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MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC
Form F-4
July 18, 2002

AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON JULY 18, 2002
REGISTRATION NO. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM F-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	3714 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	NOT APPLICABLE (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
---	--	--

337 MAGNA DRIVE, AURORA, ONTARIO, CANADA L4G 7K1
(905) 726-2462
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
registrant's principal executive offices)

CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10011
(212) 894-8600
(Name and address, including zip code, of agent for service)

COPIES TO:

SCOTT M. FREEMAN
Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019
(212) 839-5300

DANIEL C. MOLHOEK
Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt & Howlett LLP
333 Bridge Street, N.W.
Suite 1700
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504
(616) 336-6000

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE OF SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC:
AS PROMPTLY AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS REGISTRATION
STATEMENT AND THE EFFECTIVE TIME OF THE MERGER OF MAGNA MIRRORS ACQUISITION
CORP., A MICHIGAN CORPORATION AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF MAGNA

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INTERNATIONAL INC., WITH DONNELLY CORPORATION, A MICHIGAN CORPORATION.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. / /

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. / /

TITLE OF EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED	AMOUNT TO BE REGISTERED	PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE PER UNIT (2)	PROPOSED MAXI AGGREGATE OFFERING PRIC
Class A Subordinate Voting Shares, without par value.....	(1)	(2)	\$239,298,52

(1) This registration statement relates to the Class A Subordinate Voting Shares, without par value, of the registrant, issuable to holders of Class A Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share, and Class B Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share, of Donnelly Corporation ("Donnelly"), pursuant to the transactions described in the enclosed prospectus/proxy statement.

(2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on (i) 7,425,798 shares of Donnelly Class A Common Stock outstanding (assuming the exercise of all outstanding options) and using a value of \$26.24 per share of Class A Common Stock (the average of the high and low sales prices on July 16, 2002) and (ii) 4,081,321 shares of Donnelly Class B Common Stock outstanding and using a value of \$10.89 per share of Class B Common Stock (the book value of such shares on March 31, 2002).

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

[GRAPHIC]

PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT

To the Shareholders of Donnelly Corporation:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of shareholders of Donnelly Corporation to be held at 49 West Third Street, Holland, Michigan on [Day], [], 2002, at 9:00 a.m., local time.

At the special meeting, we will ask you to approve a merger agreement that was entered into on June 25, 2002, among Donnelly, Magna International Inc. and a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna. The Donnelly board of directors has

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unanimously approved the merger agreement and the merger. In the merger, Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp. will merge with and into Donnelly Corporation, which as the surviving corporation will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna. You can find the full text of the merger agreement as Annex A to this prospectus/proxy statement, and we urge you to read it in its entirety. The Donnelly board of directors is seeking your vote on this important transaction.

If we complete the merger, you will receive a fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share for each share of Donnelly Class A common stock and Donnelly Class B common stock that you hold. The actual fraction will depend on the average of the daily high and low sales prices for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions reporting system for the twenty trading days ending on the second trading day preceding the effective date of the merger (which effective date is anticipated to be the date of the special meeting). The fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share you will receive will be 0.459 if the average price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares is \$61.00 or less, will range from 0.459 to 0.350, and have a value of \$28.00 based on such average price, if the average price is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, and will be 0.350 if the average price is \$80.00 or more, subject to adjustment as described in this prospectus/proxy statement. Following completion of the merger, Donnelly's Class A common stock will no longer be publicly traded. All outstanding Donnelly preferred stock will be redeemed by Donnelly prior to the effective time of the merger.

Donnelly Class A common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "DON". Magna Class A subordinate voting shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange and The Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols "MGA" and "MG.A", respectively. Based on the average trading price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share for the twenty trading days ending [], 2002, a holder of one share of Donnelly common stock would receive [.xx] of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share, with a value of \$28.00. As described in the following pages, there is a risk that the actual merger consideration will not be equal to this amount.

The merger cannot be completed unless Donnelly shareholders that on the record date own shares possessing not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock, voting together as a single class, vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Holders of shares of Donnelly common stock representing approximately 71% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Donnelly have agreed to vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger.

FOR A DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANT MATTERS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE VOTING AT THE SPECIAL MEETING, SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 20.

The board of directors of Donnelly has unanimously determined that the merger is advantageous and beneficial to Donnelly and in the best interests of its shareholders and has approved the merger agreement. Donnelly and Magna are furnishing this document to you to provide you with specific information concerning the merger. Whether or not you plan to attend the Donnelly special meeting, please take the time to vote by completing the enclosed proxy card and returning it in the accompanying postage-paid envelope as described in the instructions that accompany the enclosed proxy card. Please note that your failure to vote on this matter will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement and the merger. THE DONNELLY BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE FOR THIS PROPOSAL. Your vote is important and your early response will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Dwane Baumgardner

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Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer and President

[], 2002

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR ANY SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT OR THE SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED IN THE MERGER OR DETERMINED IF THIS DOCUMENT IS ACCURATE OR ADEQUATE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

This document incorporates important business and financial information about Magna and Donnelly that is neither included in nor delivered with this document. Magna will provide you with copies of this information relating to Magna, without charge, upon written or oral request to:

MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.
337 Magna Drive
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 7K1
Attention: Executive Vice-President, Special Projects and Secretary
Telephone: (905) 726-7072

Donnelly will provide you with copies of this information relating to Donnelly, without charge, upon written or oral request to:

DONNELLY CORPORATION
49 West Third Street
Holland, Michigan 49423-2813
Attention: Corporate Secretary
Telephone: (616) 786-6080

IN ORDER TO RECEIVE TIMELY DELIVERY OF THE DOCUMENTS, YOU SHOULD MAKE YOUR REQUEST NO LATER THAN [], 2002.

Please also see "Where You Can Find More Information" at page 70 of this prospectus/proxy statement.

This prospectus/proxy statement is dated [], 2002 and is first being mailed to Donnelly shareholders on or about [], 2002.

This prospectus/proxy statement does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to purchase, the securities offered by this prospectus/proxy statement, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom or from whom it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation of an offer or proxy solicitation in such jurisdiction. Neither the delivery of this prospectus/proxy statement nor any distribution of securities pursuant to this prospectus/proxy statement shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information set forth or incorporated into this prospectus/proxy statement by reference or in our affairs since the date of this prospectus/proxy statement. The information contained in this prospectus/proxy statement with respect to Donnelly was provided by Donnelly and the information contained in this prospectus/proxy statement with respect to Magna and its subsidiaries was provided by Magna.

The information in this prospectus/proxy statement is not complete and may be changed. Magna International Inc. may not issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective.

[GRAPHIC]

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PRINCIPAL CORPORATE OFFICES:

49 West Third Street
Holland, Michigan 49423-2813
[], 2002

PLACE OF MEETING:

Donnelly Corporation
49 West Third Street
Holland, Michigan 49423-2813

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON [] [], 2002

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS:

A Special Meeting of Shareholders of Donnelly Corporation will be held on [Day], [], 2002, at 9:00 a.m. (local time), at the Company's offices at 49 West Third Street, Holland, Michigan 49423. The purpose of this special meeting is:

1. To consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger agreement dated as of June 25, 2002, among Donnelly, Magna International Inc. and Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., and the merger of Donnelly and Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., pursuant to which you will receive a fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share for each share of Donnelly Class A common stock and Donnelly Class B common stock that you hold. The actual fraction will depend on the average of the daily high and low sales prices for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions reporting system for the twenty trading days ending on the second trading day preceding the effective date of the merger (which effective date is anticipated to be the date of the special meeting). The fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share you will receive will be 0.459 if the average price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares is less than \$61.00, will range from 0.459 to 0.350, and have a value of \$28.00 based on such average price, if the average price is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, and will be 0.350 if the average price is greater than \$80.00, subject to adjustment as described in the prospectus/proxy statement. The merger agreement is attached as Annex A to the accompanying prospectus/proxy statement; and
2. To consider and act upon any other business properly brought before the special meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on [], 2002, as the record date for the special meeting. Only shareholders of record at that time will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

It is important that your shares be represented at the special meeting, even if you cannot attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, you are urged to, as promptly as practicable, sign, date and return the enclosed form of proxy. If you hold shares directly in your name and attend the special meeting, you may vote your shares in person, even if you have previously submitted a proxy card. Your proxy may be revoked at any time before it is voted by submitting a written revocation or a proxy bearing a later date to the Corporate Secretary of Donnelly, or by attending and voting in person at the special meeting. For shares held in "street name", you may revoke or change your vote by submitting new voting instructions to your broker or nominee.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

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Lori L. Klokkert
SECRETARY

Dated: [] [], 2002

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER

Q. WHAT IS THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION?

A. Donnelly will merge with a subsidiary of Magna. As a result, Donnelly, as the surviving corporation in the merger, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna, and Donnelly shareholders will receive for each of their shares of Donnelly common stock a fraction of a Class A subordinate voting share of Magna.

Q. WHAT WILL I RECEIVE IN THE MERGER?

A. Each share of Donnelly Class A common stock and Donnelly Class B common stock that you own will be exchanged for a fraction of a Class A subordinate voting share of Magna equal to an exchange ratio that will provide each Donnelly shareholder with Magna Class A subordinate voting shares valued at approximately \$28.00 for each share of Donnelly common stock exchanged, so long as the average price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share during a twenty trading day period is between \$61.00 and \$80.00. The exchange ratio is based on the average of the high and low prices for each trading day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the New York Stock Exchange over a twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger. The exchange ratio will be calculated as follows:

- if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as calculated above is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, inclusive, the exchange ratio will equal \$28.00 divided by such average trading price;
- if the average trading price is less than \$61.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .459 (except to the extent the ratio may be increased

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in the limited circumstances described below in the answer to the fourth question); and

- if the average trading price is greater than \$80.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .350.

This means that the fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share received as the merger consideration for each share of Donnelly common stock will be between .350 and .459, except as provided below.

Only whole Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will be issued. Fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will not be issued. You will receive a cash payment instead of any fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share you would have otherwise received. This amount will be calculated by multiplying the fractional interest to which you would otherwise be entitled by the average of the daily high and low prices of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share during the twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger.

On [], 2002, the last day for which this information could be calculated before the date of this prospectus/proxy statement, Magna Class A subordinate voting shares closed at \$[], and the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as calculated above for the twenty trading day period ending on that date was \$[]. If this latter price were the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger, the exchange ratio would be equal to [] and Donnelly shareholders would receive [] Magna Class A subordinate voting shares in exchange for each share of Donnelly common stock. Based on a value of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares equal to the average price as calculated above, this exchange ratio would result in Donnelly shareholders receiving Magna Class A subordinate voting shares with a total value of \$[] per share of Donnelly common stock. This calculation is intended solely to illustrate the calculation of the exchange ratio. THE ACTUAL VALUE OF THE MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES RECEIVED IN THE MERGER MAY VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE VALUE OF THOSE SHARES BASED ON THE AVERAGE TRADING PRICE.

Q. WILL THE NUMBER OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES THAT I RECEIVE OR THE VALUE OF THE TRANSACTION CHANGE BETWEEN NOW AND THE TIME THE MERGER IS COMPLETED?

- A. The number of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares that you will receive in the merger is determined by the exchange ratio, which will change based on the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over a twenty trading day period, but will not be less than .350 nor greater than .459 (except as discussed in the next answer).

If the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over a twenty trading day period ending with the second trading day immediately preceding the day of the merger is less than \$61.00, the

exchange ratio will be .459, except as discussed in the next answer. If the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over the twenty trading day period is more than \$80.00, the exchange ratio will be .350. If the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over the twenty trading day period is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, then the exchange ratio will be between .350 and .459, and will be equal to \$28.00 divided by the twenty trading day average trading price.

You can obtain current information on the exchange ratio by calling toll-free 1-800-[].

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The value of the transaction will fluctuate between the date of this prospectus/proxy statement and the completion of the merger, based upon the market price for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares. The exchange ratio is calculated in a manner designed to provide each Donnelly shareholder with approximately \$28.00 in Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for each share of Donnelly common stock owned, so long as the average trading price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share over the twenty trading day period is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, inclusive. The value of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares received will be more or less than \$28.00 if the average trading value of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, determined as described above, exceeds \$80.00 or is less than \$61.00 or if the value of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares at the time you receive them is different from the average trading price.

Q. IF THE AVERAGE TRADING PRICE OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES IS LESS THAN \$61.00, WILL THE MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES I RECEIVE FOR EACH SHARE OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK HAVE A VALUE LESS THAN \$28.00?

A. Yes, unless the value of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares at the time you receive them is significantly higher than the average value. However, Donnelly has the right to terminate the merger agreement if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares is less than \$52.28. This right to terminate is subject to a five business-day notice period during which Magna may prevent Donnelly from terminating the merger agreement pursuant to this specific provision by Magna agreeing to increase the exchange ratio above .459, which otherwise would be the highest exchange ratio, to the quotient of \$24.00 divided by the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares.

Q. IF THE AVERAGE TRADING PRICE OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES IS MORE THAN \$80.00, WILL THE MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES I RECEIVE FOR EACH SHARE OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK HAVE A VALUE OF MORE THAN \$28.00?

A. Yes, unless the value of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares at the time you receive them is lower than the average value.

Q. WHAT WILL THE CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS WHO ENTERED INTO A SHAREHOLDERS' AGREEMENT RECEIVE IN THE MERGER AND WHAT WILL THEY BE REQUIRED TO DO?

A. Even though those controlling shareholders hold Donnelly shares representing approximately 71% of the votes entitled to be cast at the special meeting, they will not receive a "control premium" for their shares. The controlling shareholders will exchange their shares of Donnelly common stock for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares in the same per share amount and at the same exchange ratio as all other Donnelly shareholders.

In a shareholders' agreement entered into at the same time as the merger agreement, these shareholders agreed to vote at the special meeting to approve the merger agreement and the merger, to take additional action in furtherance of the merger, and to abide by certain restrictions on their future activities with respect to nonsolicitation provisions set forth in that agreement. Please see pages 58 through 59 for more information concerning that agreement.

Certain members of Donnelly's management team and Donnelly's board of directors have interests in the merger that are in addition to their general interests as Donnelly shareholders. As described below, the merger will constitute a change in control of Donnelly for purposes of determining the entitlement of some of Donnelly's executive officers to severance and other benefits. In addition, each member of Donnelly's board of directors will have the right to receive accelerated deferred compensation and accelerated pension benefits as a result of the merger. Please see pages 38 through 42

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for more information concerning these benefits.

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Q. AM I ENTITLED TO APPRAISAL RIGHTS?

A. Under Michigan law, which governs the merger, you are not entitled to appraisal rights.

Q. WILL DONNELLY CLASS A COMMON STOCK CONTINUE TO BE TRADED ON THE NYSE AFTER THE MERGER?

A. No. In the merger, Donnelly will merge with a subsidiary of Magna, with Donnelly as the surviving corporation being a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna. Donnelly Class A common stock will not thereafter be listed on any exchange or otherwise be publicly traded.

Q. WHAT DONNELLY SHAREHOLDER VOTE IS NECESSARY TO APPROVE THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE MERGER?

A. Holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Donnelly Class B common stock are entitled to vote on the merger. Holders of Donnelly common stock will vote on a proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger at the Donnelly special meeting to be held on [], 2002. The merger cannot be completed unless Donnelly shareholders that on the record date own shares possessing not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Donnelly Class B common stock, voting together as a single class, vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Under the shareholders' agreement and related irrevocable proxies, Donnelly shareholders who own or control shares of Donnelly common stock representing in the aggregate approximately 71% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of outstanding Donnelly common stock at the record date have agreed to vote for the approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

Q. WHAT DO I NEED TO DO NOW?

A. You should carefully read and consider the information contained in this prospectus/proxy statement. You should then complete, sign and date your proxy card and return it in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible so that your shares of Donnelly common stock may be represented at the special meeting. Your proxy is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please submit your proxy promptly.

Q. SHOULD I SEND IN MY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOW?

A. No. After the merger is completed, you will receive a letter of transmittal and written instructions for exchanging your stock certificates.

Q. CAN I CHANGE MY VOTE AFTER I HAVE SUBMITTED MY PROXY?

A. Yes. You can change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the special meeting. You can do this in a number of ways. First, you may send in a later-dated, signed proxy card to the Corporate Secretary of Donnelly so that it arrives before the special meeting. Second, you can send a written notice to the Corporate Secretary of Donnelly stating that you are revoking your proxy. Third, you may attend the Donnelly special meeting and vote in person.

