied by the Company to promote diversity, their effectiveness, and annual and cumulative progress made in achieving their objectives.
 - 5.2.17 Advise the Board of Directors on the disclosure to be contained in the Company's public disclosure documents, such as the Company's annual management proxy circular or annual report, on matters of corporate governance as required by the Toronto Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange or any other applicable exchange or regulator.
 - 5.2.18 Generally advise the Board of Directors on all other matters of corporate governance.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL RESOURCES

- 5.2.19 Retain such independent external advisors as it may deem necessary and advisable for its purposes.
- 5.2.20 Report to the Board of Directors on its proceedings, reviews undertaken, and any associated recommendations.
- 5.2.21 Have adequate resources to discharge its responsibilities;
- 5.2.22 Have the right, for the purposes of discharging the powers and responsibilities of the Committee, to inspect any relevant records of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- 5.2.23 The Chair of the Committee shall review the opportunity for the Board of Directors of the Company or individual directors to retain external advisors at the expense of the Company in certain appropriate circumstances in carrying out their responsibilities.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

- 5.2.24 Review and make recommendations on shareholder proposals to the Board of Directors or refer them to the Executive Chairman of the Board as appropriate.

5.3 Other Responsibilities

The Committee shall carry out such other mandates as the Board of Directors may request from time to time.

5.4 Review of Mandate of the Committee

The Board of Directors should review and reassess the adequacy of the mandate on an annual basis.

5.5 Compensation

Members of the Committee shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for acting as members of the Committee as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time.

3.3 Charter of the Human Resources Committee

Important note

Chapter 1, Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values of the CGI Group Inc. Fundamental Texts constitutes the fundamental principles of this Charter. This Charter should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

1. INTERPRETATION

"Committee" means the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

"Executive Officer" means an individual who is:

- (a) a Chair, Vice-Chair or President;
- (b) a leader in charge of a principal business unit or function; or
- (c) performing a policy-making function in respect of the Company.

Note: The definition is derived from the definition contained in National Instrument 51-102 adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

"Independent Director" means a director who meets the independence criteria set out in section 1.4 of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators, as amended, which is reproduced in Appendix A.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Company for the appointment of officers of the Company and for determining terms of employment of senior executives whose remuneration must be disclosed as per applicable legislation, and such other senior executives as may be proposed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer. It shall also perform functions such as reviewing succession planning and matters of compensation as well as such other matters the Committee may consider suitable with respect to compensation or as may be specifically directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

3. COMPOSITION

- 3.1 The Committee shall be composed of a majority of Independent Directors.
- 3.2 The Board of Directors shall appoint one of the Independent Directors as the Chair of the Committee. If the Chair is absent from a meeting, the members shall select a Chair from those in attendance to act as Chair of the meeting.

4. MEETINGS

- 4.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be held at the call of the Chair, but not less than three times annually. Meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chair of the Committee, the Executive Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer.
- 4.2 The powers of the Committee shall be exercisable by a meeting at which a quorum is present. A quorum shall be not less than two members of the Committee from time to time. Subject to the foregoing requirement, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, the Committee shall have the power to fix its quorum and to regulate its procedure. Matters decided by the Committee shall be decided by majority vote.
- 4.3 Notice of each meeting shall be given to each member, to the Executive Chairman of the Board, to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.
- 4.4 The Committee may invite from time to time such persons as it may see fit to attend its meetings and to take part in discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee, including in particular the Executive Chairman of the Board.
- 4.5 The Committee shall appoint a secretary to be the secretary of all meetings of the Committee and to maintain minutes of all meetings and deliberations of the Committee.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

5.1 Role and responsibilities of the Committee Chair:

- 5.1.1 The Chair of the Committee:
- 5.1.1.1 Provides leadership for the Committee by ensuring that:
- (i) The responsibilities of the Committee are well understood by Committee members and management.
 - (ii) The Committee works as a cohesive team.
 - (iii) Adequate resources and timely and relevant information are available to the Committee to support its work.
 - (iv) The effectiveness of the Committee is assessed on a regular basis.

- (v) The committee's structure and mandate is appropriate and adequate to support the discharge of the Committee's responsibilities.
 - (vi) The scheduling, organization and procedures of Committee meetings provide adequate time for the consideration and discussion of relevant issues.
- 5.1.1.2 Works with the Executive Chairman of the Board and Corporate Secretary to set the calendar of the Committee's regular meetings.
 - 5.1.1.3 Has the authority to convene special meetings as required.
 - 5.1.1.4 Sets the agenda in collaboration with the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Corporate Secretary.
 - 5.1.1.5 Presides at meetings.
 - 5.1.1.6 Acts as liaison with management with regard to the work of the Committee.
 - 5.1.1.7 Reports to the Board concerning the work of the Committee.
 - 5.1.1.8 Exercises the authority specifically delegated to the Chair by the Committee, if any.

5.2 General Responsibilities

- 5.2.1 The Committee shall, among other things, have responsibility to advise the Board of Directors on human resources planning, compensation of members of the Board of Directors, Executive Officers and other employees, short and long-term incentive plans, benefit plans, and Executive Officer appointments.
- 5.2.2 The Committee shall review and report to the Board of Directors on:
 - 5.2.2.1 Management's succession plans for Executive Officers, with special emphasis on the Executive Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer succession;
 - 5.2.2.2 Compensation philosophy of the organization, including a remuneration strategy and remuneration policies for the Executive Officer level, as proposed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer;
 - 5.2.2.3 Recommendations to the Board of Directors for the appointment of the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and other Executive Officers, corporate objectives which the Executive Chairman of the Board and such other Executive Officers, as the case

may be, are responsible for meeting, assessment of the Executive Chairman of the Board and of the Chief Executive Officer against these objectives, monitoring of the Executive Chairman of the Board's performance and providing advice and counsel in the execution of his duties;

- 5.2.2.4 Total remuneration plan including adequacy and form of compensation realistically reflecting the responsibilities and risks of the position for the Executive Chairman of the Board and for the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and, in connection therewith, consider appropriate information, including information from the Board of Directors with respect to the overall performance of the Executive Chairman of the Board and of the Chief Executive Officer;
- 5.2.2.5 Remuneration for Executive Officers, annual adjustment to executive salaries, and the design and administration of short and long-term incentive plans, stock options, benefits and perquisites as proposed by the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer;
- 5.2.2.6 Employment and termination arrangements for senior management;
- 5.2.2.7 Adoption of new, or significant modifications to, pay and benefit plans;
- 5.2.2.8 Appointment of officers and executive officers as appropriate, while considering and promoting the diversity of the executive team's background, including in terms of gender, ethnicity, age and experience;
- 5.2.2.9 Significant organizational changes;
- 5.2.2.10 The Committee's proposed executive compensation report to be contained in the Company's annual proxy circular;
- 5.2.2.11 Management development programs for the Company;
- 5.2.2.12 Any special employment contracts or arrangements with officers of the Company including any contracts relating to change of control; and
- 5.2.2.13 Remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and committees thereof, including adequacy and form of compensation realistically reflecting the responsibilities and risks of the positions and recommend changes where applicable.
- 5.2.3 The Committee shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to it by the Board of Directors including those relating to compensation of officers and senior employees and the manpower resources of the Company.

5.3 Other Responsibilities

- 5.3.1 The Committee shall have the right to retain such independent external advisors as it may deem necessary and advisable for its purposes and to assess and review, on an annual basis or as deemed appropriate, the independence of such external advisors.
- 5.3.2 The Committee shall report to the Board of Directors on its proceedings, reviews undertaken, and any associated recommendations.
- 5.3.3 The Committee shall have adequate resources to discharge its responsibilities.
- 5.3.4 The Committee shall have the right, for the purposes of discharging the powers and responsibilities of the Committee, to inspect any relevant records of the Company and its subsidiaries.

5.4 Review of Mandate of the Committee

The Board of Directors should review and reassess the adequacy of this mandate on an annual basis.

5.5 Compensation

Members of the Committee shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for acting as members of the Committee as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time.

3.4 Charter of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

Important note

Chapter 1, Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values of the CGI Group Inc. Fundamental Texts constitutes the fundamental principles of this Charter. This Charter should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

1. INTERPRETATION

"Committee" means the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

"Financially Literate" means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

"Independent Director" means a director who meets the independence criteria set out in section 1.4 of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators and as amended and in effect as of June 30, 2005, which is reproduced in Appendix A.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Committee will assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. In performing its duties, the Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board of Directors, management, the internal auditors and the external auditors.

3. COMPOSITION

- 3.1 The Committee shall consist solely of Independent Directors, all of whom shall be Financially Literate and at least one of whom shall be a financial expert as defined in the applicable corporate governance rules imposed by regulatory bodies.
- 3.2 Following each annual meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors shall elect three or more directors, who shall meet the independence and experience requirements of the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange as well as the other similar requirements under applicable securities regulations, to serve on the Committee until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company or until the member ceases to be a director, resigns or is replaced, whichever first occurs. Any member may be removed from office or replaced at any time by the Board of Directors.

- 3.3 The Board of Directors shall appoint one of the members of the Committee as the Chair of the Committee. If the Chair is absent from a meeting, the members shall select a Chair from those in attendance to act as Chair of the meeting.

