



MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADOPTED – MAY 18, 2006

INTER-CITIC MINERALS INC.

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The purpose of this document is to summarize the governance and management roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”).

1. ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board is responsible to shareholders.

2. ROLE

The role of the Board is to focus on governance and stewardship. Its role is to review corporate direction (strategy), assign responsibility to management for achievement of that direction, establish executive limitations, and monitor performance against those objectives. In fulfilling this role, the Board will regularly review management’s strategic plans so that they continue to be responsive to the changing business environment in which the Corporation operates.

Directors shall exercise their business judgment in a manner consistent with their fiduciary duties. In particular, directors are required to act honestly and in good faith, with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board discharges its responsibility for supervising the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation by delegating the day-to-day management of the Corporation to senior officers. The Board relies on senior officers to keep it apprised of all significant developments affecting the Corporation and its operations.

The Board discharges its responsibilities directly and through delegation to its Committees.

The Board’s responsibilities shall include:

(a) Define Shareholder Expectations for Corporate Performance Through Effective Communication with Shareholders

- Satisfy itself that there is effective communication between the Board and the Corporation’s shareholders, other stakeholders, and the public.
- Determine, from time to time, the appropriate criteria against which to evaluate performance, and set corporate strategic goals and objectives within this context.

(b) Establish Strategic Goals, Performance Objectives and Operational Policies

The Board will review and approve broad strategic corporate objectives and establish corporate values against which corporate performance will be measured. In this regard, the Board will:

- Approve long-term strategies.

- Review and approve management’s strategic and operational plans so that they are consistent with long-term goals.
- Approve strategic and operational policies within which management will operate.
- Set targets against which to measure corporate and executive performance.
- Satisfy itself that a portion of executive compensation is linked appropriately to corporate performance.
- Satisfy itself that a process is in place with respect to the appointment, development, evaluation and succession of senior management.
- Adopting a strategic planning process pursuant to which management develops and proposes, and the Board reviews and approves, significant corporate strategies and objectives, taking into account the opportunities and risks of the business.
- Reviewing and approving all major acquisitions, dispositions and investments and all significant financings and other significant matters outside the ordinary course of the Corporation’s business.

(c) Delegate Management Authority to the Officers

- Delegate to the Chairman and President the authority to manage and supervise the business of the Corporation, decisions regarding the Corporation’s ordinary course of business and operations that are not specifically reserved to the Board.
- Through the actions of the Board and its individual directors and through Board’s interaction with and expectations of senior officer, promoting a culture of integrity throughout the Corporation consistent with the Corporation’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, taking appropriate steps to, to the extent feasible, satisfy itself as to the integrity of the CE and other executive officers of the Corporation, and that the CEO and other executive officers create a culture of integrity throughout the Corporation.
- Determine what, if any, executive limitations may be required in the exercise of the authority delegated to management.
- Ensuring that the Board receives from senior officers the information and input required to enable the Board to effectively perform its duties.

(d) Monitor Corporate Performance

- Understand, assess and monitor the principal risks of all aspects of the business in which the Corporation is engaged.

- Monitor corporate performance against both short-term and long-term strategic plans and annual performance targets, and monitor compliance with Board policies and the effectiveness of risk management practices.

(e) Financial and Risk Matters

- Overseeing the reliability and integrity of accounting principles and practices followed by management, of the financial statements and other publicly reported financial information, and of the disclosure principles and practices followed by management.
- Overseeing the integrity of the Corporation's internal controls and management information systems by adopting appropriate internal and external audit and control systems.
- Reviewing and discussing with management the processes utilized by management with respect to risk assessment and risk management, including for the identification by management of the principal risk of the business of the Corporation, including financial risks, and the implementation by management of appropriate systems to deal with such risks.

(f) Develop Board Processes

- Develop procedures relating to the conduct of the Board's business and the fulfillment of the Board's responsibilities.