Q. IF MY SHARES OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK ARE HELD IN STREET NAME BY MY BROKER, WILL MY BROKER VOTE MY SHARES FOR ME?

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A. A broker will vote the shares held by you only if you provide instructions to your broker on how to vote. Without instructions, those shares will not be voted. Donnelly shareholders should instruct their brokers to vote their shares by following the directions that they provide. If you do not instruct your broker to vote your shares, this will have the effect of a vote against the proposal relating to the merger agreement and merger.

Q. WHEN DO MAGNA AND DONNELLY EXPECT TO COMPLETE THE MERGER?

A. We are working toward completing the merger as quickly as possible. It is anticipated that the merger will close immediately following the special meeting. We must still obtain certain antitrust approvals and satisfy certain other conditions before we can close, but we hope to complete the merger by October of this year. However, delays in obtaining antitrust approvals could delay the merger. In addition, it is possible that the merger agreement will be terminated if its required conditions have not been satisfied or waived, including completion of the merger by December 31, 2002.

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Q. WHO CAN HELP ANSWER MY QUESTIONS?

A. Donnelly shareholders who would like additional copies, without charge, of this prospectus/proxy statement or have additional questions about the transaction, including the procedures for voting Donnelly shares, should contact:

Donnelly Corporation
49 West Third Street
Holland, Michigan 49423-2813
Attention: Corporate Secretary
Telephone: (616) 786-6080

Q. WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT DONNELLY AND MAGNA?

A. More information about Donnelly and Magna is available from various sources described under "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 69 of this prospectus/proxy statement.

To obtain Magna Class A subordinate voting share quotations and the exchange ratio, call toll free 1-800-[].

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SUMMARY

THIS SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS SELECTED INFORMATION FROM THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT AND MAY NOT CONTAIN ALL THE INFORMATION THAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU. TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE MERGER AND FOR A MORE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL TERMS OF THE MERGER, YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THIS ENTIRE PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT AND THE DOCUMENTS TO WHICH WE HAVE REFERRED YOU. SEE "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" BEGINNING ON PAGE 69. WE HAVE INCLUDED PAGE REFERENCES PARENTHETICALLY TO DIRECT YOU TO A MORE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPICS PRESENTED IN THIS SUMMARY. ALL REFERENCES IN THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT TO "\$" OR DOLLARS ARE TO U.S. DOLLARS. IN THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT, THE TERMS "WE", "US" AND "OUR", REFER TO MAGNA AND DONNELLY COLLECTIVELY.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of Donnelly shareholders will be held on [Day], [],

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2002, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at 49 West Third Street, Holland, Michigan, 49423. At the special meeting, Donnelly shareholders will be asked:

- to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger described in this prospectus/proxy statement; and
- to consider and act upon any other business properly brought before the special meeting.

RECORD DATE; SHARES ENTITLED TO VOTE

Shareholders of Donnelly are entitled to vote at the special meeting if they owned shares of Donnelly common stock as of the close of business on [], 2002, the record date. On the record date, there were [] shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and [] shares of Donnelly Class B common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. Donnelly shareholders will have one vote at the special meeting for each share of Class A common stock and ten votes for each share of Class B common stock that they owned on the record date.

VOTING BY DONNELLY'S DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At the close of business on the record date, directors and executive officers of Donnelly and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately [] shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and [] shares of Donnelly Class B common stock, representing approximately []% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock and representing []% of the votes entitled to be cast at the meeting. THE DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF DONNELLY HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY INTEND TO VOTE THE DONNELLY COMMON STOCK THAT THEY OWN "FOR" APPROVAL OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE MERGER. MOREOVER, DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS WHO OWN OR CONTROL SHARES OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK REPRESENTING IN THE AGGREGATE APPROXIMATELY 71% OF THE VOTES ENTITLED TO BE CAST BY HOLDERS OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK AT THE RECORD DATE HAVE AGREED TO VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE MERGER.

THE PARTIES

DONNELLY CORPORATION
49 WEST THIRD STREET
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN 49423-2813
TELEPHONE: 616-786-7000

Donnelly, incorporated in Michigan in 1936, is a technology-driven, customer focused, growth oriented, global supplier to the automotive and information display industries through manufacturing operations and various joint ventures in North and South America, Europe and Asia. Donnelly primarily supplies automotive customers around the world with rear vision systems, modular window systems, and door handle products, which increasingly incorporate electronic capabilities. Donnelly believes that it is one of the largest exterior rearview mirror manufacturers in the world and has the largest market share in the United States for interior rearview prismatic mirrors. It also considers itself one of the largest manufacturers of modular window systems in North America. At December 31, 2001, Donnelly employed more than 6,000 employees in facilities worldwide, of

whom approximately 3,000 work in its North American operations in the United States and Mexico. Its non-North American employees are primarily located in Germany, Ireland, France, Spain, Brazil and Malaysia.

Donnelly's growth strategy focuses on developing value-added features and

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technologies around its core products, including complete exterior mirrors, modular encapsulated windows, interior mirrors and door handles, and around newer products and technologies, including electrochromic mirrors and bonded hardware modular window systems.

MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.
337 MAGNA DRIVE
AURORA, ONTARIO, CANADA L4G 7K1
TELEPHONE: (905) 726-2462

Magna is one of the most diversified automotive suppliers in the world. It designs, engineers and manufactures a complete range of automotive components, assemblies, modules and systems, and engineers and assembles complete vehicles. Magna's products and services are sold primarily to manufacturers of cars and light trucks in North America, Europe, South America and Asia. At March 31, 2002, Magna employed approximately 65,000 automotive employees and operated 174 automotive manufacturing facilities (including 6 joint venture facilities), of which 107 are in North America, 62 are in Europe, two are in Korea, two are in Brazil and one is in China, as well as 43 product development/engineering facilities, in 19 countries. Magna's manufacturing, product development and engineering facilities are organized as autonomous operating divisions under one of five automotive systems groups, three of which are public companies in which Magna retains a controlling equity stake and two of which are wholly owned.

In addition to its automotive operations, Magna conducts certain non-automotive operations through Magna Entertainment Corp., which is the leading owner and operator of thoroughbred racetracks in the United States, based on revenue, and a leading supplier, via simulcasting, of live racing content to inter-track, off-track and account wagering markets. As of March 31, 2002 MEC operated eight thoroughbred racetracks, one standardbred racetrack and one greyhound racetrack, as well as the simulcast wagering venues at these tracks. MEC has also agreed to acquire controlling interests in entities owning two additional U.S. racetracks and has entered into an agreement to acquire one Canadian racetrack. In addition, MEC operates off-track betting facilities and a national account wagering business named XpressBet-TM- which permits customers to place wagers by telephone and over the Internet on horse races at up to 65 racetracks in North America. As of March 31, 2002 MEC employed approximately 4,100 employees.

Magna was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada on November 16, 1961.

MAGNA MIRRORS ACQUISITION CORP.
337 MAGNA DRIVE
AURORA, ONTARIO, CANADA L4G 7K1
TELEPHONE: (905) 726-2462

Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., the merger subsidiary, is a Michigan corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna that was recently formed solely for the purpose of effecting the merger with Donnelly.

RISK FACTORS

Before making any decision in connection with the merger, you should consider carefully the matters described under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 20.

THE MERGER

The merger agreement provides for the merger of Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., the merger subsidiary, with and into Donnelly, with Donnelly continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result of the merger, Donnelly will be a

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wholly owned subsidiary of Magna.

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VOTES REQUIRED (SEE PAGE 25)

Pursuant to the terms of Donnelly's Second Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation, the merger cannot be completed unless Donnelly shareholders that on the record date own shares of Donnelly common stock representing not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock, voting together as a single class, vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Under the shareholders' agreement and related irrevocable proxies, Donnelly shareholders who own or control shares of Donnelly common stock representing in the aggregate approximately 71% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly common stock at the record date have agreed to vote for the approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

REASONS FOR THE MERGER (SEE PAGE 30)

The Donnelly board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, determined that the merger upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement would be advantageous and beneficial to Donnelly, is consistent with and in the furtherance of Donnelly's long-term business strategies, is fair to and in the best interests of Donnelly's shareholders, is beneficial to Donnelly's employees, vendors and the communities in which its operations are located and unanimously recommends that Donnelly shareholders vote for the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the merger. In making its decision, the board of directors consulted Donnelly's management and its legal and financial advisors and considered a number of factors, including those discussed below.

The board of directors of Magna believes that the merger is in the best interests of Magna and its shareholders and is consistent with Magna's stated aim of completing acquisitions which complement its portfolio of automotive technologies and assets. The merger is expected to result in operating synergies, increased vertical integration, increased customer diversification and penetration, geographic expansion and access to significant technology on a global basis.

Please note that achieving these benefits is subject to important factors that could adversely affect the future results of Magna and Donnelly. For a discussion of these factors, please see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 20.

OPINION OF DONNELLY'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR (SEE PAGE 32)

In connection with the merger, the Donnelly board of directors received a written opinion from Salomon Smith Barney Inc., Donnelly's financial advisor, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to the holders of Donnelly Class A common stock (other than holders who have executed the shareholders' agreement and their respective affiliates). The full text of Salomon Smith Barney's written opinion dated June 24, 2002 is attached to this prospectus/proxy statement as Annex C. We encourage you to read this opinion carefully in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken. SALOMON SMITH BARNEY'S OPINION IS DIRECTED TO THE DONNELLY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A RECOMMENDATION TO ANY SHAREHOLDER AS TO HOW SUCH SHAREHOLDER SHOULD VOTE OR ACT ON ANY MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED MERGER.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The merger agreement is the legal document that governs the merger. It is

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attached as Annex A to this prospectus/proxy statement, and we encourage you to read it carefully. The following is only a summary of the terms of the merger agreement and omits numerous details.

WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE IN THE MERGER. (SEE PAGE 46)

Each share of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock that you own will be exchanged for a fraction of a Class A subordinate voting share of Magna equal to an exchange ratio that will provide each Donnelly shareholder with Magna Class A subordinate voting shares valued at approximately \$28.00 for each share of Donnelly common stock exchanged, so long as the average price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting

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share during a twenty trading day period is between \$61.00 and \$80.00. The exchange ratio is based on the average of the high and low prices for each trading day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the New York Stock Exchange over a twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger. The exchange ratio will be calculated as follows:

- if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as calculated above is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, inclusive, the exchange ratio will equal \$28.00 divided by such average trading price;
- if the average trading price is less than \$61.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .459 (except to the extent the ratio may be increased in the limited circumstances described below); and
- if the average trading price is greater than \$80.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .350.

The following table gives you illustrative examples of the exchange ratio and the corresponding value of consideration per share of Donnelly common stock at various average trading prices for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares.

AVERAGE TRADING PRICE OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES*	EXCHANGE RATIO	APPROXIMATE VALUE OF MERGER CONSIDERATION PER SHARE OF DONNELLY COMMON STOCK
\$90.00	.350	\$31.50
80.00	.350	28.00
70.00	.400	28.00
61.00	.459	28.00
60.00	.459	27.54
52.28	.459	24.00
50.00**(1)	.459**(1)	22.95**(1)
50.00**(2)	.480**(2)	24.00**(2)

* The average trading price for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will be calculated based on the average of the high and low prices for each trading day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the New York Stock Exchange over a twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger.

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** The merger agreement may be terminated by Donnelly if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares during the twenty trading day period is less than \$52.28 (although this right to terminate is subject to a five business day notice period during which Magna may prevent Donnelly from terminating if Magna agrees to increase the exchange ratio to the quotient of \$24.00 divided by the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares).

- (1) Assumes Donnelly did not attempt to terminate the merger.
- (2) Assumes Donnelly attempted to terminate the merger, but Magna increased the exchange ratio.

CONDITIONS TO THE MERGER. (SEE PAGE 55)

The completion of the merger depends upon satisfaction or waiver of a number of conditions, including:

- approval by the affirmative vote of holders of Donnelly common stock representing at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast at the Donnelly special meeting;
- approvals and consents from United States and foreign antitrust authorities;
- approval for listing on the New York Stock Exchange and The Toronto Stock Exchange of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares issuable in the merger;
- no court or other governmental entity shall have enacted, issued, promulgated, enforced or entered any law, rule, regulation, executive order, decree, injunction or other order which is then in effect and has the effect of making the merger or any of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement illegal;
- receipt of a legal opinion about certain tax consequences of the merger;
- receipt of "comfort letters" from Magna's and Donnelly's independent accountants;

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- representations and warranties of each of Magna and Donnelly contained in the merger agreement remaining true and correct in all material respects at the closing, except for a breach or failure that does not have a material adverse effect on the breaching party;
- each of Magna and Donnelly having performed in all material respects each of their agreements under the merger agreement;
- during the twenty consecutive trading day period used to determine the trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and the exchange ratio, there shall not have occurred a material adverse effect (as defined in the merger agreement) with respect to Magna or any event or occurrence that would reasonably be expected to result in such a material adverse effect; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if there were such a material adverse effect with respect to Magna or such an event or occurrence, then this condition would be satisfied if Magna gives notice to Donnelly that the merger will occur on the twenty-second New York Stock Exchange trading day after Magna publicly announces such material adverse effect;
- neither Magna nor Donnelly shall have been advised by its independent

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accountants of any material accounting irregularities that would reasonably be expected to require it to restate its financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (other than as required by any change in accounting principles generally accepted in Canada or the United States); PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that Magna may elect to deem any failure to satisfy this condition to be a material adverse effect with respect to Magna for purposes of the immediately preceding condition, in which case this condition shall be deemed satisfied; and

- since the date of the merger agreement, there shall not have occurred a material adverse effect (as defined in the merger agreement) with respect to Donnelly.

The merger will occur, and your shares of Donnelly common stock will be converted into a right to receive Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, no later than two business days after Donnelly and Magna satisfy or waive all the conditions specified in the merger agreement. It is anticipated that the merger will occur immediately following the special meeting.

ANTITRUST APPROVALS. (SEE PAGE 45)

Under U.S. antitrust laws, Magna and Donnelly may not complete the merger until Magna and Donnelly have notified the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission of the merger by filing the necessary report forms and until a required waiting period has ended. Similar requirements exist with respect to the European Union and Brazil. Magna and Donnelly have filed the required information and materials to notify the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission of the merger, and have made the necessary foreign filings.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES. (SEE PAGE 42)

It is a condition to the merger that Donnelly receives an opinion of its tax counsel to the effect that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and that Magna, Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp. and Donnelly will each be a party to that reorganization. See "The Merger--Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences". (See page 42)

TAX MATTERS MAY BE COMPLICATED AND THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO YOU WILL DEPEND ON THE FACTS OF YOUR OWN SITUATION. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR TO UNDERSTAND FULLY THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO YOU.

MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES. (SEE PAGE 44)

The Canadian INCOME TAX ACT, the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention and the policies of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency will apply to a non-resident holder in connection with the holding and disposition of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares. Under the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention, holders of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares resident in the United States will generally be

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subject to a 15% Canadian withholding tax in respect of dividends on those shares. See "The Merger--Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences". (See page 44)

TAX MATTERS MAY BE COMPLICATED AND THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO YOU WILL DEPEND ON THE FACTS OF YOUR OWN SITUATION. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR TO UNDERSTAND FULLY THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO YOU.

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ACCOUNTING TREATMENT. (SEE PAGE 45)

The merger will be accounted for under the "purchase" method of accounting, in accordance with United States and Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Therefore, the aggregate consideration paid by Magna for the shares of Donnelly common stock, together with the direct costs of the merger, will be allocated to Donnelly's assets and liabilities based upon their estimated fair values, with any excess consideration allocated to goodwill.

TERMINATION. (SEE PAGE 56)

The merger agreement may be terminated, and the merger abandoned, in the following circumstances:

- if the merger is not completed by December 31, 2002;
- if the merger is not approved by Donnelly's shareholders at the special meeting;
- if either Magna or Donnelly breaches its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements and the breach, if curable, is not cured within twenty business days following receipt of notice of the breach;
- if the parties agree to terminate the merger agreement;
- if United States or European authorities take certain actions under applicable antitrust laws and regulations;
- if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares is less than \$52.28 (although this right to terminate is subject to a five business day notice period during which Magna may prevent Donnelly from terminating the merger agreement by agreeing to increase the exchange ratio above .459, which would otherwise be the exchange ratio, to the quotient of \$24.00 divided by the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares); or
- if both (i) Magna has given notice to Donnelly of the occurrence of a material adverse effect with respect to Magna and the closing has been postponed until the twenty-second trading day following the announcement of such material adverse effect and (ii) either (a) the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over twenty trading days ending on the second trading day preceding the effective date of the merger, or (b) the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the three trading days immediately prior to the date of the merger, is less than \$61.00.