4. MEETINGS AND RESOURCES

- 4.1 Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held quarterly. Special meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chair of the Committee, the external auditors, the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- 4.2 The powers of the Committee shall be exercisable by a meeting at which a quorum is present. A quorum shall be not less than two members of the Committee from time to time. Subject to the foregoing requirement, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, the Committee shall have the power to fix its quorum and to regulate its procedure. Matters decided by the Committee shall be decided by majority vote.
- 4.3 Notice of each meeting shall be given to each member, the external auditors, the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, any or all of whom shall be entitled to attend. Notice of each meeting shall also be given, as the case may be, to the internal auditor who shall also attend whenever requested to do so by the Chair of the Committee or the Corporate Secretary.
- 4.4 Notice of meeting may be given orally or by letter, telephone facsimile transmission, telephone or electronic device not less than 24 hours before the time fixed for the meeting. Members may waive notice of any meeting. The notice need not state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is being held.
- 4.5 Opportunities should be afforded periodically to the external auditors and, as the case may be, to the internal auditor and the senior management to meet separately with the Committee. In addition, the Committee may meet in camera, with only members of the Committee present, whenever the Committee determines that it is appropriate to do so.
- 4.6 The Committee shall have the authority to retain special legal counselling, accounting or other consultants as it may see fit to attend its meetings and to take part in discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee at the Company's expense.
- 4.7 The Corporate Secretary of the Company or designate of the Corporate Secretary shall be the Secretary of all meetings of the Committee and shall maintain minutes of all meetings and deliberations of the Committee.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

5.1 Role and responsibilities of the Committee Chair:

5.1.1 The Chair of the Committee:

5.1.1.1 Provides leadership for the Committee by ensuring that:

- (i) The responsibilities of the Committee are well understood by Committee members and management.
- (ii) The Committee works as a cohesive team.
- (iii) Adequate resources and timely and relevant information are available to the Committee to support its work.
- (iv) The effectiveness of the Committee is assessed on a regular basis.
- (v) The committee's structure and mandate is appropriate and adequate to support the discharge of the Committee's responsibilities.
- (vi) The scheduling, organization and procedures of Committee meetings provide adequate time for the consideration and discussion of relevant issues.

5.1.1.2 Works with the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary to set the calendar of the Committee's regular meetings.

5.1.1.3 Has the authority to convene special meetings as required.

5.1.1.4 Sets the agenda in collaboration with the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary.

5.1.1.5 Presides at meetings.

5.1.1.6 Acts as liaison with management with regard to the work of the Committee.

5.1.1.7 Reports to the Board concerning the work of the Committee.

5.1.1.8 Exercises the authority specifically delegated to the Chair by the Committee, if any.

5.2 General responsibilities

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth below, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements are complete and accurate. This is the responsibility of management and the external auditors. Nor is it the duty of the Committee to conduct investigations, or to assure compliance with laws and regulations. The Committee shall review disagreements, if any, between management and the external auditors and shall make recommendations to resolve such disagreements. In the event that any such disagreement persists, the matter will be referred by the Committee to the Board of Directors for a final determination.

5.3 Review of mandate of the committee

The Board of Directors and the Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this mandate on an annual basis.

5.4 Publicly disclosed financial information

- 5.4.1 The Committee shall review and recommend for approval by the Board of Directors, before release to the public:
- 5.4.1.1 interim unaudited financial statements;
 - 5.4.1.2 audited annual financial statements, in conjunction with the report of the external auditors;
 - 5.4.1.3 all public disclosure documents containing audited or unaudited financial information, including any prospectus, the annual information form and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, as well as related press releases, including earnings guidance; and
 - 5.4.1.4 the compliance of management certification of financial reports with applicable legislation and attestation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.
- 5.4.2 The Committee shall review any report which accompanies published financial statements (to the extent such a report discusses financial condition or operating results) for consistency of disclosure with the financial statements themselves.
- 5.4.3 In its review of financial statements, the Committee should obtain an explanation from management of all significant variances between comparative reporting periods and an explanation from management for items which vary from expected or budgeted amounts as well as from previous reporting periods.

- 5.4.4 In its review of financial statements, the Committee should review unusual or extraordinary items, transactions with related parties, and adequacy of disclosures, asset and liability carrying values, income tax status and related reserves, qualifications, if any, contained in letters of representation and business risks, uncertainties, commitments and contingent liabilities.
- 5.4.5 In its review of financial statements, the Committee shall review the appropriateness of the Company's significant accounting principles and practices, including acceptable alternatives, and the appropriateness of any significant changes in accounting principles and practices.
- 5.4.6 The Committee shall satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements, and shall periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

5.5 Financial reporting and accounting trends

The Committee shall:

- 5.5.1 Review and assess the effectiveness of accounting policies and practices concerning financial reporting;
- 5.5.2 Review with management and with the external auditors any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the presentation and impact of significant risks and uncertainties, and key estimates and judgments of management that may be material to financial reporting;
- 5.5.3 Question management and the external auditors regarding significant financial reporting issues discussed and the method of resolution; and
- 5.5.4 Review general accounting trends and issues of accounting policy, standards and practices which affect or may affect the Company.

5.6 Internal controls

- 5.6.1 The Committee shall review and monitor the Company's internal control procedures, programs and policies, and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls over the accounting and financial reporting systems, with particular emphasis on controls over computerized systems.
- 5.6.2 The Committee shall review:
- 5.6.2.1 The evaluation of internal controls by the external auditors, together with management's response;

- 5.6.2.2 The working relationship between management and external auditors;
- 5.6.2.3 The appointments of the Chief Financial Officer and any key financial executives involved in the financial reporting process;
- 5.6.2.4 The review and approval of the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company;
- 5.6.2.5 Any decisions related to the need for internal auditing, including whether this function should be outsourced and, in such case, approving the supplier which shall not be the external auditors; and
- 5.6.2.6 Internal control procedures to ensure compliance with the law and avoidance of conflicts of interest.
- 5.6.3 The Committee shall undertake private discussions with staff of the internal audit function to establish internal audit independence, the level of co-operation received from management, the degree of interaction with the external auditors, and any unresolved material differences of opinion or disputes.

5.7 Internal Auditor

The Committee shall:

- 5.7.1 Review the mandate and annual objectives of the internal auditor, if the appointment of an internal auditor is deemed appropriate;
- 5.7.2 Review the adequacy of the Company's internal audit resources; and
- 5.7.3 Ensure the internal auditor has ongoing access to the Chair of the Committee as well as all officers of the Company, particularly the Executive Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer.
- 5.7.4 Review the audit plans, performance and summaries of the reports of the internal audit function as well as management's response including follow-up to any identified weakness.

5.8 External Auditors

- 5.8.1 The Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment of the external auditors, which firm is ultimately accountable to the Committee and the Board of Directors.

- 5.8.2 The Committee shall i) receive periodic reports from the external auditors regarding the auditors independence, the performance of the auditors, the qualifications of the key audit partner and audit managers, a periodic review of the auditors' quality control procedures, material issues arising from the periodic quality control review and the steps taken by the auditors to address such findings, ii) discuss such reports with the auditors, and if so determined by the Committee, iii) recommend that the Board of Directors take appropriate action to satisfy itself as to the independence of the auditors and the quality of their performance.
- 5.8.3 The Committee shall take appropriate steps to assure itself that the external auditors are satisfied with the quality of the Company's accounting principles and that the accounting estimates and judgments made by management reflect an appropriate application of generally accepted accounting principles.
- 5.8.4 The Committee shall undertake private discussions on a regular basis with the external auditors to review, among other matters, the quality of financial personnel, the level of co-operation received from management, any unresolved material differences of opinion or disputes with management regarding financial reporting and the effectiveness of the work of the internal audit function.
- 5.8.5 The Committee shall review the terms of the external auditors' engagement and the appropriateness and reasonableness of the proposed audit fees as well as the compensation of any advisors retained by the Committee.
- 5.8.6 The Committee shall review and pre-approve any engagements for non-audit services provided by the external auditors or their affiliates to the Company or its subsidiaries, together with the fees for such services, and consider the impact of this on the independence of the external auditors. The Committee shall determine which non-audit services the external auditors are prohibited from providing.
- 5.8.7 When a change of auditors is proposed, the Committee shall review all issues related to the change, including the information required to be disclosed by regulations and the planned steps for an orderly transition.
- 5.8.8 The Committee shall review all reportable events, including disagreements, unresolved issues and consultations on a routine basis whether or not there is to be a change of auditors.
- 5.8.9 When discussing auditor independence, the Committee will consider both rotating the lead audit partner or audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit after a number of years and establishing hiring policies for employees or former employees of its external auditor.

5.9 Audit Procedures

- 5.9.1 The Committee shall review the audit plans of the internal and external audits, including the degree of co-ordination in those plans, and shall inquire as to the extent to which the planned audit scope can be relied upon to detect weaknesses in internal control or fraud or other illegal acts. The audit plans should be reviewed with the external auditors and with management, and the Committee should recommend to the Board of Directors the scope of the external audit as stated in the audit plan.
- 5.9.2 The Committee shall review any problems experienced by the external auditors in performing the audit, including any restrictions imposed by management or significant accounting issues on which there was a disagreement with management.
- 5.9.3 The Committee shall review the post-audit or management letter containing the recommendations of the external auditors, and management's response and subsequent follow-up to any identified weakness.