EFFECTS OF THE MERGER ON THE RIGHTS OF DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS. (SEE PAGE 60)

As a result of the merger, you will become a holder of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, which trade on the New York Stock Exchange and The Toronto Stock Exchange. Magna is organized under the law of Ontario, Canada and Magna's articles of incorporation and by-laws. Donnelly is organized under Michigan law and Donnelly's articles of incorporation and by-laws. Your rights as a shareholder of Magna will differ in certain respects from your rights as a shareholder of Donnelly.

INTERESTS OF OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS IN THE MERGER. (SEE PAGE 38)

When considering the Donnelly board of director's recommendation that Donnelly shareholders vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger, you should be aware that certain Donnelly directors and officers have interests in

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the merger that are in addition to their general interests as Donnelly shareholders. These interests arise from the rights that these directors and executive officers have to receive severance payments under the terms of the Donnelly severance, benefit and compensation plans and various agreements with

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Donnelly. Some plans provide for accelerated severance and benefit payments. In addition, the executive officers and directors of Donnelly have stock options that became immediately exercisable as a result of the execution of the shareholders' agreement. These interests also arise from provisions of the merger agreement relating to director and officer indemnification and insurance and employee benefits after the merger. None of the members of Donnelly's board of directors will continue to serve as directors upon completion of the merger.

More information regarding interests in the merger of some of Donnelly's directors and executive officers is set forth under "The Merger--Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger".

The members of Donnelly's board of directors were aware of these additional interests when they approved the merger agreement.

NO DISSENTERS' RIGHTS

Under Michigan law, shareholders of a company whose shares are traded on a national securities exchange, or who will receive shares traded on a national securities exchange, are not entitled to appraisal rights in a merger. Accordingly, holders of Donnelly stock are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger because shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares are traded on the NYSE.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DONNELLY SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected historical financial data for each of the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the six months ended December 31, 1999, and the three fiscal years ended July 3, 1999, June 27, 1998 and June 28, 1997 has been derived from Donnelly's audited consolidated financial statements. You should not expect the results for these prior periods to be an indication of the results to be achieved in future periods. This information is only a summary and you should read it together with Donnelly's historical financial statements and related notes contained in the annual reports and other information that Donnelly has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement. See "Where You Can Find More Information".

The selected historical financial data for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 has been derived from Donnelly's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements which, in the opinion of Donnelly's management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal, recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the information set forth in the consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year.

Please read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" and Donnelly's financial statements, included in Donnelly's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 and Donnelly's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2002, which

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are incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		SIX MONTHS ENDED	YEAR
	2002	2001	2001(1)	2000(2)	DEC. 31, 1999(3)	JUL 199
(U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE)						
OPERATIONAL DATA						
Net sales.....	\$ 211	\$ 220	\$ 848	\$ 857	\$ 422	\$
Depreciation and amortization.....	8	8	30	27	13	
Income before taxes on income.....	5	1	4	22	26	
Non-operating (income) expenses.....	1	2	3	4	(16)	
Restructuring and other charges (credit).....	--	--	6	(4)	--	
Net income.....	3	--	3	11	15	
Net income (loss) per share of common stock:						
Basic.....	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.51	\$
Diluted.....	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.50	\$
Adjusted net income(7).....	n/a	--	3	12	15	
Adjusted net income per share of common stock:						
Basic(7).....	n/a	\$ --	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.52	\$
Diluted(7).....	n/a	\$ --	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.51	\$
Dividends declared per share of common stock....	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.20	\$
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding (thousands):						
Basic.....	10,482	10,255	10,362	10,168	10,139	10
Diluted.....	10,508	10,271	10,379	10,182	10,170	10
Cash flow from (used in) operations.....	\$ 9	\$ 23	\$ 59	\$ 32	\$ (8)	\$
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 29	\$ 43	\$ 22	\$

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		SIX MONTHS ENDED	YEAR
	2002	2001	2001(1)	2000(2)	DEC. 31, 1999(3)	JUL 199
(U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE)						
FINANCIAL POSITION						
Total assets.....	\$ 389	\$ 434	\$ 374	\$ 425	\$ 402	\$
Fixed assets, net.....	187	217	190	212	198	
Working capital.....	47	46	42	43	25	
Debt (less current maturities).....	94	131	94	133	107	
Shareholders' equity						

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(total).....	115	112	112	115	111	
Capital stock.....	\$ 39	\$ 37	\$ 39	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$
Number of shares of common stock outstanding (thousands).....	10,521	10,369	10,466	10,194	10,153	10
Equity per Class A or Class B share.....	\$ 10.89	\$ 10.84	\$ 10.74	\$ 11.24	\$ 10.93	\$

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- (1) Includes a restructuring charge of \$7.9 million, or \$5.1 million net of tax, and a gain of \$1.5 million, or \$0.9 million net of tax relating to reversals of previous restructuring charges.
 - (2) Includes a charge of \$3.4 million against net income due to a write down of German deferred tax assets, a gain of \$3.8 million, or \$1.6 million net of tax, relating to reversals of previous restructuring charges, and a gain of \$0.4 million, or \$0.2 million net of tax, relating to the divestiture of Donnelly's interest in KAM Truck Components, Inc.
 - (3) Includes a gain on sale of an equity investment of \$18.5 million, or \$11.1 million net of tax, and cumulative effect of change in accounting principles net of tax charge of \$1.0 million, which decreased both basic and diluted earnings per share by \$0.10.
 - (4) Includes a European restructuring charge of \$8.8 million, or \$3.5 million net of tax, a gain on sale of an equity investment of \$5.5 million, or \$3.6 million net of tax, and a gain of \$2.0 million, or \$1.3 million net of tax, on the formation of a joint venture.
 - (5) Includes a non-recurring charge of \$3.5 million, or \$2.3 million net of tax, and a gain on sale of an equity investment of \$4.6 million, or \$2.2 million net of tax.
 - (6) Includes a European restructuring charge of \$10.0 million, or \$4.0 million net of tax.
 - (7) Effective January 1, 2002, Donnelly adopted the new accounting standard on goodwill and other intangible assets and ceased the amortization of goodwill. The "Adjusted" net income and earnings per share information presented above for all periods prior to 2002 reflect the results that would have been reported had goodwill not been amortized.

MAGNA SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected historical financial data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2001, the five-month period ended December 31, 1998, and the years ended July 31, 1998 and 1997 has been derived from Magna's audited consolidated financial statements. You should not expect the results for these prior periods to be an indication of the results that may be achieved in future periods. This information is only a summary and you should read it together with Magna's historical financial statements and related notes contained in the annual reports and other information that Magna has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement. See "Where You Can Find More Information".

The selected historical financial data for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 has been derived from Magna's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements which, in the opinion of Magna's management, reflect all adjustments, which consist only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position at March 31, 2002 and the

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results of operations and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and 2001. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year.

The selected financial information set forth in the first table below is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"), while the selected financial information set forth in the second table below is prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). For a description of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP, see note 24 to Magna's December 31, 2001 audited consolidated financial statements in Exhibit 3 to Magna's Report

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on Form 6-K dated April 4, 2002 and Magna's Report on Form 6-K dated July 19, 2002, both of which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement. See "Where You Can Find More Information".

CANADIAN GAAP(1)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999
	(U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER				
OPERATIONAL DATA					
Total Sales.....	\$ 3,121	\$ 2,863	\$11,026	\$10,513	\$ 9,447
Depreciation and amortization.....	99	100	399	372	332
Operating income.....	266	246	870	808	681
Other income(2).....	--	--	46	161	--
Net income.....	153	144	579	596	429
Earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:					
Basic.....	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.68	\$ 6.56	\$ 7.01	\$ 5.07
Diluted.....	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.54	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.44	\$ 4.65
Adjusted net income(1).....	n/a	148	598	612	441
Adjusted earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:					
Basic(1).....	n/a	\$ 1.73	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.21	\$ 5.23
Diluted(1).....	n/a	\$ 1.58	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.61	\$ 4.79
Cash dividends declared and paid per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share(3).....	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.11
Average number of Class A subordinate voting and Class B shares outstanding (thousands):					
Basic.....	83,437	78,565	80,131	78,546	78,490
Diluted.....	90,551	91,538	91,363	91,441	91,140
Cash flow from operations.....	\$ 370	\$ 287	\$ 1,029	\$ 655	\$ 713
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 123	\$ 102	\$ 525	\$ 653	\$ 859
FINANCIAL POSITION					
Total assets.....	\$ 8,231	\$ 7,379	\$ 7,901	\$ 7,405	\$ 7,033
Fixed assets, net.....	3,608	3,455	3,595	3,589	3,498
Working capital.....	1,431	1,177	1,297	1,054	663

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Long-term debt.....	346	441	358	459	461
Shareholders' equity.....	4,611	4,207	4,482	4,200	3,933
Capital stock.....	1,699	1,443	1,683	1,443	1,442
Number of Class A subordinate voting and Class B shares outstanding (thousands).....	83,676	78,565	83,342	78,565	78,536
Equity per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share.....	\$ 55.11	\$ 53.55	\$ 53.78	\$ 53.46	\$ 50.08

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies

[a] Applied prospectively

As more fully described in note 2[B] to the Magna Interim Financial Statements, Magna has prospectively adopted the new requirements of The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") on business combinations ("CICA 1581") and goodwill and other intangible assets ("CICA 3062"). CICA 1581 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. CICA 3062 requires the application of the non-amortization rules and new impairment rules for existing goodwill and intangible assets which meet the criteria for indefinite life, beginning with fiscal years starting after December 15, 2001. Magna expects to perform the initial assessment of the impairment test for goodwill by the time it releases the June 30, 2002 interim financial statements. If this initial assessment indicates potential impairment, a final assessment of goodwill impairment must be completed by December 31, 2002 and any writedown would be charged to opening retained earnings at January 1, 2002. Magna has performed the required impairment test for indefinite life intangibles, represented by racing licenses held by Magna Entertainment Corp., and has determined that no impairment charge is required. For comparative purposes, Magna has presented adjusted net income and adjusted earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share for periods prior to January 1, 2002 assuming that goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets had not been amortized.

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[b] Applied retroactively

- (i) As more fully described in note 2[a] to the Magna's March 31, 2002 unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, Magna retroactively adopted new CICA recommendations on foreign currency translation effective January 1, 2002. For periods prior to January 1, 2002, amounts have been restated to eliminate the deferral and amortization method for unrealized translation gains and losses on long-term monetary assets and liabilities. Unrealized translation gains and losses on long-term monetary assets and liabilities are now reflected in income.
- (ii) As more fully described in note 2 to Magna's December 31, 2001 audited consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2001, Magna adopted new CICA recommendations on earnings per share on a retroactive basis. The most significant change under the new recommendations is the use of the "treasury stock method" instead of the "imputed earnings approach" in computing diluted earnings per share. For periods prior to January 1, 2001, earnings per share have been restated to reflect Magna's new accounting policy.

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- (iii) As more fully described in note 2 to Magna's December 31, 2000 audited consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2000, Magna retroactively changed its Canadian GAAP accounting policy for preproduction costs to be consistent with the United States Emerging Issues Task Force consensus on Issue 99-5 ("EITF 99-5") on accounting for preproduction costs related to long-term supply agreements and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-5 on reporting on the costs of start up activities. For periods prior to January 1, 2000, amounts have been restated to reflect Magna's new accounting policy.
- (iv) As more fully described in the significant accounting policies to Magna's December 31, 1998 audited consolidated financial statements, Magna changed its fiscal year end from July 31 to December 31 and changed its reporting currency to the U.S. dollar effective December 31, 1998. In accordance with Canadian GAAP, for periods up to and including December 31, 1998, Magna's consolidated financial statements were restated in U.S. dollars using the December 31, 1998 exchange rate of Cdn\$1.5305 per U.S.\$1.00.
- (2) Other income includes dilution gains and losses relating to the sale of shares of Magna's public subsidiaries and gains on the sale of other investments. See note 3 to Magna's December 31, 2001 audited consolidated financial statements and notes 3 and 4 to Magna's July 31, 1998 audited consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Cash dividends declared and paid per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share for the year ended December 31, 2000 exclude the special stock dividend paid by Magna consisting of shares of Magna Entertainment Corp. See note 5 to Magna's December 31, 2000 audited consolidated financial statements.

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U.S. GAAP

The table below presents selected financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

	THREE MONTHS		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	ENDED MARCH 31,				
	2002	2001	2001	2000	1999
	(U.S. DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER				
OPERATIONAL DATA					
Total Sales.....	\$ 3,098	\$ 2,836	\$10,884	\$10,452	\$ 9,447
Operating income.....	257	152	703	622	687
Net income before cumulative catch-up adjustments.....	146	88	473	545	433
Cumulative catch-up adjustments(2).....	--	--	--	(69)	--
Net income.....	146	88	473	476	433
Earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:					
Basic.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.12	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.52
Diluted.....	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.12	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.64	\$ 4.70

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Adjusted net income(1).....	n/a	92	492	492	445
Adjusted diluted earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:					
Basic(1).....	n/a	\$ 1.17	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.26	\$ 5.68
Diluted(1).....	n/a	\$ 1.16	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.81	\$ 4.84
FINANCIAL POSITION					
Total assets.....	\$ 8,259	\$ 7,407	\$ 7,938	\$ 7,424	\$ 7,168
Working capital.....	1,337	1,086	1,201	1,014	654
Long-term debt.....	1,083	1,540	1,094	1,568	1,463
Shareholders' equity.....	3,837	3,169	3,708	3,164	3,006
Capital stock.....	1,868	1,584	1,846	1,583	1,583
Equity per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share.....	\$ 45.86	\$ 40.34	\$ 44.49	\$ 40.27	\$ 38.28

- (1) As more fully described in note 2 of Magna's Report on Form 6-K dated July 19, 2002 Magna has prospectively adopted the new U.S. GAAP requirements on business combinations ("FAS 141") and goodwill and other intangible assets ("FAS 142"). The principles of FAS 141 and 142 are the same as CICA 1581 and CICA 3062 described previously. For comparative purposes, Magna has presented adjusted net income and adjusted earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share under U.S. GAAP for periods prior to January 1, 2002 assuming that goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets had not been amortized.
- (2) As more fully described in notes 24(d) and (e) to Magna's December 31, 2001 audited consolidated financial statements, the cumulative catch-up adjustments as of January 1, 2000 relate to the initial adoption of EITF 99-5 and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 for U.S. GAAP purposes.

COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

Set forth below are earnings, cash dividends declared and book value per share data for Magna and Donnelly on a historical basis. In addition, unaudited pro forma combined and pro forma equivalent information is presented for illustrative purposes only to aid you in your analysis of the merger and has been prepared on the basis of presentation described in the footnotes to the following table. The pro forma combined earnings per Class A subordinate voting and Class B shares do not include purchase accounting adjustments related to Magna's acquisition of Donnelly in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and accordingly are not based on pro forma information prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have resulted had the merger taken place at the beginning of the respective periods. The information set forth below, which is presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, should be read in conjunction with the respective audited and unaudited financial statements of

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Magna and Donnelly and Magna's Form 6-K dated July 19, 2002, incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement.

AT OR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002	AT OR FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,
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(U.S. DOLLARS)

DONNELLY--HISTORICAL

Earnings per share of common stock:		
Basic.....	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.25
Diluted.....	0.32	0.25
Cash dividends declared per share.....	0.10	0.40
Book value per Donnelly share.....	\$10.89	\$10.74

MAGNA--HISTORICAL

Earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:		
Basic.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 5.91
Diluted.....	1.64	5.67
Cash dividends declared per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share.....	0.34	1.36
Book value per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share.....	\$45.86	\$44.49

PRO FORMA COMBINED

Earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share:		
Basic(1).....	\$ 1.69	\$ 5.60
Diluted(1).....	1.59	5.42
Cash dividends declared per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share(2).....	0.34	1.36
Book value per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share(3).....	\$46.96	\$45.68

PRO FORMA EQUIVALENT -- DONNELLY(4)

Earnings per common stock:		
Basic.....	\$ 0.72	\$ 2.38
Diluted.....	0.68	2.30
Cash dividends declared per common stock.....	0.14	0.58
Book value per common stock.....	\$19.96	\$19.41

- (1) The pro forma combined earnings per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share represents the sum of the U.S. GAAP earnings of Donnelly and Magna for the respective periods divided by the sum of the average number of Magna's Class A subordinate voting and Class B shares outstanding and 4.9 million Magna Class A subordinate voting shares assumed to be issued in exchange for Donnelly common stock based on the twenty trading day average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares ended on July 16, 2002 of \$65.93, and an exchange ratio of 0.425.
- (2) Under Magna's Corporate Constitution, Magna is required to distribute, on average, not less than 20 percent of its annual net profit after tax to shareholders. Given the level of the Pro Forma Combined net profit after tax, the cash dividends paid by Magna per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 would not have been affected by the acquisition of Donnelly.
- (3) The pro forma combined book value per Class A subordinate voting or Class B share represents the sum of the U.S. GAAP net asset value of Magna attributable to the Class A subordinate voting or Class B shares and the amount of \$322 million ascribed to the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares assumed to be issued in exchange for Donnelly common stock divided by the sum of the number of Magna's Class A subordinate voting and Class B shares and 4.9 million Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in exchange for Donnelly common stock.

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(4) The pro forma equivalent information represents the pro forma combined amounts set out above multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.425 described in note (1) above.

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MARKET PRICE

The following table reflects:

- the range of the reported high and low last sale prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape and the per share dividends paid thereon and
- the range of the reported high and low last sale prices of shares of Donnelly Class A common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and the per share dividends paid thereon, in each case for the calendar quarters indicated.

CALENDAR PERIOD	MAGNA			DONNELLY	
	HIGH	LOW	DIV.	HIGH	LOW
1999					
First Quarter.....	63.0000	55.6875	0.22	15.25	1
Second Quarter.....	64.9375	56.3750	0.39	17.50	1
Third Quarter.....	60.7500	48.4375	0.25	17.25	1
Fourth Quarter.....	51.1250	40.0625	0.25	15.13	1
2000					
First Quarter.....	50.3125	38.1875	0.30	14.19	1
Second Quarter.....	52.8750	39.6250	0.30	15.00	1
Third Quarter.....	51.5000	41.7500	0.30	15.90	1
Fourth Quarter.....	47.0625	37.8125	0.34	15.25	1
2001					
First Quarter.....	49.4700	40.4375	0.34	14.45	1
Second Quarter.....	62.3700	44.6400	0.34	14.45	1
Third Quarter.....	69.1500	45.5000	0.34	16.20	1
Fourth Quarter.....	65.8200	50.1400	0.34	14.15	1
2002					
First Quarter.....	74.5000	59.2200	0.34	18.00	1
Second Quarter.....	78.0900	64.8100	0.34	27.26	1
Third Quarter (through July 17, 2002).....	68.8000	64.6600	--	27.14	2

Magna Class A subordinate voting shares are listed on the NYSE and The Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols "MGA" and "MG.A" respectively. On June 24, 2002, the last full trading day prior to the announcement of the merger agreement, the closing price per share of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares was \$66.51, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape. Donnelly common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "DON". On such date, the closing price per share of Donnelly common stock was \$20.22, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape. On July 17, 2002, the most recent practicable date prior to the mailing of this prospectus/proxy statement, the closing prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and Donnelly common stock were \$60.90 and \$25.99 per share,

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respectively, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape. Donnelly shareholders are encouraged to obtain current market quotations for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and Donnelly common stock. To obtain Magna Class A subordinate voting shares quotations and the exchange ratio, call toll free 1-800 [].

Magna will apply for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange and The Toronto Stock Exchange of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in the merger.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that address activities, events or developments that Donnelly or Magna intends, expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such statements are characterized by terminology such as "believe", "hope", "anticipate", "should", "intend", "plan", "will", "expect", "estimate", "project", "positioned", "strategy", and similar expressions. These statements are based on assumptions and assessments made by Donnelly management or Magna management in light of their experience and their perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors they believe to be appropriate. Any forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results, developments and business decisions to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. Magna and Donnelly disclaim any duty to update any forward-looking statement. Some of the factors that may cause actual results, developments and business decisions to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include the risk factors set forth below.

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RISK FACTORS

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER

IF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES TRADE BELOW \$61.00, THE VALUE OF THE CONSIDERATION RECEIVED BY DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS IN THE MERGER MAY BE BELOW \$28.00 PER SHARE.

If the average of the high and low prices for each trading day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the NYSE over the twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the merger is less than \$61.00, then the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares that you will receive in the merger would likely have a value of less than \$28.00 per share of Donnelly common stock. The closing price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the NYSE on June 24, 2002, the last trading day prior to the signing of the merger agreement, was \$66.51.

THE PRICE PER MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARE AT THE EFFECTIVE TIME OF THE MERGER MAY BE LESS THAN THE AVERAGE TRADING PRICE USED TO ESTABLISH THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

The exchange ratio establishing the fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share into which each share of Donnelly common stock will be converted will be determined by the average of the high and low prices for each trading

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day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the NYSE over the twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day immediately preceding the merger. It is possible that the market price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares at the effective time of the merger will be higher or lower than the average price on which the exchange ratio was based. If this is the case, the value of the consideration to be received by Donnelly shareholders will be more or less than the average price on which the exchange ratio was based, depending on the direction of the price movement. There can be no assurance that the price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will not decline from the prices used in the calculation of the exchange ratio.

AS A MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHAREHOLDER YOU WILL HAVE DIFFERENT RIGHTS THAN AS A DONNELLY SHAREHOLDER.

Magna is organized under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada and Donnelly is organized under the laws of the State of Michigan. If the merger is consummated, you will become a holder of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and your rights will be governed by Ontario law and the articles and by-laws of Magna, rather than Michigan law and the charter and by-laws of Donnelly. See "Comparison of Shareholder Rights".

The enforcement by investors of civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws or under Ontario laws may be affected adversely by the fact that Magna is organized under the laws of a foreign country, that substantially all of Magna's directors and executive officers are residents of a foreign country and that a substantial portion of the assets of Magna and its directors and executive officers are located outside the United States.

MAGNA MAY NOT REALIZE ALL THE ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF THE MERGER.

The success of the merger will depend, in part, on the ability of Magna to realize the anticipated synergies and growth opportunities from integrating Donnelly's and Magna's businesses. Magna's success in realizing these benefits and the timing of this realization depend upon the successful integration of the operations of Donnelly. We cannot assure you that the merger will result in the realization of the full benefits we anticipate.

DIRECTORS OF DONNELLY HAVE POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST THAT MAY HAVE INFLUENCED THEIR RECOMMENDATION.

Certain members of Donnelly's board of directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are in addition to their general interests as Donnelly shareholders. As described below, the merger will constitute a change in control of Donnelly for purposes of determining the entitlement of certain Donnelly executive officers to certain severance and other benefits. In addition, each member of Donnelly's board of directors will have the right to receive certain accelerated deferred compensation and accelerated pension benefits as a result of the merger. These interests may have influenced these directors in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the merger. See "The Merger--Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger".

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RISKS RELATED TO THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

AN ECONOMIC DOWNTURN COULD REDUCE PROFITABILITY.

Magna's automotive operations are directly related to levels of global automotive production. The global automotive industry is cyclical and is sensitive to changes in certain economic conditions such as interest rates and consumer demand. The rate of overall economic growth in North America slowed significantly in 2001, partially due to the events of September 11. North

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America, Europe and the rest of the world continue to face significant economic uncertainty. A decline in consumer demand for automobiles as a result of a loss of confidence in the economy, interest rate increases or other factors could prompt automobile manufacturers to cut production volumes. Any material decline in production volumes in either of Magna's North American or European markets would significantly lower Magna's profit margins.

MAGNA FACES INCREASING PRICE REDUCTION PRESSURES FROM CUSTOMERS THAT COULD REDUCE PROFIT MARGINS.

Magna has in the past entered into, and will continue to enter into, long-term supply arrangements with automobile manufacturers which provide for, among other things, price concessions over the supply term. To date, these concessions have been largely offset by cost reductions arising principally from product and process improvements and price reductions from Magna's suppliers. However, the competitive automotive industry environment in both North America and Europe has caused these pricing pressures to intensify. From time to time, some of Magna's largest customers have demanded additional price reductions which could have an adverse impact on future profit margins, although these price reductions have not been material to date. In addition, Magna expects that customers will use various electronic commerce initiatives such as Covisint, an e-business exchange providing product development, procurement and supply chain tools to the automotive industry as well as Internet-based auctions, in order to further reduce their costs. These electronic commerce initiatives are still in the early stages of implementation and their full effect on the prices of products and services Magna sells to automobile manufacturers and on the costs of products and services Magna obtains from suppliers is uncertain. Magna may not continue to be successful in offsetting price reductions agreed to from time to time with automobile manufacturers. To the extent that these price reductions are not offset through cost reductions, future profit margins would be adversely affected.

MAGNA'S CUSTOMERS INCREASINGLY REQUIRE IT TO ABSORB MORE FIXED COSTS IN UNIT PRICING, WHICH COULD REDUCE PROFITABILITY.

Magna is under increasing pressure to absorb more costs related to product design, engineering and tooling as well as other items previously paid for directly by automobile manufacturers. In particular, some automobile manufacturers have requested that Magna pay for design, engineering and tooling costs that are incurred up to the start of production and recover these costs through amortization in the piece price of the applicable component. Contract volumes for customer programs not yet in production are based on customers' estimates of their own future production levels by vehicle body type. However, actual production volumes may vary significantly from these estimates due to a reduction in consumer demand or new product launch delays, often without any compensation to Magna by its customers. Magna does not typically rely solely on customer estimates, but re-evaluates their estimates based on its own assessment of future production levels by vehicle body type. For programs currently under production, Magna is typically not in a position to request price changes when volumes differ significantly from production estimates used during the quotation stage. If estimated production volumes are not achieved or programs are cancelled by the automobile manufacturers, the design, engineering and tooling costs incurred by Magna may not be fully recovered. Similarly, future pricing pressure or volume reductions by customers could also reduce the amount of amortized costs otherwise recoverable in the unit price of Magna's products. Although these factors have not been material to date, either of these factors could have an adverse effect on Magna's profitability.

MAGNA IS INCREASINGLY REQUESTED TO ASSUME PRODUCT WARRANTY, RECALL AND PRODUCT LIABILITY COSTS, WHICH COULD HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON ITS OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

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Automobile manufacturers are increasingly requesting that each of their suppliers bear the costs of the repair and replacement of defective products which are either covered under the automobile manufacturer's warranty or are the subject of a recall by the automobile manufacturer and which were improperly designed, manufactured or assembled by their suppliers. The obligation to repair or replace such parts, or a requirement to participate in a product recall, could have an adverse effect on Magna's operations and financial condition.

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Magna is also subject to the risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that the failure of Magna's products results in bodily injury and/or property damage. Magna may experience material product liability losses in the future and may incur significant costs to defend such claims. Magna currently has product liability coverage under its insurance policies. This coverage will continue until August 2002, subject to renewal on an annual basis. In addition, some of Magna's European subsidiaries maintain product recall insurance, which is required by law in certain jurisdictions. Magna cannot guarantee that Magna's coverage will continue to be available at premiums and on other acceptable terms. A successful claim brought against Magna in excess of its available insurance coverage may have a material effect on its operations or financial condition.

MAGNA IS DEPENDENT ON OUTSOURCING BY NORTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS.

Magna is dependent on outsourcing by North American and European automobile manufacturer customers. The extent of this outsourcing is dependent on a number of factors, including:

- the cost, quality and timeliness of external production relative to in-house production by automobile manufacturers;
- relative technological capability;
- the degree of unutilized capacity at automobile manufacturers' facilities;
- collective bargaining agreements between labor unions and automobile manufacturers; and
- relations between labor unions and automobile manufacturers.

Any significant decrease in outsourcing by automobile manufacturers would have an adverse effect on Magna's profitability.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND REGULATORY CHANGES MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT MAGNA.

Changes in competitive technologies or regulatory or industry requirements may render some of Magna's products obsolete. Magna's ability to anticipate changes in technology and regulatory or industry requirements and to develop and introduce new and enhanced products successfully on a timely basis will be a significant factor in its ability to grow and remain competitive. Magna may not be able to anticipate or achieve the technological advances necessary for, or to comply with regulatory or industry requirements in a manner which will allow, it to remain competitive and prevent its products from becoming obsolete. Magna is also subject to the risks generally associated with new product introductions and applications, including lack of market acceptance, delays in product development and failure of products to operate properly. Any of these changes could have an adverse effect on Magna's operations and financial condition.

CRUDE OIL PRICE INCREASES COULD REDUCE GLOBAL DEMAND FOR AUTOMOBILES AND INCREASE COSTS, RESULTING IN LOWER PROFITS.

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Material increases in the price of crude oil have, historically, been a contributing factor to the overall reduction in the global demand for automobiles. A significant increase in the price of crude oil could reduce global demand for automobiles and shift customer demand away from larger cars and light trucks (including sports utility vehicles) in which Magna has relatively higher content. Oil-based products are also critical elements in various components used by Magna and its suppliers, including resins, colorants and polymers. Material increases in the price of crude oil, natural gas or in energy would likely increase the cost of manufacturing or supplying some of Magna's products and it may not be able to pass these increased costs along to customers, thereby reducing Magna's profits.

RISKS RELATING TO MAGNA'S BUSINESS

DECREASES IN PRODUCTION VOLUMES OF SPECIFIC VEHICLES OR PRODUCTS BY CUSTOMERS COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON PROFITABILITY.

Although Magna supplies parts to most of the leading automobile manufacturers, the majority of its sales are to three automobile manufacturers. Magna's worldwide sales to DaimlerChrysler, General Motors and Ford represented approximately 29%, 24% and 19%, respectively, of its total consolidated automotive sales in calendar 2001. Moreover, while Magna supplies parts for a wide variety of vehicles produced in North America

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and Europe, it does not supply parts for all vehicles produced, nor is the number or value of parts evenly distributed among the vehicles for which it does supply parts. In particular, in calendar 2001, approximately 25% of Magna's consolidated automotive sales were generated by products supplied for inclusion in five vehicle types. Products supplied for the DaimlerChrysler minivan constituted approximately 9% of Magna's consolidated automotive sales for that period.

There has been an industry trend toward more "brand hopping" among consumers in recent years, with consumers' preferences changing relatively quickly and dramatically in some instances. Shifts in market share among vehicles could have an adverse effect on Magna's sales and on profit margins. The contracts Magna has entered into with many of its customers are to supply a customer's requirements for all the vehicles it produces in a particular model, rather than for manufacturing a set quantity of products. These contracts range from one year to the life of a model, usually several years, and do not require the purchase by the customer of any minimum number of parts.

In addition, the early termination, loss, renegotiation of the terms or delay in the implementation of any significant production contract with any of Magna's customers could reduce its profitability. Any changes in the anticipated production volume of Magna's products, particularly those supplied for the DaimlerChrysler minivan, as a result of any of the above factors could reduce profitability.

RECENT UNIONIZATION DRIVES AT SOME OF MAGNA'S PLANTS MAY INCREASE COSTS.

The CAW and UAW have in the past mounted a number of major organizing drives at certain Magna facilities. As a result of the most recent organizing drives, Magna's Intier Automotive Inc. subsidiary concluded collective bargaining agreements covering employees of Intier's Integram Windsor division in Ontario and its Ontegra Brighton division in Michigan. These collective bargaining agreements recognize Magna's operating principles, including its Employee Charter. If Magna is successful in operating these plants with these forms of collective bargaining agreements it will examine whether to extend these forms

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of agreements to any other plants in Ontario and Michigan if employees at these plants vote in favor of unionization in the future. Magna is unable to predict what impact unionization will have on costs. In addition, the CAW and the UAW have in the past attempted to pressure some of Magna's automobile manufacturer customers to encourage their suppliers to assume a neutral position with respect to unionization at their plants. Currently, the employees of one of Magna's divisions in Canada and three of its divisions in the United States are represented by unions.

MAGNA'S OPERATIONS MAY BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED BY WORK STOPPAGES AND OTHER LABOR RELATIONS MATTERS.