5.10 Risk management and other responsibilities

- 5.10.1 The Committee shall put in place procedures to receive and handle complaints or concerns received by the Company about accounting or audit matters including the anonymous submission by employees of concerns respecting accounting or auditing matters.
- 5.10.2 The Committee shall review such litigation, claims, transactions or other contingencies as the internal auditor, external auditors or any officer of the Company may bring to its attention, and shall periodically review the Company's risk management programs. In that regard the Committee shall review the Company's major risk exposures and the steps taken by management to monitor, control and report such exposures.
- 5.10.3 The Committee shall review the policy on use of derivatives and monitor the risk.
- 5.10.4 The Committee shall review the related party transactions in line with the New York Stock Exchange rules and regulations and those of any other applicable exchange or regulator.
- 5.10.5 The Committee shall review assurances of compliance with covenants in trust deeds or loan agreements.
- 5.10.6 The Committee shall review business risks that could affect the ability of the Company to achieve its business plan.
- 5.10.7 The Committee shall review uncertainties, commitments, and contingent liabilities material to financial reporting.

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- 5.10.8 The Committee shall review the effectiveness of control and control systems utilized by the Company in connection with financial reporting and other identified business risks.
 - 5.10.9 The Committee shall review incidents of fraud, illegal acts, conflicts of interest and related-party transactions.
 - 5.10.10 The Committee shall review material valuation issues.
 - 5.10.11 The Committee shall review the quality and accuracy of computerized accounting systems, the adequacy of the protections against damage and disruption, and security of confidential information through information systems reporting.
 - 5.10.12 The Committee shall review material matters relating to audits of subsidiaries.
 - 5.10.13 The Committee shall review cases where management has sought accounting advice on a specific issue from an accounting firm other than the one appointed as auditor.
 - 5.10.14 The Committee shall review any legal matters that could have a significant impact on the financial statements.
 - 5.10.15 The Committee shall consider other matters of a financial nature it feels are important to its mandate or as directed by the Board of Directors.
 - 5.10.16 The Committee shall report regularly to the Board of Directors on its proceedings, reviews undertaken and any associated recommendations.
 - 5.10.17 The Committee shall have the right, for the purpose of discharging the powers and responsibilities of the Committee, to inspect any relevant records of the Company and its subsidiaries.

5.11 Compensation

Members of the Committee shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for acting as members of the Committee as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time.



4. Codes of Ethics

4.1 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

for members, officers and directors of CGI

To the CGI Team

This Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is based on the values and philosophy that have guided CGI successfully since the Company's inception in 1976. It constitutes a unique repository where the combination of CGI policies, guidelines, principles of conduct and best practices have been regrouped under one umbrella document, for the benefit of our members, officers and directors.

CGI's operations have grown significantly and now extend worldwide, and our business environment has become increasingly competitive and complex. The scope and pace of our business requires us to make quick and informed decisions, in a manner consistent with our values.

This Code provides guidance - and a global view - for CGI members, officers and directors to consistently achieve the professionalism that has earned our Company an enviable reputation among our clients and within our industry. It also provides guidance for CGI directors when acting for the Company.

This Code is not meant to be a complete list of ethics and business conduct covering every eventuality. It highlights situations that CGI's members, officers and directors may face in their duties and provides the basic principles to guide their actions. CGI recognizes the importance of supporting these individuals as ethical issues arise, and has an open door policy for resolving such issues with integrity.

Upon joining CGI, all members, as part of their employment contract, undertake to observe this Code in all aspects of their work. Furthermore, annually, all members shall renew such undertaking.

We must always behave responsibly and in line with the Company's core values when working on behalf of CGI for its clients and other stakeholders. By preserving our personal integrity and the professional reputation of CGI, I am confident that together we will succeed in achieving the Company's mission and vision.

Serge Godin

Founder and Executive Chairman of the Board

Important note

Chapter 1, Dream, Vision, Mission, and Values of the CGI Group Inc. Fundamental Texts constitutes the fundamental principles of this Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. This Code should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

1. VALUES, PHILOSOPHY, VISION AND MISSION

Values

CGI has always believed in investing in the future to ensure continued success. From the beginning, the Company has invested in developing a strong corporate culture, based on six core values that reflect its approach to business. These values are: quality and partnership, intrapreneurship and sharing, respect, objectivity and integrity, financial strength and corporate social responsibility. These values are at the heart of CGI's success. They ensure that CGI takes a long-term view on business issues, and builds long-lasting partnerships with its clients.

Philosophy

The success of CGI Group Inc. and its subsidiaries is based on the knowledge, creativity and commitment of its members. CGI ensures this success by recruiting the most qualified people available. CGI's members share in the risks and rewards of CGI's business as partners of CGI and are committed to its objectives. They take a disciplined approach to their work and constantly strive for excellence to achieve the best results for every client. In exchange, CGI strives to recognize the value of its members by offering them a stimulating work environment that fosters their personal and professional development.

Vision

To be a global world class information technology and business process services leader helping our clients succeed.

Mission

To help our clients succeed through outstanding quality, competence and objectivity, providing thought leadership and delivering the best services and solutions to fully satisfy client objectives in information technology, business processes and management.

In all we do, we foster a culture of partnership, intrapreneurship, teamwork and integrity, building a global world class information technology and business process services company.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE CODE

This Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the "Code") defines CGI's character and guides the actions and decisions of the salaried employees ("members"), officers and directors of CGI. Compliance with the Code is essential for many reasons and notably to preserve and enhance CGI's reputation and maximize shareholder value. In keeping with CGI's values, the Code outlines the essential rules and guidelines necessary to preserve CGI's enviable reputation among its clients and within its industry. The Code is not meant to be a complete list of ethics and business conduct covering every eventuality. It highlights situations that CGI members, officers and directors may face in their duties. The code is meant to give them a broad and clear understanding of the conduct expected of them, wherever CGI does business. While the specific illustrations are primarily addressed to members, they should be read as being equally applicable to the members of CGI's Board of Directors to the extent that they may be applicable in the circumstances.

Should a member be confronted with a situation where further guidance is required, the matter should be discussed with the member's manager. CGI recognizes its obligation to support its members, officers and directors as ethical issues arise.

3. MEMBER'S CONDUCT AND BEHAVIOUR

General conduct

Upon joining CGI and annually thereafter, all members are by virtue of the "Member Commitment to the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct", which must be signed where permitted locally, subject to the Company Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and related policies and guidelines.

If a member ceases to be employed by CGI for any reason, the Member Commitment specifies which elements continue to apply, namely those related to the confidentiality obligations.

Respect and integrity

All members of CGI support the Company's philosophy and contribute to CGI's development and good reputation by promoting synergy and teamwork, by expressing their ideas and by adopting the highest standards of service quality and integrity. The members of CGI are its ambassadors. They must always behave responsibly and demonstrate courtesy, honesty, civility and respect for other members of CGI, for its clients and for its suppliers, and must never do anything that could harm CGI's reputation or that could otherwise bring CGI into disrepute.

Loyalty

Members are expected to act at all times with diligence and loyalty towards CGI and in such a way as to safeguard CGI's interests. Members should not act in a way or publicly hold a position that might harm the image or reputation of CGI.

Relations with clients

CGI's services often involve visiting or working at a client's place of business. A member working at a client's site must comply with the client's practices and procedures and treat the client's facilities with respect. The member must work as efficiently and meticulously as possible and leave the client's premises and property as he or she found them. As well, members must use the client's information and systems infrastructures for the sole purpose of the client's contract and protect those infrastructures and information at all times.

Relations with competitors

If a member is working with a competitor of CGI on a joint project for a client, the member must avoid any situations that could cause conflicts. The member must respect the roles that the client has assigned to each party and work as a team in the client's best interests. CGI's members also have both an ethical and a legal responsibility to portray the Company's competitors fairly and accurately. CGI does not tolerate its members using improper means for gathering information about its competitors.

Maintenance of assets

All members of CGI have a responsibility to protect CGI's assets against loss, theft, abuse and unauthorized use or disposal. If, in the course of his or her work, a member of CGI is supplied with any property belonging to CGI or to a third party, the member must use said property in accordance with CGI's Security and acceptable use policy, and as may otherwise be specified in the binding agreement he or she signed with CGI the member must use said property solely for work-related purposes as specified in the binding agreement he or she signed upon joining CGI. . More specifically, the members must use CGI's systems infrastructures in a manner consistent with legal requirements, professional ethics, the policies established by the administrators of CGI's network and of any external networks that the member uses, and must respect the copyrights protecting any software that the member also uses. As well, members must never use the clients' systems infrastructures, including the clients' software, for any purpose that is not work-related. CGI applies a zero-tolerance policy to any abuse of its systems infrastructures or those of its clients.

At the end of employment, members are required to return all CGI property and assets in their possession to their manager or to a designated CGI representative.