If Magna's hourly workforce becomes more unionized in the future, it may be subject to work stoppages and may be affected by other labor disputes. To date, Magna has not experienced any work stoppages, nor has it experienced any disputes with unions that have had a material adverse effect on its operations. However, future disputes with labor unions may not be resolved in Magna's favor and it may experience significant work stoppages in the future, causing it to incur significant expenses.

MAGNA MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH SOME COMPETITORS THAT HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER MARKET SHARE.

The automotive parts supply market is highly competitive. Magna faces competition from a number of sources, including:

- its automobile manufacturing customers (and their related parts manufacturing organizations);
- existing and new suppliers to these manufacturers; and
- manufacturers of product alternatives.

Some of Magna's competitors have substantially greater market shares than it and are dominant in the markets in which Magna operates. Magna may not be able to compete successfully with existing competitors or with any new competitors.

PROGRAM CANCELLATIONS, DELAYS IN PROGRAM LAUNCHES OR DELAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR PROGRAM LAUNCHES COULD REDUCE PROFITABILITY.

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From time to time, Magna expands its production capacity through the construction of new manufacturing facilities. New facilities are often required to accommodate the award of new business from customers or to facilitate the introduction of new manufacturing processes or technologies. However, the construction of new facilities involves a number of areas of operational and financial risks. For example, construction delays associated with poor weather, labor disruptions, cost overruns, shortages of construction materials and delays associated with the installation, testing and start-up of new production equipment or manufacturing processes could reduce profitability. In addition, new production programs may be cancelled at any time by automobile manufacturers, including during construction of a new facility or soon after program launch. Since many new facilities are constructed to accommodate the launch of new customer production programs, the cancellation of a new program, the customer's inability to launch a new program, or the inability of Magna or any other supplier to support the launch of a new program, could negatively impact Magna's customer and/or supplier relationships as well as expose it to reimbursement claims by customers and/or suppliers for costs arising out of such delays and could adversely affect Magna's operations and future profitability.

CHANGES IN LAWS AND GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON

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MAGNA'S OPERATIONS.

A significant change in the current regulatory environment in which Magna carries on business could adversely affect its operations. Magna's operations could be adversely impacted by significant changes in tariffs and duties imposed on its products, particularly significant changes to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

MAGNA MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY REGULATIONS TO WHICH IT IS SUBJECT.

Magna is subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations relating to air emissions, wastewater discharge, waste management and storage of hazardous substances. It is also subject to environmental laws requiring investigation and clean-up of environmental contamination and is in various stages of investigation and clean-up at its manufacturing facilities where contamination has been alleged. Estimating environmental clean-up liabilities is complex and heavily dependent on the nature and extent of historical information and physical data relating to the contaminated site, the complexity of the contamination, the uncertainty of which remedy to apply and the outcome of discussions with regulatory authorities relating to the contamination. In addition, these environmental laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent and expensive over time. Therefore, Magna may not have been, and in the future may not be, in complete compliance with all such laws and regulations, and Magna may incur material costs or liabilities as a result of such laws and regulations significantly in excess of amounts it has reserved.

FLUCTUATIONS IN RELATIVE CURRENCY VALUES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT MAGNA'S PROFITABILITY.

Although Magna's financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of its sales and operating costs are realized in Canadian dollars, Euros, the British Pound and other currencies. Significant long-term fluctuations in relative currency values may adversely affect Magna's profitability. In particular, profitability may be adversely affected by a significant strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, the Euro, the British Pound or other currencies in which Magna generates revenues.

RISKS RELATING TO MAGNA'S STRUCTURE

MAGNA IS CONTROLLED BY A CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER.

Holder of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares generally vote together as a single class, with the holders of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares entitled to one vote per share and the holders of Magna Class B shares entitled to 500 votes per share. Based on the number of shares outstanding as of June 30, 2002, the Magna Class B shares carry in the aggregate approximately 86% of the total votes attaching to the Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares and, accordingly, holders of the Magna Class B shares control Magna. The Stronach Trust controls Magna through the right to direct the votes attaching to Magna Class B shares carrying a majority of the votes attaching to the outstanding voting shares of Magna. Mr. Frank Stronach, founder and Chairman of Magna, Ms. Belinda Stronach, President and Chief Executive Officer of Magna and two other members of the Stronach family are the trustees of the Stronach Trust. Frank Stronach and Belinda Stronach are also members of the class of potential beneficiaries of the Stronach Trust.

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Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, neither a tender offer to holders of Magna Class B shares nor a private contract to purchase Magna Class B shares (regardless of the price paid therefor) would necessarily result in an offer to purchase Magna Class A subordinate voting shares.

See "Description of Magna Share Capital and Corporate Constitution".

THE SPECIAL MEETING

Donnelly is furnishing this prospectus/proxy statement to Donnelly's shareholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by Donnelly's board of directors for use at Donnelly's special meeting of shareholders.

DATE, TIME AND PLACE OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

The special shareholders' meeting will be held on [Day], [], 2002, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at 49 West Third Street, Holland, Michigan 49423.

PURPOSE OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

At the special meeting, Donnelly's shareholders will be asked:

- to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger described in this prospectus/proxy statement; and
- to consider and act upon any other business properly brought before the special meeting.

RECORD DATE; SHARES ENTITLED TO VOTE

Shareholders of Donnelly are entitled to vote at the special meeting if they owned shares of Donnelly common stock as of the close of business on [], 2002, the record date. On the record date, there were [] shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and [] shares of Donnelly Class B common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. Donnelly shareholders will have one vote at the special meeting for each share of Class A common stock and ten votes for each share of Class B common stock that they owned on the record date.

QUORUM

A quorum will be present at the special meeting if holders of shares of Donnelly common stock entitled to cast [] votes, representing a majority of the votes eligible to be cast, are represented in person or by proxy at the special meeting. If a quorum is not present at the special meeting, Donnelly expects to adjourn or postpone the meeting to solicit additional proxies. Abstentions are considered as shares present and entitled to vote for the purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

VOTES REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL

Pursuant to the terms of Donnelly's Second Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation, the merger cannot be completed unless Donnelly shareholders that on the record date own shares entitled to cast not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock, voting together as a single class, vote to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Under the shareholders' agreement and related irrevocable proxies, Donnelly shareholders who own or control shares of Donnelly common stock representing in the aggregate approximately 71% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of Donnelly common stock at the record date have agreed to vote for the approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

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VOTING BY DONNELLY'S DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At the close of business on the record date, directors and executive officers of Donnelly and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately [] shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and [] shares of Donnelly Class B common stock, representing approximately []% of the aggregate number of shares of

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Donnelly Class A common stock and []% of the aggregate number of shares of Donnelly Class B common stock outstanding on that date. THE DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF DONNELLY HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY INTEND TO VOTE THE DONNELLY COMMON STOCK THAT THEY OWN "FOR" APPROVAL OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND THE MERGER.

VOTING OF PROXIES

All shares of Donnelly common stock represented by properly executed proxies received in time for the special meeting will be voted at the special meeting in the manner specified by the holders of those shares. Proxies that are properly executed by the record holder but do not contain voting instructions will be voted as follows:

- "FOR" the approval of the merger agreement and the merger; and
- in accordance with the recommendation of Donnelly's board of directors, "FOR" or "AGAINST" all other proposals that may properly come before the special meeting.

Shares of Donnelly common stock represented at the special meeting but not voted, including shares of Donnelly common stock for which proxies have been received but for which holders of those shares have abstained, will be treated as present at the special meeting for the purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum for the transaction of all business.

Brokers who hold shares of Donnelly common stock in street name for customers who are the beneficial owners of such shares may not give a proxy to vote those customers' shares in the absence of specific instructions from those customers. These non-voted shares are referred to as broker non-votes and will be treated as present for the purpose of determining whether a quorum exists but will be voted as an abstention.

REVOCABILITY OF PROXIES

The grant of a proxy on the enclosed proxy card does not preclude a shareholder from voting in person at the special meeting. A shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time prior to its exercise by filing with Donnelly's Corporate Secretary a duly executed revocation of proxy, by submitting a duly executed proxy to Donnelly's Corporate Secretary bearing a later date or by appearing at the special meeting and voting in person. Attendance at the special meeting will not itself constitute revocation of a proxy.

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

Donnelly will bear the cost of the solicitation of proxies from its shareholders. In addition to solicitations by mail, Donnelly directors, officers and employees, and those of its subsidiaries and affiliates, may solicit proxies from shareholders by telephone or other electronic means or in person. Donnelly will cause brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to forward solicitation materials to the beneficial owners of Donnelly common stock held of record by such custodians, nominees and fiduciaries. Donnelly will

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reimburse such custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in doing so.

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THE MERGER

GENERAL

We are furnishing this prospectus/proxy statement to you in connection with the proposed merger of Donnelly with Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., a Michigan corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Magna formed for the purpose of effecting the merger (referred to in this prospectus/proxy statement as the "merger subsidiary"), with Donnelly surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna. This merger will be carried out as provided in the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 25, 2002, among Magna, the merger subsidiary and Donnelly (referred to as the "merger agreement"). A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this prospectus/proxy statement and is incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement. This prospectus/proxy statement has been sent to you because you were a holder of Donnelly Class A common stock or Class B common stock, par value \$.10 per share, on [], the record date set by the Donnelly board of directors for a special meeting of shareholders of Donnelly to consider a proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger.

In the merger, each outstanding share of Donnelly common stock will be converted into a fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share equal to the exchange ratio (as described below under "The Merger Agreement--Consideration to be Received in the Merger; Exchange Ratio"). If the number of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares that you would receive in the merger includes a fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share, then rather than give you a fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting share, Magna will instead pay you an amount in cash equal to the approximate value on the date of the merger of that fractional interest.

This prospectus/proxy statement also constitutes a prospectus of Magna, which is a part of the Registration Statement on Form F-4 filed by Magna with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in order to register the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued to Donnelly shareholders in the merger.

BACKGROUND OF THE MERGER

Over the last several years, Donnelly's board of directors has periodically reviewed Donnelly's strategic alternatives for enhancing profitability and maximizing shareholder value, giving consideration to the changes and ongoing consolidation in the automotive supplier industry. In June 2001, Donnelly retained Salomon Smith Barney Inc. as its exclusive financial advisor to assist Donnelly in evaluating strategic alternatives.

On December 20, 2001, John Donnelly, Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Donnelly, and Donald Auch, Vice President Tier 1 and Engineered Glass Systems at Donnelly, met with Volker Rudnitzki, Vice-President of Magna Mirror Systems. At the meeting, the Donnelly representatives indicated that Donnelly was interested in Magna switching its purchases of electrochromic cells for its exterior automotive mirrors to Donnelly from one of Donnelly's competitors. During the course of the meeting, Mr. Rudnitzki indicated that Magna was evaluating its mirror business and would be interested in exploring the possibility of a strategic relationship with Donnelly. The Donnelly representatives arranged a meeting at Magna's office in Grand Rapids, Michigan, to discuss possible strategic transactions between the companies. That meeting, which was on January 28, 2002, was attended by Dwane Baumgardner, Chairman,

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President and CEO of Donnelly, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Rudnitzki and Manfred Gingl, Executive Vice-Chairman of Magna. A wide range of possible transactions were discussed, including the sale of electrochromic cells to Magna for its exterior mirrors, a joint venture involving electrochromic mirrors, a joint venture of the exterior mirror business of both companies and the possibility of Donnelly acquiring Magna's mirror business in exchange for Donnelly stock.

Donnelly's regular Board meeting was held on February 15, 2002. The Board was given background material on Magna and held a discussion regarding possible strategic relationships with Magna.

On February 28, 2002, William Biggar, Executive Vice-President of Magna, and Mr. Gingl met with Mr. Baumgardner at Donnelly's facilities in Holland, Michigan. The discussion initially centered on a possible purchase of Magna's mirror division by Donnelly in exchange for shares of Donnelly common stock which could give Magna a minority ownership interest in Donnelly. The Magna representatives indicated that Magna would need to be in a position to eventually acquire control of Donnelly and discussed having a right to obtain a class

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of multiple voting stock. The Magna representatives then asked whether the Donnelly family shareholders would consider selling some or all of their shares or the entire company. The Donnelly representatives indicated that they would raise this inquiry with the family shareholders.

On March 5, 2002, Mr. Baumgardner, Donn Viola, the former Chief Operating Officer of Donnelly and now a consultant to Donnelly, and Kevin Brown, Donnelly's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, met with representatives of a leveraged buyout group (the "LBO Group") to discuss the possibility of a leveraged buyout of Donnelly.

Throughout early and mid March 2002, Donnelly officers, including Messrs. Baumgardner, Donnelly and Brown, discussed with Donnelly's financial advisor possible strategic alternatives for Donnelly, including various transactions with Magna, divesting certain of Donnelly's businesses and expanding other Donnelly businesses. Donnelly's objectives were defined to include: (i) enhancing shareholder value, including through increased liquidity; and/or (ii) establishing a leading business base with employee and shareholder stability.

On March 19, 2002, Mr. Baumgardner of Donnelly met with Mr. Gingl, Mr. Biggar and Frank Stronach, Chairman of Magna, at Magna's corporate headquarters in Aurora, Ontario. The discussion initially related to a number of joint venture possibilities that previously had been discussed, including the acquisition of Magna's mirror division by Donnelly in exchange for shares of Donnelly common stock, with Magna becoming a major shareholder of Donnelly. A transaction using different classes of stock was discussed which would provide Magna substantial voting power and the ability to elect directors. Mr. Stronach then proposed that Magna acquire Donnelly. Mr. Baumgardner responded that Donnelly was not for sale and emphasized that Donnelly was positioned to be a strong, independent company; accordingly, if Magna were interested in acquiring Donnelly it would have to be at a significant premium. Mr. Stronach then inquired whether the Donnelly family members would be interested in a transaction. He suggested that based on a preliminary review of public data and subject to financial and legal due diligence, Magna could pay up to \$28.00 per share in a stock transaction and \$24.00 per share in a cash transaction or an amount between the two figures in a combined cash and stock transaction. Mr. Stronach noted that Magna's stock was widely traded and paid a dividend equal to at least 20% of after-tax profits. Mr. Baumgardner indicated he would inform the board and family shareholders of Magna's preliminary proposal and

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would inquire whether there was any interest in proceeding with further discussions.

Donnelly and Magna entered into a mutual confidentiality agreement on March 21, 2002 so that confidential information concerning each company could be exchanged.

Mr. Baumgardner then spoke with Mr. Biggar of Magna. In the course of providing background information about Magna to Mr. Baumgardner for review at an upcoming Donnelly board meeting, Mr. Biggar indicated that Magna desired to move forward with an acquisition of Donnelly if the Donnelly family shareholders would agree to support a transaction.

On April 19, 2002, the Donnelly board held its annual strategic planning meeting with management. Present at a part of this meeting was Donnelly's financial advisor. At this meeting, the board discussed Magna's preliminary proposal and other alternatives, including operating as a stand-alone company, a possible leveraged buyout transaction, and other strategic possibilities. The board authorized management to make presentations to Magna and to the LBO Group.

Donnelly's management made a presentation to Magna on April 29, 2002. Present for Donnelly were Messrs. Baumgardner, Donnelly, Brown and Niall Lynam, Senior Vice President of Technology. Present for Magna were Messrs. Biggar and Gingl, Mr. Jeffrey Palmer, Executive Vice-President of Magna, and Darren Spears, Director of Financial Planning of Magna. Donnelly's management reviewed with Magna's representatives Donnelly's current business, customers and markets, financial performance, technology and major litigation. Magna indicated that it was interested in exploring the possibility of a transaction expeditiously and indicated its desire to complete preliminary due diligence in certain areas, including pension and benefits, environmental, litigation and intellectual property. The parties agreed that they would first provide limited information to one another to determine the feasibility of a transaction and to consult with their respective antitrust counsel.

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During late April and early May 2002, Magna and Donnelly held discussions regarding Donnelly's key technologies and the feasibility of a transaction. The parties then agreed to exchange financial and other information.

On May 8, 2002, subsequent to the LBO Group's execution of a confidentiality agreement, Donnelly reviewed with the LBO Group similar information relating to Donnelly that was reviewed with Magna at Donnelly's April 29, 2002 meeting with Magna.

On May 16, 2002, Mr. Baumgardner spoke with Mr. Biggar who stated that, having reviewed the data provided, Magna would pay a price of \$26.00 per Donnelly share in an all-stock transaction with a fixed exchange ratio on the date of signing, or \$24.00 per Donnelly share in a cash and stock transaction (80% stock and 20% cash). On the same date, the LBO Group informed Mr. Baumgardner that it was interested in a leveraged buyout transaction and that \$22.00 would be its maximum offer.

Donnelly's board met again on May 17, 2002. At the meeting, Mr. Baumgardner reviewed the proposals from Magna and the LBO Group with Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors. The Donnelly board, and the family directors on behalf of their families, determined that Magna's proposal appeared to be superior to that of the LBO Group, and authorized management to continue discussions with Magna. Donnelly family board members agreed that they would consult with their families regarding Magna's proposal. Confidentiality letters to be executed by family members were provided prior to those family discussions.

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On May 24, 2002, Mr. Baumgardner and Mr. Gingl participated in a brief telephone conversation to discuss the proposed pricing. Mr. Baumgardner indicated that the Donnelly board and family considered the proposed \$26.00 in stock or \$24.00 in cash and stock to be insufficient. During mid to late May 2002, Donnelly's legal counsel continued its review of regulatory matters, and began evaluating the structure of the transaction and conducting due diligence, and Donnelly's management and financial advisor discussed with Mr. Biggar and others at Magna the offer and general terms relating to the proposed merger.

Mr. Biggar called Mr. Baumgardner on May 30, 2002 to indicate that Magna was willing to increase its proposal to \$28.00 per share in stock based on a floating exchange ratio to be determined using the twenty consecutive trading days ending shortly prior to the effective date. On May 31, 2002, Magna presented a draft merger agreement and a draft shareholders' agreement to Donnelly.

From May 31, 2002 to June 4, 2002, attorneys for both Magna and Donnelly reviewed and discussed various legal matters and transaction documents.

On June 4, 2002, a special meeting of the Donnelly board of directors was held. At this meeting, the merger agreement and major open issues were reviewed, including the price and exchange ratio mechanism. Also at this meeting, Donnelly's financial advisor reviewed with the board financial aspects of the proposed merger. The board noted that the major shareholders had interest in a possible transaction with Magna, depending on, among other things, the price and exchange ratio mechanism. The board, including family representatives on behalf of the family shareholders, authorized management to proceed with the ongoing discussions with Magna.

The attorneys for both parties continued negotiating the documents throughout early June.

On June 10 and 11, 2002, Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors and Magna's management and legal advisor met in Aurora, Ontario. Donnelly's management received a management presentation from Magna regarding its business. The parties continued negotiating the transaction documents as well as the price and the exchange ratio, including the exchange ratio collar mechanism.

From June 11 to June 13, 2002, after the Donnelly board of directors' discussions with Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors and at the Donnelly board's direction, Donnelly's financial advisor contacted two transaction candidates that were considered by the board to be likely strategic purchasers to determine their interest in acquiring Donnelly. One candidate was a company with which Donnelly's management held serious discussions concerning a possible transaction within the prior year. Both candidates indicated they had no interest in making an offer to acquire Donnelly.

From June 12 to 24, 2002, the parties continued to negotiate the transaction documents and terms of the transaction.

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Donnelly's board held two telephone conference call meetings on June 13, 2002 and June 17, 2002 to update the board on the status of the open issues and to provide input to Donnelly's management and advisors.

On June 17, 2002, the shareholders' agreement, powers of attorney, a draft of the proposed merger agreement and other background information and a confidentiality letter were sent to Donnelly family shareholders with

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significant holdings. Between June 20 and 24, 2002, executed signature pages of the shareholders' agreement and powers of attorney were received from Donnelly family shareholders controlling approximately 71% of the eligible votes.

The Donnelly board of directors met again on June 21, 2002. The legal and financial terms of the proposed merger were reviewed in detail with Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors.

On June 24, 2002, the Donnelly board met telephonically and final transaction details were discussed. Donnelly's legal advisor reviewed with the Donnelly board the material terms of the proposed merger. Donnelly's financial advisor reviewed with the Donnelly board its financial analysis of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger agreement and delivered to the board its oral opinion, which opinion was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated June 24, 2002, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger to the holders of Donnelly Class A common stock (other than holders who have executed the shareholders' agreement and their respective affiliates). After full discussions, the board of directors of Donnelly determined that the merger, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement, would be advantageous and beneficial to Donnelly and its shareholders and that such transaction is consistent with and in the furtherance of Donnelly's long-term business strategies.

Early in the morning on June 25, 2002, the merger agreement was executed. A joint press release regarding the merger was issued prior to the opening of trading on June 25, 2002.

DONNELLY'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER; APPROVAL OF THE DONNELLY BOARD

The Donnelly board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, determined that the merger upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement would be advantageous and beneficial to Donnelly, is consistent with and in the furtherance of Donnelly's long-term business strategies, and is fair from a financial point of view to and in the best interests of, Donnelly's shareholders, and unanimously recommends that Donnelly shareholders vote for the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the merger. In the course of its deliberations, the board of directors consulted with Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors and considered a number of factors, including those discussed below.

The board's decision to approve the merger agreement and the merger was based in significant part upon the commitment of Donnelly shareholders owning approximately 71% of the voting power to vote in favor of the merger and against any other similar transaction, the board's evaluation of Magna, its assessment of the strategic benefits of a merger between Donnelly and Magna, its belief that the consideration to be received by Donnelly shareholders in the transaction was fair from a financial point of view and the increased liquidity for Donnelly shareholders.

Strategic benefits of the merger that the Donnelly board of directors believes will contribute to the success of the combined entity include:

- cost reductions and operating efficiencies that may be realized by the combined company as a result of the merger which, if realized, should serve to make the combined company more competitive;
- utilization of the technology of both Magna and Donnelly; and
- the opportunity for improved revenue prospects with the addition of new customers and the likelihood of obtaining greater revenue from existing customers.

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The Donnelly board of directors also considered the following factors with respect to increasing Donnelly shareholder value:

- the fact that the merger will provide Donnelly shareholders approximately a 38% premium compared to the closing price of Donnelly common stock on June 24, 2002, the last trading day before the board

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meeting at which the proposed merger was approved, so long as the value of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share, calculated as described in "The Merger Agreement--Consideration to be Received in the Merger; Exchange Ratio", is not less than \$61.00;

- the exchange ratio was considered fair by the board in light of the financial condition, results of operations, businesses, prospects, relative contribution and stock price performance of Donnelly and Magna and the historical relationship of the ratio of stock prices;
- the value of Magna stock to be received per share of Donnelly stock compares favorably to the value of Donnelly stock measured in comparison to other public companies' stock prices and to the amount paid in similar transactions, in each case based on various performance metrics; and
- the likelihood of not realizing higher value through alternative business strategies, including remaining an independent company and continuing to execute Donnelly's existing business plan or disposing of Donnelly to another buyer or buyers.

The Donnelly board of directors further evaluated the merits of Magna and concluded that Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, following the merger:

- have appreciation potential in the long-term; and
- represent part of a greater market capitalization with greater trading volume and greater liquidity as compared to that of Donnelly common stock.

In the course of its deliberations, the Donnelly board of directors also considered a number of additional factors that were significant to its decision, including:

- the terms of the shareholders' agreement and powers of attorney under which holders of Donnelly's outstanding common stock representing approximately 72%, at that time, of the aggregate voting power of all Donnelly's outstanding common stock have committed, and have granted irrevocable rights to Magna, to vote in favor of the merger agreement and the merger;
- historical information concerning Magna's business, prospects, financial performance and condition, operations, technology, management and competitive position;
- Donnelly management's view of the financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects of Magna before and after giving effect to the merger;
- current financial market conditions and historical market prices, volatility and trading information with respect to Donnelly Class A common stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and analysts' reports on Magna;
- the opinion, dated June 24, 2002, of Salomon Smith Barney to the Donnelly

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board as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger to the holders of Donnelly Class A common stock (other than holders who have executed the shareholders' agreement and their respective affiliates);

- that Magna anticipates that it will continue to operate and expand Donnelly's business as a separate entity within the Magna group;
- the expected tax treatment of the merger permits Donnelly shareholders who desire a long-term investment to retain Magna Class A subordinate voting shares with no U.S. federal income tax effect. See "The Merger--Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences";
- the potential impact of the merger on Donnelly's customers, employees and communities; and
- discussions with Donnelly's management and legal and financial advisors as to the results of their due diligence investigation of Magna's business.

The Donnelly board of directors also considered risks arising in connection with the merger, including:

- the conditions to effecting the merger, as described under "The Merger Agreement--Conditions", and the possibility that the merger might not be completed;

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- the potential disruption of Donnelly's business that might result from employee and customer uncertainty and lack of focus following announcement of the merger;
- the effects of the public announcement of the merger on Donnelly's ability to attract and retain key management, marketing and technical personnel prior to the effective time;
- the risk associated with Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, including the risk that their value might diminish prior or subsequent to closing;
- the risk that no superior competing offer can be accepted or approved based on certain provisions required by Magna to be included in the shareholders' agreement and the merger agreement; and
- other risks described under the caption "Risk Factors".

In the view of the Donnelly board of directors, these risks were not sufficient, either individually or in the aggregate, to outweigh the advantages of the merger. Donnelly's board of directors concluded that all the foregoing factors considered by the board, including the board's review of the terms of the merger agreement, supported the board's recommendation of the merger.

The above discussion of the information and factors considered by the Donnelly board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but is believed to include all material factors considered by the Donnelly board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors, both positive and negative, considered by the Donnelly board of directors, the Donnelly board of directors did not find it practical to, and did not, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors considered or necessarily reach a conclusion as to these factors. Based on the totality of the information and factors considered, the Donnelly board of directors believed and continues to believe that the merger is in the best interests of Donnelly and its shareholders and continues to

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recommend approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

MAGNA'S REASONS FOR THE MERGER

The board of directors of Magna believes that the merger is in the best interest of Magna and its shareholders and is consistent with Magna's stated aim of completing acquisitions that complement its portfolio of automotive technologies and assets. The merger is expected to result in significant operating synergies, increased vertical integration, increased customer diversification and penetration, geographic expansion and access to significant technology on a global basis.

OPINION OF DONNELLY'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Donnelly retained Salomon Smith Barney to act as its exclusive financial advisor in connection with the proposed merger. In connection with this engagement, Donnelly requested that Salomon Smith Barney evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger to the holders of Donnelly Class A common stock (other than holders who have executed the shareholders' agreement and their respective affiliates). On June 24, 2002, at a meeting of the board of directors held to evaluate the proposed merger, Salomon Smith Barney delivered to the Donnelly board of directors an oral opinion, which opinion was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated June 24, 2002, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters described in the opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Donnelly Class A common stock (other than holders who have executed the shareholders' agreement and their respective affiliates).

In arriving at its opinion, Salomon Smith Barney:

- reviewed a draft dated June 24, 2002 of the merger agreement;
- held discussions with senior officers, directors and other representatives and advisors of Donnelly and senior officers and other representatives of Magna concerning the businesses, operations and prospects of Donnelly and Magna;
- examined publicly available business and financial information relating to Donnelly and Magna;

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- examined financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Donnelly and publicly available financial forecasts relating to Magna, which were provided to or otherwise discussed with Salomon Smith Barney by the managements of Donnelly and Magna;
- reviewed the financial terms of the merger as described in the merger agreement in relation to, among other things, current and historical market prices and trading volumes of Donnelly Class A common stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, the financial condition and historical and projected earnings and other operating data of Donnelly and Magna, and the capitalization of Donnelly and Magna;
- considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of other transactions effected which Salomon Smith Barney considered relevant in evaluating the merger;
- analyzed financial, stock market and other publicly available information relating to the businesses of other companies whose operations Salomon Smith Barney considered relevant in evaluating Donnelly and Magna;

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- evaluated the potential pro forma financial impact of the merger on Magna; and
- conducted other analyses and examinations and considered other financial, economic and market criteria as Salomon Smith Barney deemed appropriate in arriving at its opinion.

In rendering its opinion, Salomon Smith Barney assumed and relied, without independent verification, on the accuracy and completeness of all financial and other information and data publicly available or furnished to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it. With respect to the publicly available financial forecasts relating to Magna discussed with Magna's management, Salomon Smith Barney assumed that those forecasts reflected reasonable estimates and judgments as to the future financial performance of Magna. With respect to the financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Donnelly provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with Salomon Smith Barney, Donnelly's management advised Salomon Smith Barney that those forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of Donnelly's management as to the future financial performance of Donnelly. Salomon Smith Barney assumed, with Donnelly's consent, that any consummation of the merger will be effected in accordance with its terms, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or third party approvals and consents for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition will be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Donnelly, Magna or the contemplated benefits of the merger. Salomon Smith Barney also assumed, with Donnelly's consent, that the merger will be treated as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, representatives of Donnelly advised Salomon Smith Barney, and Salomon Smith Barney therefore assumed, that the final terms of the merger agreement would not vary materially from those set forth in the draft merger agreement reviewed by Salomon Smith Barney.

Salomon Smith Barney's opinion relates to the relative values of Donnelly and Magna. Salomon Smith Barney did not express any opinion as to what the value of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares actually will be when issued in the merger or the prices at which the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will trade or otherwise be transferable at any time. Salomon Smith Barney did not make and was not provided with an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Donnelly or Magna and did not make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Donnelly or Magna. In connection with its engagement, Salomon Smith Barney was requested to solicit, and it held discussions with, selected third parties regarding the possible acquisition of all or a part of Donnelly. Salomon Smith Barney expressed no view as to, and its opinion does not address, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Donnelly or the effect of any other transaction in which Donnelly might engage. Salomon Smith Barney's opinion is necessarily based on information available, and financial, stock market and other conditions and circumstances existing and disclosed, to Salomon Smith Barney as of the date of its opinion. Donnelly imposed no other instructions or limitations on Salomon Smith Barney with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by Salomon Smith Barney in rendering its opinion.

THE FULL TEXT OF SALOMON SMITH BARNEY'S WRITTEN OPINION DATED JUNE 24, 2002, WHICH DESCRIBES THE ASSUMPTIONS MADE, PROCEDURES FOLLOWED, MATTERS CONSIDERED AND LIMITATIONS ON THE REVIEW UNDERTAKEN, IS

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THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT BY REFERENCE. SALOMON SMITH BARNEY'S OPINION IS ADDRESSED TO THE DONNELLY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND RELATES ONLY TO THE FAIRNESS OF THE EXCHANGE RATIO FROM A FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW, DOES NOT ADDRESS ANY OTHER ASPECT OF THE MERGER AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A RECOMMENDATION TO ANY SHAREHOLDER AS TO HOW SUCH SHAREHOLDER SHOULD VOTE OR ACT ON ANY MATTERS RELATING TO THE MERGER.

In preparing its opinion, Salomon Smith Barney performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses, including those described below. The summary of these analyses is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Salomon Smith Barney's opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description. Accordingly, Salomon Smith Barney believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on information presented in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying its analyses and opinion.

In its analyses, Salomon Smith Barney considered industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters existing as of the date of its opinion, many of which are beyond the control of Donnelly and Magna. No company, transaction or business used in those analyses as a comparison is identical to Donnelly and Magna or the proposed merger, and an evaluation of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies, business segments or transactions analyzed.

The estimates contained in Salomon Smith Barney's analyses and the valuation ranges resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by its analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or securities do not necessarily purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Accordingly, Salomon Smith Barney's analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

Salomon Smith Barney's opinion and analyses were only one of many factors considered by the Donnelly board of directors in its evaluation of the merger and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Donnelly board or management with respect to the exchange ratio or the proposed merger.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by Salomon Smith Barney in connection with the rendering of its opinion dated June 24, 2002 to the Donnelly board of directors. THE FINANCIAL ANALYSES SUMMARIZED BELOW INCLUDE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORMAT. IN ORDER TO FULLY UNDERSTAND SALOMON SMITH BARNEY'S FINANCIAL ANALYSES, THE TABLES MUST BE READ TOGETHER WITH THE TEXT OF EACH SUMMARY. THE TABLES ALONE DO NOT CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL ANALYSES. CONSIDERING THE DATA BELOW WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE FULL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL ANALYSES, INCLUDING THE METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE ANALYSES, COULD CREATE A MISLEADING OR INCOMPLETE VIEW OF SALOMON SMITH BARNEY'S FINANCIAL ANALYSES.