Health and Safety

CGI is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all members. Accordingly, members are expected to observe the following rules:

Drug-Free Workplace

CGI maintains a drug-free workplace. Accordingly, in the workplace, members may not:

- Use, sell, or possess illegal drugs;
- Abuse or misuse controlled substances, prescription drugs, or over-the-counter medications; or
- Abuse alcohol.

Restrictions on Alcohol Use

With the exception of specially-authorized CGI functions, no member may consume, serve, or be under the influence of alcohol while on CGI property or while performing CGI business.

Alcohol may be served at CGI functions only with the prior approval of a Senior Vice President. In such circumstances, CGI strongly encourages members to use discretion, act responsibly, and behave in a manner becoming to the Company. When working in parts of the world where alcohol use or possession is prohibited, CGI members must comply with local laws.

4. INTEGRITY OF BOOKS AND RECORDS AND COMPLIANCE WITH SOUND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Preparation of books and records

Accuracy and reliability in the preparation of all business records is of critical importance to the decision-making process and to the proper discharge of financial, legal and reporting obligations. All business records, expense accounts, invoices, bills, payroll and member records and other reports are to be prepared with care and honesty. False or misleading entries are not permitted in CGI's books and records.

Financial transactions

All financial transactions are to be properly recorded in the books of account and accounting procedures are to be supported by the necessary internal controls. In turn, all books and records of CGI must be available for audit.

In relation to CGI's books and records, members must:

- i) not intentionally cause Company documents to be incorrect in any way;
- ii) not create or participate in the creation of any records that are intended to conceal anything that is improper;
- iii) properly and promptly record all disbursements of funds;
- iv) co-operate with internal and external auditors;
- v) report any knowledge of any untruthful or inaccurate statements or records or transactions that do not seem to serve a legitimate commercial purpose; and
- vi) not make unusual financial arrangements with a client or a supplier (such as, over-invoicing or under-invoicing) for payments on their behalf to a party not related to the transaction.

The nature of CGI's business places special importance on the accuracy of time keeping and expense reporting.

Accurate Timekeeping

Client billing, member compensation, and cost estimating depends on CGI's ability to record and account for member time worked accurately.

Accordingly, CGI is committed to accurate total time accounting and reporting within all of its subsidiaries.

All members are required to comply with CGI's timekeeping policy and procedures and any applicable contract requirements. Members must record all time worked daily and submit reports weekly, accurately reflecting all time worked on both direct and indirect projects. Managers are responsible for ensuring that members know the correct project code for each project assignment

Knowingly mischarging your time or falsifying time records violates CGI policy and may also violate the law. No member may knowingly charge time inaccurately or knowingly approve mischarging. Similarly, shifting time worked on one project to another project also is strictly prohibited.

To ensure accurate time reporting, members must be sure that they understand and carefully follow CGI's timekeeping policy and procedures. Members must obtain the correct charge code before starting work on any new direct or indirect project. If a member has any questions regarding time charging, the question should be raised with their manager. In all cases, members must take the steps necessary to ensure that their time records are current, accurate, and complete.

Expense Reimbursement

Members must honestly and accurately report their business-related expenses for reimbursement. A member's signature on an expense report certifies that the information provided is complete and accurate and represents a valid business expense.

Breaches

Suspected breaches of the Code which directly or indirectly affect CGI's business must be reported to the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Legal Officer, or alternatively to the Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee and CGI's Corporate Secretary.

In addition, CGI has established a policy for incident reporting (often referred to as a "whistleblower policy") as well as a process under that policy which allows any person who has direct knowledge of specific facts to report incidents where the Company is exposed to a serious risk in matters of accounting, auditing, internal accounting controls, finance, banking or financial corruption. The process in place protects the incident reporter and ensures the confidentiality of the report. See the heading "Compliance with the Code" below.

5. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PRIVACY

Definitions

Confidential Information

"Confidential Information" means information about the Company's business dealings, development strategies and financial results; products or processes; client lists; vendor lists or purchase prices; cost, pricing, marketing or service strategies; results of research and development work, technical know-how, manufacturing processes, computer software; reports and information related to mergers, acquisitions and divestitures. "Confidential Information" also includes information that relates to intellectual property and may include, but is not limited to: business strategies, product marketing and costing information and information provided by suppliers and competitors. In addition, the way the Company puts publicly-known information together, to achieve a particular result, is often a valuable trade secret.

The following information and documents constitute confidential information or documents of CGI or its clients, as the case may be:

- i) methodologies;
- ii) all information related to: processes, formulas, research and development, products, financials, marketing; names and lists of customers, employees and suppliers as well as related data; computer programs, all software developed or to be developed including flow charts, source and object codes;
- iii) all information related to projects undertaken by the Company whether they are merger and acquisition or divestiture projects or projects related to large client contracts, including all information obtained in due diligence initiatives, whether such information pertains to CGI or to any third party; and
- iv) all other information or documents that, if disclosed, could be prejudicial to CGI or its clients.

Intellectual Property

"Intellectual Property" (IP) means patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and industrial designs of CGI.

Non-disclosure undertaking

CGI Confidential Information

During the normal course of business, members will have access to confidential information about CGI. In some cases, the information may affect the value of CGI shares. Each member must protect the confidentiality of all confidential CGI information and documents. Members cannot discuss them away from work, and cannot divulge any confidential CGI information or any information that could harm CGI. Confidential CGI information could include information from other members or information acquired from outside sources, sometimes under obligations of secrecy. Members are expected to use such information exclusively for business purposes and this information must not be disclosed externally, including to a spouse, partner or relative, without the approval of a member's manager.

Third Party Agreements

In cases where information or records are obtained under an agreement with a third party, such as software licenses or technology purchases, members must ensure that the provisions of such agreements are strictly adhered to so that CGI will not be deemed to be in default. Unauthorized disclosure or use of information or records associated with these agreements could expose the member involved and/or CGI to serious consequences.

Disclosure guidelines

Insider Information

Confidential information about CGI or other public companies may not be used as a basis for trading in CGI securities, or the securities of any other company in respect of which CGI or its members, consultants or advisers are in possession of insider information. For this purpose, CGI has an established policy regarding the use of insider information and trading in securities. This policy is entitled "Guidelines on Timely Disclosure of Material Information and Transactions in Securities by Insiders" which extends to all directors, officers and, when in possession of Confidential Information, members, those authorized to speak on behalf of CGI and all other insiders. It is designed to protect the integrity of the Company and its directors, officers and members while ensuring compliance with all applicable securities legislation in Canada, the United States and other countries. The law stipulates that insiders may not take advantage of inside information to trade in the securities of a company. Likewise, other than in the necessary course of business, employees must not provide another person (including a spouse, partner or relative) with any information that would give them an

unfair advantage when trading in securities of the company, including client companies or any other company that is the subject of an acquisition, divestiture or client related project.

Material Information

CGI's guidelines on disclosure also cover the disclosure of information with a material impact, defined as any information that, if disclosed to a potential investor, could affect his or her perception of the value of the Company as an investment. Because CGI is a publicly traded company, any information that may have a material impact on CGI's results or on the perception of the value of the stock must be communicated in accordance with CGI's "Guidelines on Timely Disclosure of Material Information and Transactions in Securities of CGI by Insiders." If a member thinks that he or she is in possession of a piece of information that is not known to management and may have a material impact on the Company, the member must communicate it immediately to either the Executive Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, or the Chief Financial Officer, without divulging it to anyone else.

Client Information

Just as CGI's members must protect confidential information about CGI, they must also show discretion at all times with regard to the client's business affairs. Unless a member has the client's express authorization, he or she should never reveal any information that could harm the client's interests and should never use any information that he or she obtains in the course of a project or assignment for any purpose other than that project or assignment. If the client restricts the distribution of certain information within its own organization, the member must comply with those restrictions as well.

Member Information

Subject to applicable law, CGI collects and maintains personal information relating to its members, including medical and benefits information. Access to such information is restricted to CGI personnel on a need-to-know basis. They must ensure that this information is not disclosed in violation of CGI's policies and practices. Personal information is released to outside parties only with the member's approval, except to satisfy the requirements considered by CGI to be appropriate for legal reasons.

Intellectual Property

In the course of their duties, members may develop or create new designs, inventions, systems or processes, products or documents. When these achievements have been made as a direct result of a member's employment with the Company and through use of CGI's resources, they belong to CGI. Moreover, CGI is free to use this work as it so wishes and members cannot use nor divulge, publish or otherwise disseminate it without prior written consent from CGI. Upon request, members will execute documents made necessary to confirm or complete the assignment of rights to CGI.

Suppliers and Partners Information

All information on CGI suppliers and partners is also confidential and must not be disclosed without the express consent of the persons concerned.

Privacy

CGI must comply with industry practices and applicable laws when processing the personal data of clients, members and third parties. Therefore, any member who processes personal data may only do so in accordance with CGI's privacy policies and processes.

6. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Definitions

The members of CGI must avoid any actual or apparent conflicts of interest and should never engage in any conduct which is, or could potentially be, harmful to CGI or its reputation. A conflict of interest exists when a member favours his or her personal interests over those of CGI or its clients or when an obligation or situation arising from a member's personal activities or financial affairs may adversely influence the member's judgement in the performance of his or her duties at CGI.