SELECTED COMPANIES ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney compared financial and stock market information for

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Donnelly and the following nine selected publicly traded companies with market capitalizations of less than \$1.0 billion in the original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, supply sector of the automotive industry and the following six publicly traded

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companies with market capitalizations of less than \$1.0 billion, with the exception of Gentex Corporation, in the OEM electronics supply sector of the automotive industry:

OEM SUPPLY SECTOR

OEM ELECTRONICS SUPPLY SECTOR

- Collins & Aikman Corporation
- Decoma International Inc.
- Dura Automotive Systems, Inc.
- INTERMET Corporation
- Intier Automotive Inc.
- Linamar Corp.
- Tesma International Inc.
- Tower Automotive, Inc.
- Westcast Industries Inc.

- BEI Technologies, Inc.
- CTS Corporation
- Gentex Corporation
- Littlefuse, Inc.
- Methode Electronics, Inc.
- Stoneridge, Inc.

Salomon Smith Barney reviewed enterprise values, calculated as equity value, plus debt, minority interest, preferred stock and out-of-the-money convertible securities, less cash and investments in affiliates, as multiples of latest 12 months revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, commonly referred to as EBITDA, and earnings before interest and taxes, commonly referred to as EBIT, and calendar year 2002 estimated EBITDA. Salomon Smith Barney reviewed equity values as a multiple of calendar years 2002 and 2003 estimated earnings per share, commonly referred to as EPS. Estimated financial data were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates in the case of the selected companies and internal estimates of Donnelly's management in the case of Donnelly. All multiples were based on closing stock prices on June 21, 2002. Salomon Smith Barney then applied a range of selected multiples derived from the financial data described above for the selected companies to corresponding financial data of Donnelly. This analysis indicated an implied equity reference range for Donnelly of approximately \$18.50 to \$23.50 per share.

Salomon Smith Barney also compared financial and stock market information for Magna and the following six selected publicly held companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$1.5 billion in the OEM supply sector of the automotive industry:

OEM SUPPLY SECTOR

- Dana Corporation
- Delphi Corporation
- Johnson Controls, Inc.
- Lear Corporation
- Visteon Corporation
- Valeo S.A.

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Salomon Smith Barney reviewed enterprise values as a multiple of latest 12 months EBITDA and calendar year 2002 estimated EBITDA and equity values as a multiple of calendar years 2002 and 2003 estimated EPS. Estimated financial data for the selected companies and Magna were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates. All multiples were based on closing stock prices on June 21, 2002. Salomon Smith Barney then applied a range of selected multiples derived from the financial data described above for the selected companies to corresponding financial data of Magna. This analysis indicated an implied equity reference range for Magna of approximately \$69.00 to \$85.00 per share.

Using the implied equity reference ranges derived for Donnelly and Magna based on this "Selected Companies Analysis", Salomon Smith Barney then calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio implied in the merger based on the average of the daily average of high

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and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share:

IMPLIED EXCHANGE RATIO REFERENCE RANGE -----	EXCHANGE RATIO IMPLIED IN THE MERGER BASED ON AVERAGE MAGNA STOCK PRICE OVER 20 TRADING DAY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 21, 2002 -----
0.218x - 0.341x	0.408x

PRECEDENT TRANSACTIONS ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney reviewed the purchase prices and implied transaction multiples in 29 selected transactions in the OEM supply sector of the automotive industry. Salomon Smith Barney reviewed enterprise values in the selected transactions as a multiple of latest 12 months EBITDA. All multiples for the selected transactions were based on publicly available information at the time of announcement of the relevant transaction. Estimated financial data for Donnelly were based on internal estimates of Donnelly's management. Salomon Smith Barney then applied ranges of selected multiples of latest 12 months EBITDA derived from the selected transactions to Donnelly's latest 12 months and estimated calendar year 2002 EBITDA. This analysis indicated an implied equity reference range for Donnelly of approximately \$22.00 to \$27.00 per share.

Using the implied equity reference ranges derived for Donnelly based on this "Precedent Transactions Analysis" and for Magna based on the "Selected Companies Analysis" described above, Salomon Smith Barney then calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio implied in the merger based on the average of the daily average of high and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share:

IMPLIED EXCHANGE RATIO REFERENCE RANGE -----	EXCHANGE RATIO IMPLIED IN THE MERGER BASED ON AVERAGE MAGNA STOCK PRICE OVER 20 TRADING DAY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 21, 2002 -----
0.259x - 0.391x	0.408x

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CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney compared the relative contributions of Donnelly and Magna to the combined company's revenues, EBITDA, EBIT, net income, funds from operations, cash flow from operations, capital expenditures, free cash flow, total assets, shareholders' equity and tangible book value for calendar year 2001 and the combined company's estimated net income for calendar year 2002. Estimated financial data were based on internal estimates of Donnelly's management in the case of Donnelly and publicly available research analysts' estimates in the case of Magna. Salomon Smith Barney then derived implied exchange ratios based on the relative contributions of each of Donnelly and Magna. This analysis indicated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio implied in the merger based on the average of the daily average of high and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share:

IMPLIED EXCHANGE RATIO REFERENCE RANGE	EXCHANGE RATIO IMPLIED IN THE MERGER BASED ON AVERAGE MAGNA STOCK PRICE OVER 20 TRADING DAY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 21, 2002
0.159x - 0.367x	0.408x

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Donnelly to calculate the estimated present value of the unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Donnelly could generate over fiscal years 2002 through 2006. Estimated financial data for Donnelly were based on internal estimates of Donnelly's management. Salomon Smith Barney calculated a range of estimated EBITDA terminal values by applying terminal value multiples ranging from 6.0x to 7.0x to Donnelly's fiscal year 2006 estimated EBITDA. The present value of the cash flows and terminal values were calculated using discount rates ranging from 12.0% to

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13.0%. This analysis indicated an implied equity reference range for Donnelly of approximately \$37.99 to \$46.13 per share.

Salomon Smith Barney also performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Magna to calculate the estimated present value of the unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Magna could generate over fiscal years 2002 through 2005. Estimated financial data for Magna were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates. Salomon Smith Barney calculated a range of estimated EBITDA terminal values by applying terminal value multiples ranging from 6.0x to 7.0x to Magna's estimated fiscal year 2005 EBITDA. The present value of the cash flows and terminal values were calculated using discount rates ranging from 7.5% to 8.5%. This analysis indicated an implied equity reference range for Magna of approximately \$103.68 to \$123.99 per share.

Using the implied equity reference ranges derived for Donnelly and Magna based on this "Discounted Cash Flow Analysis", Salomon Smith Barney then calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio implied in the merger based on the average of the daily average of the high and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share:

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IMPLIED EXCHANGE RATIO REFERENCE RANGE -----	EXCHANGE RATIO IMPLIED IN THE MERGER BASED ON AVERAGE MAGNA STOCK PRICE OVER 20 TRADING DAY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 21, 2002 -----
0.306x - 0.445x	0.408x

HISTORICAL EXCHANGE RATIO ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney reviewed the ratio of the closing price of Donnelly Class A common stock to the closing price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on June 21, 2002 and the ratios implied by the average closing prices of Donnelly Class A common stock to Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over the one-month, three-month, six-month, 12-month, 24-month and 36-month periods ended June 21, 2002. This analysis indicated an implied exchange ratio reference range of 0.24x to 0.30x, as indicated in the following table, as compared to the exchange ratio implied in the merger of 0.408x based on the average of the daily average of the high and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share:

PERIODS -----	IMPLIED EXCHANGE RATIO -----
June 21, 2002	0.30x
One month	0.28
Three months	0.27
Six months	0.25
12 months	0.24
24 months	0.26
36 months	0.27

PRO FORMA MERGER ANALYSIS

Salomon Smith Barney reviewed the potential pro forma effect of the merger on Magna's estimated EPS for calendar years 2002 and 2003, without giving effect to potential cost savings or other synergies that could result from the merger. Estimated financial data were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates in the case of Magna and internal estimates of Donnelly's management in the case of Donnelly. Based on the exchange ratio of 0.408x implied in the merger based on the average of the daily average of the high and low prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the twenty consecutive trading days ended June 21, 2002 of \$68.71 per share and without taking into account potential cost savings or other synergies that could result from the merger, this analysis indicated that the merger could be dilutive to Magna's estimated EPS in each of the periods reviewed. The actual results achieved by the combined company may vary from projected results and the variations may be material.

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OTHER FACTORS

In rendering its opinion, Salomon Smith Barney also reviewed and considered other factors, including:

- historical trading prices and trading volumes for Donnelly Class A common

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stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, including the trading price ranges for Donnelly Class A common stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares during the 12-month period preceding June 21, 2002;

- the relationship between movements in Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, movements in the common stock of the selected companies in the OEM supply sector of the automotive industry and movements in the large-cap auto supplier and S&P 500 indexes;
- the high and low exchange ratios implied in the merger based on the collar mechanism provided for in the merger;
- the resulting implied equity reference range for Donnelly based on a hypothetical leveraged buyout of Donnelly; and
- selected research analysts' reports on Donnelly and Magna, including a comparison of Donnelly's historical EPS and publicly available research analysts' EPS estimates for Donnelly and the EPS estimates for Magna of selected research analysts.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under the terms of its engagement, Donnelly has agreed to pay Salomon Smith Barney customary fees for its financial advisory services upon completion of the merger. Donnelly also has agreed to reimburse Salomon Smith Barney for reasonable travel and other expenses incurred by Salomon Smith Barney in performing its services, including reasonable fees and expenses of its legal counsel, and to indemnify Salomon Smith Barney and related persons against liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws, arising out of its engagement.

In the ordinary course of business, Salomon Smith Barney and its affiliates may actively trade or hold the securities of Donnelly and Magna for their own account or for the account of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in those securities. An affiliate of Salomon Smith Barney currently has lending arrangements with Magna for which such affiliate has received, and will receive, customary fees. In addition, Salomon Smith Barney and its affiliates, including Citigroup Inc. and its affiliates, may maintain relationships with Donnelly and Magna and their respective affiliates.

Salomon Smith Barney is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and was selected by Donnelly based on its reputation, experience and familiarity with Donnelly and its businesses. Salomon Smith Barney regularly engages in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes.

INTERESTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN THE MERGER

Certain members of Donnelly's management team and Donnelly's board of directors have interests in the merger that are in addition to their general interests as Donnelly shareholders. As described below, the merger will constitute a change in control of Donnelly for purposes of determining the entitlement of some of Donnelly's executive officers to certain severance and other benefits. In addition, each member of Donnelly's board of directors will have the right to receive certain accelerated deferred compensation and accelerated pension benefits.

None of the members of Donnelly's board of directors will continue to serve as directors upon completion of the merger.

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The members of Donnelly's board of directors were aware of these additional interests when they approved the merger agreement.

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EXECUTIVE SEVERANCE AGREEMENTS. Donnelly has severance agreements with 15 executive officers and certain other employees, providing for a severance payment in the event of termination of employment under certain circumstances in connection with a change in control of Donnelly. The merger will constitute a change in control for purposes of those agreements. The agreements provide that, upon termination, each executive officer will receive a lump sum payment of one, one and a half or two times his or her highest annual rate of base salary in effect within the three years up to and including the date of termination, plus one, one and a half or two times his or her average earned bonus over the two full fiscal years prior to the change in control. If the executive has not been eligible for an earned bonus for two fiscal years, the average earned bonus shall be deemed to be the executive's target bonus for the current fiscal year multiplied by the average percentage of target bonus paid to Donnelly's corporate management team in the last two fiscal years. If the executive has been eligible for an earned bonus for the last full fiscal year but not for the last two full fiscal years, the average earned bonus will be the average of the executive's actual earned bonus for the last full fiscal year and the executive's target bonus for the current fiscal year multiplied by the average percentage of target bonus paid to Donnelly's corporate management team in the penultimate full fiscal year prior to the change in control. Any amount received, as described above, shall be reduced by the amount of any other severance relating to salary or bonus continuation to be received by the executive upon the executive's termination of employment under any salary or bonus continuation guideline, plan, agreement, policy or arrangement of Donnelly and any severance payments Donnelly is required to make pursuant to the requirements of any United States or foreign law or regulation.

The severance agreements also provide that upon termination the employee will receive an additional cash payment equal to the sum of the employee's unpaid base salary and accrued vacation pay through the date of termination and the employee's average earned bonus over the two full fiscal years prior to the change in control, prorated for the number of days completed in the fiscal year in which the change of control occurs. If the executive has not been eligible for an earned bonus for two fiscal years or the executive has been eligible for an earned bonus for the last full fiscal year but not for the last two full fiscal years, the average earned bonus shall be adjusted in the same manner as the earned bonus as discussed in the preceding paragraph. The employee will also receive any earned bonus for the fiscal year prior to the change in control, plus any compensation previously deferred by the employee other than pursuant to any deferred stock plan or any tax qualified plan to the extent not previously paid.

In addition, each eligible executive will be entitled to continuation of health care, life, accidental death and dismemberment, and disability insurance coverage for one, one and a half or two years after the date of termination. These benefits will be provided at the same premium cost and coverage level as in effect at the date of termination, subject to adjustment for changes in the premium costs or coverage for continuing employees. The continuation of these welfare benefits will terminate if the executive is entitled to significantly similar benefits from a subsequent employer. The agreements also require Donnelly to pay the cost of outplacement services for each executive during the two-year period following termination in an amount not to exceed the lesser of 15% of the executive's base salary as of the date of termination or \$25,000.

To the extent not previously paid or provided, Donnelly must timely pay or provide to the executive any other amounts or benefits required to be paid or

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provided or which the executive is eligible to receive under any plan, program, policy or practice or contract or agreement of Donnelly and its affiliated companies through the date of termination, and the payments received and the time period over which benefits are payable shall be included for purposes of determining participation eligibility, vesting and the amount of any benefit.

Also, Donnelly must timely deliver to the executive ownership of the executive's then-provided company vehicle and pay any amounts then owing thereon.

Each severance agreement provides that if payments to the executive are subjected to the excise tax imposed under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, Donnelly will pay the executive an amount equal to the excise tax plus all taxes on such payment.

The aggregate amounts that would be payable as severance to those 15 executive officers of Donnelly, if they were all terminated on the effective date of the merger in a manner that required severance payments, are estimated to be approximately \$6.7 million, based on certain assumptions and currently available information.

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EMPLOYEES' SEVERANCE AT SEPARATION PLAN. Upon termination of employment after a change in control of Donnelly (including the merger), any eligible employee under the Employees' Severance at Separation Plan is entitled to receive a financial severance benefit equal to one week of the employee's gross base rate for each year of completed service, plus one week of gross base rate of pay for every \$5,000 by which the employee's annual gross base rate of pay exceeds \$10,000, rounded down to the nearest whole number. This financial severance benefit will be at least six weeks, but no more than 52 weeks, of the employee's gross base rate. Upon separation from Donnelly, the employee will receive the financial severance benefit in a lump sum payment on the date of separation. An employee age 55 or older who has completed five or more years of service on the date of separation may elect to receive the financial severance benefit either in a lump sum payment or in equal, weekly installments as salary continuation for up to a two-year period. By electing this latter option, the employee will be placed on an authorized, paid leave of absence and will continue to earn service credits for Donnelly's Employees' Retirement Plan and Retiree Medical Plan during this time.

Furthermore, for an eligible employee that also participates in Donnelly's Flexible Benefits Program, Donnelly, or its successor, will waive the premium for continuation of the standard flexible benefits package of medical and dental coverage for the number of weeks of severance the employee receives. For an employee age 55 or older who has completed five or more years of service on the date of separation, Donnelly will waive the weekly premium for continuation of the standard flexible benefits package of medical and dental coverage for the number of weeks of severance the employee would have received if the lump sum payment option had been elected.

Donnelly, or its successor, may provide an eligible employee with external employment assistance. If the employee elects not to accept these services, the employee will not receive any cash or other benefits in lieu of employment assistance.

To be an eligible employee under the plan, an employee must have completed one year of service and be a regular employee of Donnelly or any of Donnelly's United States subsidiaries which is at least 80% owned by Donnelly, other than an officer of Donnelly or any of such subsidiaries that has entered into a separate Severance Agreement with Donnelly.

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DONNELLY STOCK OPTIONS. All unvested Donnelly employee stock options vested in accordance with their terms by reason of the deemed "change in control" of Donnelly that occurred for purposes of the options upon the execution and delivery of the shareholders' agreement. Options to acquire approximately 160,729 shares, at July 17, 2002, of Donnelly Class A common stock will expire by their terms at the effective time of the merger unless exercised prior to the effective time of the merger. It is a condition to the obligation of Magna to effect the merger that each holder of the remaining employee stock options, to acquire in the aggregate approximately 197,472 shares, at July 17, 2002, of Donnelly common stock, enter into a binding, unconditional agreement obligating such holder to exercise, not later than immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, all such options, and that Donnelly deliver copies of such agreements to Magna prior to August 1, 2002.