Particular caution should be taken when dealing with initiatives involving contracts with any governmental or quasi-governmental agency.

Guidelines

The following guidelines provide guidance for members to avoid situations which are or may appear to be in conflict with their responsibility to act in the best interest of the Company.

Financial Interests - A conflict of interest exists when a member who is able to influence business with CGI (or family or a close personal friend of such member) owns, directly or indirectly, a beneficial interest in an organization which is a competitor of CGI, or which has current or prospective business as a supplier, customer or contractor with CGI. This does not include the situation where the financial interest in question consists of shares, bonds or other securities of a company listed on a securities exchange and where the amount of this interest is less than one percent of the value of the class of security involved.

Outside Work - When a member, directly or indirectly, acts as a director, officer, employee, consultant or agent of an organization that is a competitor of CGI, or which has current or prospective business as a supplier, customer or contractor with CGI, there is a conflict of interest. Similarly, a conflict of interest may exist when a member undertakes to engage in an independent business venture or to perform work or services for another entity should that activity prevent such member from devoting the time and effort to the conduct of CGI's business, which his or her position requires.

Gifts or Favours - A conflict of interest will arise when a member, either directly or indirectly, solicits or accepts any gift or favour from any person or organization which is a competitor of CGI, or which has current or prospective business with CGI as a customer, supplier, partner or contractor. For this purpose, a "gift" or "favour" includes any gratuitous service, loan, discount, money or article of value. It does not include articles of nominal value normally used for sales promotion purposes, ordinary and reasonable business meals and entertainment expenses if they have a clear business purpose, are permitted under the anti-corruption laws and local laws, conform to generally accepted local customs and are received in a sporadic manner.

Commissions - CGI or its members will never accept any commissions from a third-party vendor when recommending software, hardware or any equipment to a client as part of a service agreement.

Trading with CGI - A conflict of interest may exist when a member is directly or indirectly a party to a transaction with CGI.

Misappropriation of Business Opportunities - A conflict of interest will exist when a member, without the knowledge and consent of CGI, appropriates for his or her own use, or that of another person or organization, the benefit of any business venture, opportunity or potential opportunity about which the member may have learned or that he or she may have developed during the course of his or her employment.

Bribes - Neither CGI nor its members will pay bribes to clients or client representatives to obtain business from them. Refer to CGI's Anti-Corruption Policy under Section 4.3 below for further information on this topic.

Former Employees of Customers – Hiring or retaining the services of former employees of customers, whether in the private or public sector (including quasi-government agencies), may result in actual or perceived conflicts of interest. Accordingly, any such person may not: (i) for a period of two years from the termination of his or her employment with a former customer be assigned to work on, or in any way contribute to, a CGI project or contract that is linked to his or her former functions, unless the customer's prior written consent is obtained and the hire is not prohibited by any code of ethics or other restrictions or undertakings applicable to such person; and (ii) disclose to any CGI member any confidential information such person obtained during the course of his or her former functions with the customer.

Personal Relationships – The potential for a conflict, or perceived conflict, between personal/family relationships and work responsibilities may arise, for example, where a member interacts with someone in a professional capacity in the course of CGI's business dealings with whom the member shares a close personal relationship or friendship. It may also arise if a member has a direct influence in deciding whether CGI will engage in business dealings with a person, supplier or third party with whom the member shares a close personal relationship or friendship. If the close personal relationship or friendship may be perceived as adversely affecting the member's judgment or objectivity, both in the workplace and in any business dealings, a conflict or perceived conflict exists.

Reporting

Any actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest situation must be discussed with the member's manager (or, in the case of an executive officer, with either CGI's Executive Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Chief Legal Officer) as soon as possible so that steps can be taken to address the situation.

7. LAWS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

Compliance with the law

It is CGI's policy to comply, not merely with the letter, but also with the spirit of the law. CGI is required to maintain compliance with various acts, statutes and regulations governing activities in the jurisdictions in which it carries on business and expects members acting on its behalf to do likewise. Members are also expected to report any situation of concern to ethics.crp@cgi.com or to the CGI Legal Department.

Guidelines for compliance

This Code does not seek to provide legal guidance for all laws, statutes and regulations that impact CGI's activities. Specialized resources - legal, tax, environmental, government relations, personnel - are available within CGI for that purpose. There are, however, several items of legislation that warrant specific mention. These are listed below along with some general guidelines for compliance.

Health and safety laws

CGI is committed to creating and maintaining healthy and safe workplaces for its members. Members are expected to comply with all safety laws, regulations and directives from their managers (which may not necessarily be a law or regulation).

Environmental laws

CGI is committed to preserving and enhancing the environment in the communities where its various businesses operate through responsible and environmentally-oriented operating practices. Members are encouraged to participate in undertakings geared to improving the environment in both their workplace and their community.

Human rights legislation

Every person has the right to equal treatment with respect to employment and the right to be free of discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, pregnancy, record of offences, marital status, social conditions, political beliefs, language, veteran status (U.S. only), family status, disability or means used to overcome a disability. The following are

CGI's policies on equal employment opportunity, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment as well as the procedure for reporting any breach or violation of these policies:

- i) **Equal Employment Opportunity** - CGI is committed to treating all people fairly and equitably, without discrimination. The company has established a program to ensure that groups which are often subject to discrimination are equitably represented within CGI and to eliminate any employment rules and practices that could be discriminatory. CGI regards diversity among its members as a priceless resource and one which enables the Company to work harmoniously with clients from around the world.
- ii) **Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policies** - CGI recognizes that everyone has the right to work in an environment free of sexual, psychological and racial harassment. CGI will do everything in its power to prevent its members from becoming victims of such harassment. CGI defines sexual, psychological or racial harassment as any behaviour, in the form of words, gestures, or actions, generally repeated, that has undesired sexual, psychological or racial connotations, that has a negative impact on a person's dignity or physical or psychological integrity, or that results in that person being subjected to unfavourable working conditions or dismissal.

CGI will prevent any form of harassment or discrimination against job candidates and members on any of the grounds mentioned above, whether during the hiring process or during employment. This commitment applies to such areas as training, performance assessment, promotions, transfers, layoffs, remuneration and all other employment practices and working conditions.

All CGI managers are personally accountable for enforcing this policy and must make every effort to prevent discriminatory or harassing behaviour and to intervene immediately if they observe a problem or if a problem is reported to them.

In their professional capacity, all members must refrain from any form of harassment or discrimination against anyone, including suppliers, customers and constructors.

- iii) **Procedure for Reporting Discrimination or Harassment** - Any member of CGI who feels discriminated against or harassed can and should, in all confidence and without fear of reprisal, personally report the facts to the vice-president of his or her business unit and to the human resources leader either in that business unit, in the country or at the corporate head office. The facts will be examined carefully by these two individuals. Neither the name of the person reporting the facts nor the circumstances surrounding them will be disclosed to anyone whatsoever, unless such disclosure is necessary for an investigation or disciplinary action. Any disciplinary action will be determined by these same two people and will be proportional to the seriousness of the behaviour concerned. CGI will also provide appropriate assistance to any member who is a victim of discrimination or harassment. In addition, retaliation against persons who make complaints of harassment, witness harassment, offer testimony or are otherwise involved in the investigation of harassment complaints will not be tolerated.

Competition act

CGI is required to make its own decisions on the basis of its best interest and must do so independent of agreements or understandings with competitors. The Competition Act (Canada) or corresponding provisions of foreign legislation in matters of competition prohibit certain arrangements or agreements with others regarding product prices, terms of sale, division of markets, allocation of customers or other practices that restrain competition. It is the responsibility of each manager to comply with the letter and spirit of all competition laws as they apply to CGI.

Questions concerning competition-sensitive issues must be addressed to ethics.crp@cgi.com or the CGI Legal Department.

Securities laws and insider trading

Members who possess material non-public information may not buy or sell CGI securities while such information remains non-public and must refrain from passing such information on to others, including spouses, partners, relatives and friends. These trading prohibitions apply to members at all levels - not just officers or managers. The prohibition on such trading is based on such information potentially providing an unfair advantage to the member.

"Material non-public information" is non-public information that is significant enough that, if publicly known, is likely to affect the market price of any of CGI's securities. CGI has adopted "Guidelines on Timely Disclosure of Material Information and Transactions in Securities of CGI by Insiders". Each member, officer and director must abide by the provisions of these guidelines, when applicable.

Export and import laws

CGI members may find themselves dealing with goods or services that are the subject of export or import restrictions, such as, for example, information or technology that has military or state security applications. Members who deal with controlled goods and services must comply with the CGI policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the controls are respected.

Laws that protect classified information

In the normal course of CGI's business with government clients, our members may be required to hold government security clearances and they may have access to information that is classified or facilities that are restricted. Members must comply with the letter and with the spirit of the laws, rules and regulations that apply to classified information and facilities that are restricted.

Whether a member holds a security clearance or not, members must not seek access to classified information or restricted facilities unless that access is required in order to allow them to carry out their assigned tasks. Members must not accept access to, retain, or otherwise deal with classified information, or enter restricted

facilities, unless they hold a current and valid security clearance that entitles them to have the appropriate degree of access. If there is any doubt about whether information is classified or whether facilities are restricted, about the restrictions that may apply to information or facilities, or whether the member's security clearance is adequate in the circumstances, the member must first consult with the CGI security officer who has the authority to advise the member.

8. INVESTOR AND MEDIA RELATIONS

Authorized Spokespersons

Initiatives relating to investor and media communications are the responsibility of CGI's authorized spokespersons. Therefore, members are not allowed to make any public statement about CGI without first obtaining the authorization of such authorized spokespersons.

9. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND POLITICAL AND PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS

As a global organization conducting business throughout the world, CGI is committed to the charitable donation of funds and services for humanitarian and other social needs, particularly in cases of emergencies or disasters. Monetary and other contributions to charities, social projects and funds, including schools, educational funds and infrastructure projects, should occur outside of work hours and be handled with caution as they can be conduits for corrupt payments. In order to minimize this risk, CGI requires appropriate due diligence be conducted into such charities and projects prior to the approval of any charitable contributions made on its behalf. No contributions of any kind may be made on CGI's behalf to any political party, candidate or campaign. In no event shall any charitable or political donations be made for the purpose of gaining any improper business advantage.

Questions to consider when making charitable payments:

1. Is the organization or body receiving the payment duly registered and does it otherwise comply with applicable law?
2. Is the organization or body, including its board of directors and other representatives, free of any political or other undue influence?
3. What is the purpose of the payment?
4. Is the payment consistent with CGI's internal guidelines on charitable giving?
5. Is the payment at the request of a foreign official?
6. Is a foreign official associated with the charity and, if so, can the foreign official make decisions regarding CGI's business in that country?

7. Is the payment conditioned on receiving business or other benefits?

10. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE

Management responsibilities

CGI's managers have a special duty to be role models of appropriate business conduct and to see that the principles and policies of this Code and of other CGI guidelines and policies referred to in this Code are upheld. This means:

- i) **Copy of the Code** - Ensuring that all members have a copy of the Code, and that they understand and comply with its provisions.
- ii) **Assistance** - Offering assistance and explanations to any member who has questions, doubts or is in a difficult situation. Managers are also required to counsel members promptly when their conduct or behaviour is inconsistent with the Code.
- iii) **Enforcement** - Taking prompt and decisive action when a violation of the Code has occurred, in consultation with the CGI Legal Department. If a manager knows a member is contemplating a prohibited action and does nothing, the manager will be held responsible along with the member.

Member responsibilities

Each member is accountable for observing the rules of conduct that are normally accepted as standard in a business enterprise. In addition they must abide by the following:

- i) **Compliance** - CGI's members are expected to comply with the Code and all policies and procedures of the company as well as to actively promote and support CGI's values.
- ii) **Preventing** - Members should take all necessary steps to prevent a Code violation.
- iii) **Reporting** - Subject to applicable law, members must immediately report to their manager (i) situations of non-compliance with respect to this Code of which they become aware and (ii) suspected violations of the Code. All information will, to the extent possible, be received in confidence. It is corporate policy not to take action against a member who reports in good faith unless unusual circumstances warrant such action.

In addition, CGI has established a policy for incident reporting (often referred to as a "whistleblower policy") as well as a process under that policy which allows any person who has direct knowledge of specific facts to report incidents in which the Company is exposed to

a serious risk in matters of accounting, auditing, internal accounting controls, finance, banking or financial corruption. The process in place protects the incident reporter and ensures the confidentiality of the report.

Incident reports may be submitted either by telephone by dialing 1 800 422 3076 toll free, by dialing (503) 748-0564 and reversing the long distance charges, or by submitting an incident report online. For telephone reports, all long distances charges will be at the expense of CGI. For those who wish to submit incident reports online, a link to the incident reporting web site is provided on CGI's Enterprise Portal or members may access the incident reporting system directly at <https://ethicspoint.com> or such other site as is communicated by CGI from time to time.

CGI's incident reporting system is managed by EthicsPoint, Inc., a company unrelated to CGI which has undertaken to ensure the confidentiality of all incident reporters as well as the confidentiality of the reports they submit.

CGI's policy on incident reporting is entitled the Serious Ethical Incidents Reporting Policy and is available on the CGI Enterprise Portal.

- iv) **Consequences** - Unethical behaviour, violations of this Code and of CGI's other guidelines and policies, as well as withholding information during the course of an investigation regarding a possible violation of the Code, may result in disciplinary action which will be commensurate with the seriousness of the behaviour. Such action could include termination as well as civil or criminal action.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

Periodic review

Responsibility for the periodic review and revision of the Code lies with CGI's Corporate Governance Committee.

Monitoring compliance

The Board of Directors of CGI will monitor compliance with the Code and will be responsible for the granting of any waivers from compliance with the Code for directors and officers of CGI. The Corporate Secretary of CGI shall, when deemed appropriate, make reports to the Board of Directors of CGI with respect to compliance with this Code.

Questions

Questions concerning this Code should be referred to a member's manager who, when warranted, shall report to CGI's Corporate Secretary.

4.2 Executive Code of Conduct

This Executive Code of Conduct (the "Code") is part of the commitment of CGI Group Inc. ("CGI") to ethical business conduct and practices. This Code reflects CGI's firm commitment, not only to adherence to the law, but also to the highest standards of ethical conduct.

This Code specifically covers CGI's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or other persons performing similar functions (collectively, the "officers") and supplements the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

1. HONEST AND ETHICAL CONDUCT

Respect and integrity

The officers of CGI are its ambassadors. They must always behave responsibly and demonstrate courtesy, honesty, civility and respect for all other employees of CGI, for its clients and for its suppliers.

Ethics

Supporting CGI's objectives, officers in performing their duties will carry out their responsibilities at all times in a way that promotes ethics in their leadership. The officers will:

- (i) Undertake their responsibilities in a vigilant manner in the interests of CGI and to avoid any real or perceived impression of personal advantage;
- (ii) Advance CGI's legitimate interests when the opportunity arises at all times ahead of their own interests;
- (iii) Proactively promote ethical behavior among subordinates and peers; and
- (iv) Use corporate assets and resources in a responsible and fair manner, having regard for the interests of CGI.

2. FULL, FAIR, ACCURATE, TIMELY AND UNDERSTANDABLE DISCLOSURE

Annual and quarterly reports

Each officer shall read each annual or quarterly report filed or submitted under the applicable securities laws and satisfy himself or herself that the report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact that is necessary in order for the statements made not to be misleading, in light of the circumstances in which such statements were made.

Financial statements

Each officer shall satisfy himself or herself that the financial statements, and other financial information included in the report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of CGI as of, and for, the periods presented in the report.

Reports to securities regulators

Officers shall perform their responsibilities with a view to causing periodic reports filed with securities regulators to contain information which is accurate, complete, fair and understandable and to be filed in a timely fashion.

Reporting concerns and complaints

An officer who believes it is necessary or appropriate to do so can refer concerns about the quality and scope of financial or related reporting requirements to the Chair of the Audit Committee. Any officer who receives a bona fide material complaint about financial reporting from any employee shall report such complaints to the Audit Committee. Any officer who has disclosed such concerns in good faith shall not face any form of retribution.

3. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

The officers are cognizant of their leadership roles within the organization and the importance of compliance with the letter and spirit of applicable laws, rules and regulations relating to financial and related reporting.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE

General responsibilities

Officers have a special duty to be role models of appropriate business conduct and see that the principles and policies of this Code and other CGI guidelines and policies are upheld.

Reporting

Any violation or suspected violation of the Code should be personally reported by an officer to CGI's Executive Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Chief Legal Officer.

Accountability

Non-compliance with this Code in every respect by an officer will be a matter for consideration and review by the Board of Directors of CGI.

4.3 CGI Anti-Corruption Policy

Policy statement

CGI is committed to conducting its activities free from the illegal and improper influence of bribery and to ensuring compliance with all anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws and regulations that may be applicable to its business world-wide (collectively, "**Anti-Corruption Laws**"). It is essential that our members, officers, and directors, as well as all third parties who act on behalf of CGI, comply at all times with the letter and the spirit of all Anti-Corruption Laws.

Overview

Bribery is offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting **any item of value** to improperly influence the actions of a person **in order to obtain or retain business or an unfair advantage in the conduct of business; or to induce or reward improper conduct**. "Kickback" is another term for bribery. Bribery can arise in both the public and the private sphere. It can take place directly or indirectly (e.g. through a Third Party). It can take many forms. Anti-Corruption Laws require companies like CGI to have proactive measures to prevent, detect, and address bribery and corrupt practices.

There are many reasons to care about bribery and corruption.

Bribery and corruption are crimes punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. CGI officers, directors and members, as well as Third Parties, must not engage in any form of bribery or corruption. Whenever members are asked to approve or make a payment, they must ensure that they fully understand the reason for the payment and that the payment is legitimate. If in doubt, they should not make or agree to make the payment and contact the CGI Legal Department or ethics.crp@cgi.com for guidance.

Bribery and corruption have been identified as key factors that limit economic growth and contribute to inequality. By wrongfully benefiting a few individuals, they limit competition, undermine innovation, and corrupt societies. Bribery is also detrimental to our business – studies show that companies where bribery is condoned have lower levels of productivity and lower employee morale. Put simply, it is unethical and against CGI's values.

Individuals and companies can face civil and criminal charges resulting in large fines, imprisonment, and suspension or debarment from government contract processes. Failure to comply puts members, their colleagues, and CGI at risk. This could have a very serious impact on members, and CGI's business and reputation.

Key principles

1. BRIBES MUST NOT BE OFFERED OR ACCEPTED

CGI prohibits the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any item of value to improperly influence the actions of a person in order to obtain or retain business or an unfair advantage in the conduct of business; or to induce or reward improper conduct. “Items of value” can include:

- payments of money;
- extension of credit or loans;
- travel and accommodations expenses;
- gifts, meals, and entertainment;
- political contributions and charitable donations;
- free use of company services, facilities or property;
- favors that are of value to a recipient (e.g., offering a job to a member of a person’s family); or
- anything else of value.

Bribery and corruption can take many forms. Red flags can include cash payments or gifts to individuals or family members; inflated commissions; inflated invoices; fake consultancy agreements; unauthorized rebates; political or charitable donations; and excessive payment of travel expenses for inappropriate non-business related travel. In some cases, simply offering an inducement is unlawful, even if not accepted. **This Policy is intended to help you understand how to apply this prohibition in our business.** It explores the areas identified above in more depth.

2. UNDERSTANDING CGI POLICIES AND IDENTIFYING RISKS

The first step in compliance is to understand our Code of Ethics, including this Policy, and how it impacts your responsibilities on a day-to-day basis. Knowing what steps to take to prevent risk and to ensure the proper handling of any issues relating to bribery and corruption is essential to compliance.

3. RESPOND

CGI will assess bribery and corruption risks on an ongoing basis within each Strategic Business Unit. CGI will implement mitigation plans and training programs as part of its system of internal controls. CGI will also monitor compliance at the local level to ensure that this Policy is being followed by all members. You should always complete all required training and cooperate with ongoing monitoring.

4. DOCUMENT AND REPORT

All documentation of financial transactions must be accurate and complete. You should always document your transactions in compliance with the Code of Ethics, and report any issues arising under this Policy that you become aware of as required by CGI's Serious Ethical Incidents Reporting Policy. Questions under this Policy can be addressed to ethics.crp@cgi.com.

Areas of Focus

CGI has established procedures and guidelines to translate this Policy and our principles into practice. This section outlines the general requirements and procedures for the following risk areas:

1. Gifts

Policy

Though gifts are recognized as appropriate ways of developing business relationships and promoting the CGI brand, we must ensure that the offering, solicitation and receipt of gifts does not give rise to even an appearance of impropriety. Particular vigilance must be exercised where gifts are extended to Government Officials.

All gifts offered by CGI must:

- (i) be permitted under local law and the Anti-Corruption Laws and conform to generally accepted local customs;
- (ii) have a clear business purpose which is directly related to CGI's commercial objectives;
- (iii) be reasonable in value and not appear lavish or extravagant; and
- (iv) not be intended to create any obligation on behalf of the recipient or to result in CGI receiving any favour or advantage in return.

Typically, small gifts containing the CGI logo (such as coffee mugs, t-shirts, pens, and the like) offered sporadically to persons at CGI promotional events (such as trade shows) will not violate this Policy as long as they are not excessive.

A chart attached as **Appendix B** to this Policy provides limits on gifts to Government Officials allowed under the laws of various jurisdictions. All Members must adhere to these limits when offering gifts to Government Officials. When dealing with private parties, these limits should also be used as guidelines for determining if the value of a gift is reasonable. You should consult with the CGI Legal Department if you have any questions

related to offering any gifts to Government Officials to ensure that they comply with local laws and the Anti-Corruption Laws. You can also direct inquiries to ethics.crp@cgi.com.

Full Transparency Required

If offering or accepting a gift meets these standards, it must be made or accepted in a fully transparent way. Gifts which are excessive, frequent, or intended to create an obligation on the part of the recipient are strictly prohibited.

How we ensure compliance

No reimbursement or payment for any gifts offered by a CGI member that otherwise comply with this Policy will be made without adequate approvals in compliance with the Operations Management Framework and supporting documentation / receipts.

Red flags

Examples of common “red flags” that could indicate bribery or corruption include the following:

- Gifts that would be illegal under local or Anti-Corruption Laws;
- Gifts to or from parties engaged in a public tender or competitive bidding process;
- Any gift of cash or cash equivalents, or securities;
- Any gift where something is expected in return;
- Any gift that appears excessive based on common sense standards or local custom;
- Any gift that is paid for personally.

2. Hospitality, travel, entertainment and meals

Policy

As with gifts, providing hospitality, travel, entertainment, and meals (collectively, “**Hospitality**”) to any person may be a violation of the law if they are excessive, unreasonable, or do not have a valid business purpose. The same principle applies to soliciting or receiving Hospitality from existing or potential clients. CGI prohibits payment or reimbursement of expenses for any person to attend site visits or other CGI business events unless the expenses are reasonable, reflect actual costs incurred, directly relate to CGI business, and are permissible under local law and custom. CGI discourages the providing of Hospitality to the family members or guests of clients unless a clear business purpose for the Hospitality can be demonstrated.

Hospitality Offered by or to CGI Members

All Hospitality offered by or to CGI members must meet these requirements:

- (i) The Hospitality must be permitted under local law and the Anti-Corruption Laws and conform to generally accepted local customs;
- (ii) The host offering the Hospitality must be present;
- (iii) The purpose is to hold a genuine business discussion or foster better business relations and do not develop any form of obligation;
- (iv) The Hospitality is openly offered and not solicited; and
- (v) The Hospitality is not frequent or excessive, and is reasonable in value, so as to not raise questions of impropriety.

As with gifts, the chart in **Appendix B identifies permissible limits on Hospitality for Government Officials** in specific jurisdictions. All Members must adhere to these guidelines when providing Hospitality to Government Officials. When dealing with private parties, these limits should also be used as guidelines for determining if the value of any Hospitality.

Full Transparency Required

If offering or receiving Hospitality meets these standards, it must be made or accepted in a fully transparent way. Hospitality which is excessive, frequent, or intended to create an obligation on the part of the recipient is strictly prohibited.

How we ensure compliance

Approval for the payment or reimbursement of bona fide and actual Hospitality expenses for clients, potential clients, and Government Officials must be obtained from the Legal Department prior to offering such a payment or reimbursement. All travel expenses must comply with the CGI Travel Policy. Expenses related to Hospitality offered by CGI must be submitted and approved in accordance with CGI expense reporting guidelines so that the expenses are properly categorized and auditable.

Red flags

Examples of common “red flags” that could indicate bribery or corruption include the following:

- Hospitality expenses for persons for which there is not a legitimate business purpose;

- Hospitality expenses for family members of any person;
- Hospitality expenses submitted on behalf of non-CGI members (as opposed to being paid by CGI directly);
- Payment for flights and accommodations for potential or existing CGI clients to meet with CGI representatives when the CGI representatives could just as easily have met with the clients at the client's site;
- Use of travel agencies not approved by CGI for arranging or paying for Hospitality of Government Officials.

3. Third parties

Policy

Most Anti-Corruption Laws impose liability on companies which become involved in direct or indirect bribery. This means that CGI may incur liability where a Third Party engaged to represent or provide a service to, or on behalf of, CGI makes an improper payment or otherwise engages in improper conduct in the course of its work for CGI. This exposure may arise notwithstanding that the payment or conduct in question is prohibited by CGI and/or that CGI had no knowledge of this payment. All CGI dealings with Third Parties must be carried out with the highest degree of integrity, visibility, and in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

How we ensure compliance

Professional integrity is a prerequisite for the selection and retention of Third Parties by CGI. Prior to the retention of any Third Party, the CGI member responsible for such retention must ensure that **appropriate due diligence** is conducted on such Third Party and any compliance "red flags" that are identified are properly addressed. In certain circumstances, Third Parties will receive compliance training, and all Third Parties are subject to CGI's monitoring requirements and audit to ensure compliance with Anti-Corruption Laws and this Policy. Contracts with Third Parties must, where appropriate, contain appropriate terms to mitigate corruption risks.

CGI's approach to retaining, training and monitoring Third Parties is "risk-based", which takes into account a number of factors, including the corruption risk in the country in which the Third Party conducts its activities for CGI, the nature of CGI's relationship with the Third Party, the reputation and notoriety of the Third Party and the value and prospects of CGI's relationship with the Third Party. In higher risk situations, enhanced due diligence, training and monitoring, including the Third Party's agreement to comply with **CGI's Third-Party Code of Ethics**, will be required in accordance with procedures and protocols to be issued by the CGI Legal Department.

Red flags

Examples of common "red flags" that could indicate bribery or corruption include the following:

- Excessive commissions to third-party representatives or consultants;

- Third-party “consulting agreements” that include only vaguely described services;
- Family, business, or other “special” ties with government or political officials;
- Reputation for violating local law or company policy;
- Negative press, rumors, allegations or sanctions;
- Requests from government officials or clients to engage or hire specific Third Parties;
- Lack of credentials for the nature of the work being performed by the Third Party;
- Request to make payment to an entity located in an off-shore tax haven;
- Lack of an office or established place of business, or a shell-company incorporated in an offshore jurisdiction;
- Requests for payment of non-contracted amounts, or lack of documentation for services performed;
- Convoluted or complex payment requests (such as payments to third parties or to accounts in other countries, requests for payments in cash, or requests for up-front payments);
- Requests for political or charitable contributions or other favors as a way of influencing official action;
- Requests for specific sums of money to “fix” problems or “make them go away.”

4. Facilitation payments

Policy

"Facilitation Payments" are payments made to secure, facilitate or speed-up routine, non-discretionary government actions (e.g. payments for speeding up customs clearance, loading and unloading cargo or scheduling government inspections or issuing government licenses or port documentation). **CGI regards Facilitation Payments to be a form of corruption and strictly prohibits them.**

How we ensure compliance

CGI members who are requested to make a facilitation payment should make a report to ethics.crp@cgi.com immediately. In addition, any CGI member that makes a payment that could reasonably be misunderstood as a Facilitation Payment should make a report to ethics.crp@cgi.com and ensure that the payment transaction is completely and accurately documented in CGI's books and records.

Red flags

Examples of common “red flags” that could indicate bribery or corruption include the following:

- Payments to obtain permits, licenses, or work orders to which you are already entitled;
- Payments to receive police protection or mail pickup/delivery;

- Payments to receive phone service or water/power supply;
- Payments to schedule inspections or transit of goods across border controls.

5. Anti-money laundering

Money laundering is the process by which one conceals the existence of an illegal source of income and then disguises that income to make it appear legitimate. Use by CGI of proceeds tainted by illegality can give rise to liability in the countries in which CGI operates. CGI members should make a report pursuant to the Serious Ethical Incidents Reporting Policy or to ethics.crp@cgi.com if they become aware of suspicious circumstances leading them to believe that any transaction might involve the payment or the receipt of proceeds of any unlawful activity.

Red flags

Examples of common "red flags" that could indicate money laundering include the following:

- Refusal to disclose the source of funds or the beneficial ownership of funds;
- Uncertain qualifications of a participant for a proposed transaction; for example, if the principal business of such participant appears to be unrelated to such transaction;
- Cash payments;
- Payments to and from tax haven jurisdictions;
- Complicated payment and transaction structures, including the use of multiple parties in transactions where payments and shipments are made to or from third parties which are not parties to the underlying contract;
- Criminal connections of transaction participants.

Training and Monitoring

In furtherance of CGI's commitment to compliance with the law, this Anti-Corruption Policy is communicated to all CGI directors, officers, members and Third Parties, and is available on the CGI Enterprise Portal. Responsibility for compliance with this Policy, including the duty to seek guidance when in doubt, rests with the members or relevant Third Parties.

CGI will provide regular training on this Policy. When necessary, specialized training will be provided to members, directors and/or officers with significant compliance responsibilities or in high risk functions.

CGI will audit and monitor compliance with this Policy on an ongoing basis.

Reporting of Suspected Violations

Subject to applicable law, any suspected breaches of this Policy which directly or indirectly affect CGI's business must be reported consistent with CGI's Serious Ethical Incidents Reporting Policy. The process in place protects the incident reporter and ensures the confidentiality of the report. There will be no retaliation for making a report. According to our Serious Ethical Incidents Reporting Policy, you can make confidential reports of misconduct by calling a toll-free hotline number (see policy for numbers to call) or online (at ethicspoint.com).

Consequences of Misconduct

The consequences of violating applicable Anti-Corruption Laws are potentially very serious for CGI and individual members. CGI will vigorously enforce compliance with this Policy. Violations may result in disciplinary action, including in serious cases, termination of employment. Violations may also result in criminal and civil exposure for CGI and any individuals involved, including imprisonment, fines and damages actions, and can cause significant damage to CGI's reputation in the market place. CGI may also face suspension and disbarment from public sector contracts as a result of violations by CGI members.

Third Parties who breach the CGI Third Party Code of Ethics may also be subject to prosecution and severe penalties, including the termination of their contract with CGI.

Questions about this Policy

Questions about the application of this Policy to specific circumstances can be directed to ethics.crp@cgi.com. Questions can also be directed to your local CGI Legal Department or Human Resources representative.



5. Appendices

APPENDIX A

Definition of Independence in effect as of June 30, 2005 under CSA Multilateral Instrument 52-110, as amended

1.4 Meaning of independence

- (1) An audit committee member is independent if he or she has no direct or indirect material relationship with the issuer.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a "material relationship" is a relationship which could, in the view of the issuer's board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgement.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the following individuals are considered to have a material relationship with an issuer:
 - (a) an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the issuer;
 - (b) an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the issuer;
 - (c) an individual who:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer's internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm, or
 - (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer's audit within that time;
 - (d) an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer's internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or

- (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer's audit within that time;
 - (e) an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the issuer's current executive officers serves or served at that same time on the entity's compensation committee; and
 - (f) an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the issuer received, more than \$75,000 in direct compensation from the issuer during any 12 month period within the last three years.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), an individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because
- (a) he or she had a relationship identified in subsection (3) if that relationship ended before March 30, 2004; or
 - (b) he or she had a relationship identified in subsection (3) by virtue of subsection (8) if that relationship ended before June 30, 2005.
- (5) For the purposes of clauses (3)(c) and (3)(d), a partner does not include a fixed income partner whose interest in the firm that is the internal or external auditor is limited to the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation (including deferred compensation) for prior service with that firm if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.
- (a) remuneration for acting as a member of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer, and
 - (b) the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.
- (7) Despite subsection (3), an individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because the individual or his or her immediate family member
- (a) has previously acted as an interim chief executive officer of the issuer, or
 - (b) acts, or has previously acted, as a chair or vice-chair of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer on a part-time basis.

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- (8) For the purpose of section 1.4, an issuer includes a subsidiary entity of the issuer and a parent of the issuer.
- 1.5 additional independence requirements
- (1) Despite any determination made under section 1.4, an individual who
- (a) accepts, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee, or as a part time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board committee; or
 - (b) is an affiliated entity of the issuer or any of its subsidiary entities, is considered to have a material relationship with the issuer.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the indirect acceptance by an individual of any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee includes acceptance of a fee by
- (a) an individual's spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual's home; or
 - (b) an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

Appendix B: Limits on Permissible Gifts and Hospitalities for Government Officials

The following table sets forth guidelines contained in applicable local law for permissible limits on Gifts and Hospitalities being offered or made by CGI members to Government Officials in select jurisdictions where CGI operates its business:

Country	Limit for Gifts	Limits for Hospitality
Australia	AUD 38 (approximately CAD 30)	AUD 125 (approximately CAD 100)
Austria	requires opinion of local counsel, except for items of symbolic value, such as pens, calendars and other items with the Company logo	requires opinion of local counsel
Brazil	BRL 100 (CAD 55)	BRL 100 (approximately CAD 55) recommended
Canada	CAD 24	CAD 47 breakfast; CAD 70 lunch; CAD 95 dinner; CAD 29 refreshments
China	RMB 200 (approximately CAD 29)	RMB 515 (approximately CAD 75)
France	EUR 21 (approximately CAD 30)	EUR 65 (approximately CAD 100)
Germany	items of symbolic value EUR 35 (approximately CAD 50), such as pens, calendars and other items with the Company logo	EUR 65 (approximately CAD 100), opinion of local counsel recommended
India	INR 1,000 (approximately CAD 22)	INR 1,000 (approximately CAD 22) recommended
Ireland	EUR 30 (approximately CAD 42)	EUR 100 (approximately CAD 141)
Japan	requires opinion of local counsel, except gift items distributed widely for commemorative purposes, and commemorative gifts at a buffet party where more than 20 guests are in attendance	requires opinion of local counsel, except refreshments at Company premises, e.g., cup of coffee
Netherlands	EUR 50 (approximately CAD 70), with prior approval of recipient's supervisor	meals not permissible, except as part of a seminar, fair or similar event with prior approval of recipient's supervisor

Country	Limit for Gifts	Limits for Hospitality
New Zealand	NZD 30 (approximately CAD 19)	NZD 80 (approximately CAD 52)*
Philippines	gifts, such as Company souvenirs of minor value, e.g., PHP 1,500 (approximately CAD 30)	PHP 1,500 (approximately CAD 30)
Poland	Requires opinion of local counsel, except for small Company souvenirs of minor value, e.g., pen	PLN 240 (approximately CAD 100)
Russia	RUB 500 (approximately CAD 20)	RUB 2,500 (approximately CAD 100)
Singapore	requires opinion of local counsel, except for items of symbolic value, such as pens, calendars and other items with the Company logo	requires opinion of local counsel, except for modest working lunch/refreshments at Company premises
South Africa	ZAR 350 (approximately CAD 44)	ZAR 815 (approximately CAD 75)
Spain	EUR 21 (approximately CAD 30)	EUR 65 (approximately CAD 100)
United Kingdom	requires opinion of CGI Legal Department	requires opinion of CGI Legal Department
United States	Requires opinion of CGI Legal Department	requires opinion of CGI Legal Department