In addition, the vesting periods for certain stock options for certain members of Donnelly's board of directors were accelerated pursuant to the change in control provisions under Donnelly's Nonemployee Director Option Plan. The aggregate amount of Donnelly Class A common stock subject to these options is 18,000 shares, and the options are exercisable at an option price of \$13.45 per share, for an estimated pre-tax benefit of \$261,900 assuming \$28.00 per share of Donnelly Class A common stock.

PENSION PLAN PAYMENTS FOR OUTSIDE DIRECTORS. Donnelly's Pension Plan for Outside Directors provides that a participant's quarterly retirement benefit will be an amount equal to 25% of the participant's annual retainer and committee retainers in effect for the participant on the date of termination of service on the board. This plan was amended on June 13, 2002, to provide that upon a change in control of Donnelly (including the merger), all participants will be eligible for payment of their retirement benefits when they cease to be directors after a change of control, irrespective of their age or number of years of service. Payment of the retirement benefit will begin on the first working day of the next quarter after the change in control and will continue on the first working day of each quarter thereafter for a period equal to the participant's years of service on the board prior to 1999. The June 13, 2002 amendment also permitted participants to elect to have the balance of the installment payments then remaining paid in a single lump sum payment on the first working day of January of

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any year after the year in which the change in control occurs. Installment payments will continue to be made until the date on which the lump sum payment is due. The lump sum payment will be equal to the quarterly payment for the participant multiplied by the number of installments then remaining. There will not be any reduction to present value of such payments. All the outside directors have elected to receive a lump sum payment.

If a participant retired prior to a change in control and is receiving installment payments under this Plan, the installment payments will be continued as in effect prior to the change in control; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the participant may elect to be paid the balance of the installments then outstanding in a single lump sum payment on the first working day of January of any year following the year in which the change in control occurs if the participant files a written election to this effect with Donnelly within 30 days after June 13, 2002, the date on which the amendment was adopted. The only retired director entitled to payment has elected to receive a lump sum payment. The lump sum payment will be equal to the quarterly installments multiplied by the number of installments then remaining. There will not be any reduction to present value of such payments.

Upon a change in control (including the merger), Donnelly, or its successor, must establish a trust in a form known as a "rabbi trust" and must fund the

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trust with an amount equal to the present value of the amounts payable under the Pension Plan for Outside Directors to participants who have not elected lump sum payments. Once the trust is established and funded, the corpus of the trust would remain subject to the claims of Donnelly's or its successor's creditors.

The aggregate amounts that would be payable to Donnelly's ten current and former outside directors under the Pension Plan for Outside Directors, as amended, upon a change in control are estimated to be approximately \$3.7 million.

DEFERRED DIRECTOR FEE PLAN. The Deferred Director Fee Plan, as amended on June 13, 2002, provides that on or before the last day of any year, any director may elect to defer receipt of all or any portion of the director's fees to be earned in succeeding years. Based upon the change of control of Donnelly, each director whose service is terminated within two years of the change of control, shall be entitled to receive the director's deferred fees, plus interest, in 10 annual installments, payable beginning on the first day of the year following the director's termination from the board of directors. Each installment will be the balance of the director's account divided by the number of unpaid installments, with the balance of the director's account continuing to be credited with interest; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that a director may elect to have the balance of the director's account paid in a single lump sum payment on the first working day of January of any year after the year in which the change in control occurs, if the director files a written election to this effect within 30 days after the date on which the amendment was adopted. Prior to the amendment, payment of deferred compensation occurred in a lump sum in the January following a change in control.

Upon a change in control (including the merger), Donnelly, or its successor, must establish a trust in a form known as a "rabbi trust" and must fund the trust with an amount equal to the present value of the amounts payable under the Deferred Director Fee Plan to participants who have not elected lump sum payments.

The aggregate amounts that would be payable under the Deferred Director Fee Plan, as amended, upon a change in control are estimated to be approximately \$2.5 million based on certain assumptions and currently available information.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN. The Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated, provides that on or before September 15 of any year in which an annual incentive award under the Donnelly Corporation Executive Compensation Plan is earned by an eligible employee, the eligible employee may elect to defer any amount up to 100% of the annual incentive award to be earned for that year. In addition, an eligible employee may elect to defer up to 25% of future base salary. If an eligible employee's employment is terminated within two years after a change in control, the entire amount in the employee's account will be paid to the employee on January 15 of the year following the year in which employment terminates.

Upon a change in control (including the merger), Donnelly, or its successor, must establish a trust in a form known as a "rabbi trust" and must fund the trust with an amount equal to the present value of the amounts payable under the Deferred Compensation Plan to participants who have not elected lump sum payments.

As of July 11, 2002, the aggregate amounts that would be payable under the Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated, upon a change in control are estimated to be approximately \$2.7 million based on certain assumptions and currently available information.

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SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT PLAN. The Supplemental Retirement Plan is maintained for a select group of Donnelly employees whose benefits under the Donnelly Corporation Employees' Retirement Plan are limited by the Qualified Retirement Plan rules under the Internal Revenue Code.

The Supplemental Retirement Plan, as amended by an amendment approved by the board on June 13, 2002, provides that upon a change in control (including the merger), all participants will be 100% vested in their accrued benefit under this plan, regardless of the number of years of service, and if a participant's employment is terminated within two years after the change in control, the actuarial equivalent present value of the participant's accrued benefit will be paid to the participant in a single lump sum payment on January 2 of the year following the year in which the change of control occurs if the participant has filed a written election within thirty days of the date of the amendment.

NO MODIFICATION OF BENEFIT PLANS. Pursuant to the merger agreement, the surviving corporation may not, and Magna may not cause the surviving corporation to, make any changes, amendments or revisions to Donnelly's Pension Plan for Outside Directors, Deferred Director Fee Plan, Deferred Compensation Plan or Supplemental Retirement Plan, that would adversely affect the amounts or the payment terms with respect to benefits accrued as of the effective time of the merger to be paid to any participant of the plans as of the effective time of the merger. Magna's obligation to refrain from causing the surviving corporation to make any changes, amendments or revisions to these plans is an absolute and unconditional obligation, without regard to the financial ability of the surviving corporation to take such action and, in the case of any obligation of the surviving corporation to make any payment, Magna must make or cause to be made such payment when due in the event that the surviving corporation fails to make such payment for any reason.

INDEMNIFICATION AND LIABILITY INSURANCE. If the merger is consummated, Magna has agreed to cause the surviving corporation to indemnify the directors and officers of Donnelly as discussed under "The Merger Agreement--Covenants--Indemnification, Directors and Officers Insurance".

EFFECTIVE TIME OF THE MERGER

On the day of the closing of the merger, which will occur no later than the business day after satisfaction or waiver of all the conditions to the merger, the merger will become effective upon filing of a certificate of merger with the Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Bureau of Corporations Securities and Land Development, of the State of Michigan (or on such later date and time as may be specified in the articles of merger). It is anticipated that the merger will close on the date of the special meeting.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS

At the effective time of the merger, the articles of incorporation of Donnelly as in effect immediately prior to the effective time will be the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation (except that the articles of incorporation shall be amended at the effective time to provide that they are identical to the articles of incorporation of the merger subsidiary and except that the name of the corporation will be Donnelly Corporation) until thereafter changed or amended as provided in the articles of incorporation or by applicable law. The by-laws of the merger subsidiary as in effect immediately prior to the effective time will be the by-laws of the surviving corporation until thereafter changed or amended. The directors and officers of the merger subsidiary will be the directors and officers of the surviving corporation, until the earlier of their resignation or removal or until their respective successors are duly elected or appointed, as applicable, and qualified.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

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The following discussion summarizes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. The discussion that follows is based on and subject to the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations under the Internal Revenue Code, existing administrative interpretations and court decisions as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) and all of

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which are subject to differing interpretation. The following discussion does not address the effects of the merger under any state, local or foreign tax laws.

The tax treatment of a Donnelly shareholder may vary depending upon the shareholder's particular situation, and certain Donnelly shareholders (including insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, persons who do not hold Donnelly stock as capital assets, employees of Donnelly and individuals who hold Donnelly stock as part of a straddle, conversion or other integrated transaction) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. This discussion assumes that shareholders of Donnelly hold their shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code. Each Donnelly shareholder is urged to consult its tax advisor with respect to the specific tax consequences of the merger, including the effect of United States federal, state, local, foreign and other tax rules, and the effect of possible changes in tax laws.

The closing of the merger is conditional upon Donnelly receiving an opinion from its counsel, Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt & Howlett LLP, to the effect that the merger constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes, and that Magna, the merger subsidiary and Donnelly will each be a party to that reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Based on those conclusions, the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger will be as follows:

TAX CONSEQUENCES TO MAGNA, MERGER SUBSIDIARY AND DONNELLY. For United States federal income tax purposes, no gain or loss will be recognized by Magna, the merger subsidiary or Donnelly as a result of the merger.

TAX CONSEQUENCES TO DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS. For United States federal income tax purposes, (i) no gain or loss will be recognized by a shareholder of Donnelly upon the surrender of the shareholder's shares of Donnelly stock and the issuance from treasury of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares pursuant to the merger, except with respect to cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting share, (ii) the aggregate tax basis of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares received in exchange for shares of Donnelly stock pursuant to the merger (including a fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting share for which cash is received) will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Donnelly stock exchanged, (iii) the holding period for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares received in exchange for shares of Donnelly stock will include the shareholder's holding period for the shares of Donnelly stock, provided the shares of Donnelly stock were held as capital assets by the holder at the effective time of the merger, and (iv) a shareholder of Donnelly who receives cash in lieu of a fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting share will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the shareholder's tax basis in the fractional share (determined under clause (ii) above) and the amount of cash received.

The opinions described above will be based on certain assumptions, and Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt & Howlett LLP will receive and rely upon representations contained in certificates of officers of Magna and Donnelly. The inaccuracy or incompleteness of any of those assumptions or representations

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might jeopardize the validity of the opinions rendered. An opinion of counsel will neither bind the Internal Revenue Service nor preclude the Internal Revenue Service from adopting positions contrary to those expressed above, and no assurance can be given that a contrary position will not be asserted successfully by the Internal Revenue Service or adopted by a court if the issues were litigated. Neither Magna nor Donnelly intends to obtain a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax consequences of the merger.

The tax consequences of the merger described above may not apply to individuals who received Donnelly stock as compensation or to Donnelly shareholders who, for United States federal income tax purposes, are nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships, foreign trusts or foreign estates.

WE INTEND THIS DISCUSSION TO PROVIDE ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER. WE DO NOT INTEND THAT THIS DISCUSSION BE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OR DESCRIPTION OF ALL POTENTIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER. IN ADDITION, AS NOTED ABOVE, WE DO NOT ADDRESS TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY VARY WITH, OR ARE CONTINGENT UPON, INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR TO DETERMINE YOUR PARTICULAR UNITED STATES FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN INCOME OR OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES RESULTING FROM THE MERGER, IN LIGHT OF YOUR INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

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MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following summary fairly represents the material Canadian federal income tax consequences generally applicable to non-resident holders in respect of the holding and disposition of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares. For purposes of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT and any applicable income tax treaty or convention, a non-resident holder is a holder who, at all relevant times, is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in Canada at any time, does not use or hold, and is not deemed to use or hold, the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares in connection with a trade or business that the holder carries on, or is deemed to carry on, in Canada at any time, and who for purposes of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT holds the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as capital property, deals at arm's length with Magna and Donnelly and is not affiliated with Magna and Donnelly. Special rules, which are not addressed in this discussion, may apply to a holder that is an insurer that carries on business in Canada or elsewhere.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT and the regulations thereunder, the current provisions of the CANADA-UNITED STATES INCOME TAX CONVENTION (1980) (THE "CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION"), counsel's understanding of the current administrative and assessing policies and practices published by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and all specific proposals to amend the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT and the regulations thereunder that have been publicly announced by or on behalf of the Canadian Minister of Finance prior to the date hereof. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any other changes in the law or administrative and assessing policies or practices, whether by judicial, governmental or legislative decision or action, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax legislation or considerations. This summary assumes that Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will at all relevant times be listed on a prescribed stock exchange for purposes of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT (which currently includes the TSX and the NYSE).

THIS SUMMARY IS OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED TO BE, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR HOLDER AND

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NO REPRESENTATION WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO ANY PARTICULAR HOLDER IS MADE. PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS RELEVANT TO THEM, HAVING REGARD TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

DIVIDENDS. Dividends, including stock dividends, paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited to a non-resident holder of Class A subordinate voting shares will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax at a rate of 25% of the gross amount of such dividends under the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT. This rate may be reduced under an applicable income tax treaty or convention between Canada and such non-resident holder's country of residence. In the case of a non-resident holder which is the beneficial owner of such dividends and a resident of the United States for the purposes of the CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION, the rate of non-resident withholding tax in respect of dividends on the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will generally be reduced to a rate of 15% of the gross amount of such dividends (except that where such beneficial owner is a corporation and owns at least 10% of our voting stock, the rate of withholding tax is reduced to 5%). Under the CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION, dividends paid or credited to a non-resident holder that is a United States tax exempt organization as described in Article XXI of the CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION that has complied with certain administrative procedures will generally not be subject to Canadian withholding tax.

DISPOSITIONS. A non-resident holder will not be subject to tax under the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT in respect of capital gains realized on the disposition or deemed disposition (including on the death of the non-resident holder) of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares unless such shares are "taxable Canadian property" (within the meaning of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT) to the holder at the time of the disposition. Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will generally not constitute taxable Canadian property to a non-resident holder provided such shares are listed on a prescribed stock exchange for purposes of the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT (which currently includes the TSX and the NYSE) on the date of disposition and, at any time during the five-year period immediately preceding the disposition or deemed disposition of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, the non-resident holder, persons with whom such holder did not deal at arm's length, or the non-resident holder together with such persons has not owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of Magna's capital stock. For this purpose, it is the position of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency that a non-resident holder of an interest in or option to acquire Magna Class A subordinate voting

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shares will be considered to hold the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to which such interest or option relate. Non-resident holders' Magna Class A subordinate voting shares may be deemed to be taxable Canadian property in certain circumstances.

In any event, under the CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION, capital gains realized by a resident of the United States for purposes of the CANADA-U.S. TAX CONVENTION on the disposition of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will generally not be taxable under the Canadian INCOME TAX ACT unless the value of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares is derived principally from real property situated in Canada.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, in accordance with United States and Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Under the purchase method of accounting, the aggregate consideration paid by Magna for the shares of Donnelly common stock, together with the direct costs of the merger, will be allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities

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assumed based upon their estimated fair values, with the excess consideration allocated to goodwill. The results of Magna's operations will include the results of operations of Donnelly from the date of completion of the merger.

ANTITRUST APPROVALS

Under U.S. antitrust laws, Magna and Donnelly may not complete the merger until Magna and Donnelly have notified the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission of the merger by filing the necessary report forms and until a required waiting period has ended. Similar requirements exist with respect to the European Union and Brazil. Magna and Donnelly have filed the required information and materials to notify the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission of the merger, and have made the necessary foreign filings.

LISTING OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES ON THE NYSE AND THE TSX

In the merger agreement, Magna has agreed to use its best efforts to list for trading on the NYSE and the TSX the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in connection with the merger. Such authorization for listing is a condition to the obligations of Magna, the merger subsidiary and Donnelly to consummate the merger. See "The Merger--Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences".

RESALE OF MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES ISSUED IN THE MERGER; AFFILIATES

The Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued to Donnelly shareholders in connection with the merger will be freely transferable under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares issued to any person deemed to be an affiliate of Donnelly for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, at the effective time. Those affiliates may not sell their Magna Class A subordinate voting shares acquired in connection with the merger except pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, covering such shares, or in compliance with Rule 145 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or another applicable exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Donnelly has agreed to use all reasonable efforts to cause each person who is an affiliate of Donnelly as that term is used in Rule 145 under the Securities Act to deliver to Magna on or prior to the effective time of the merger a written agreement that such affiliate will not sell, pledge, transfer or otherwise dispose of any Magna Class A subordinate voting shares received in the merger in violation of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

NO DISSENTERS' RIGHTS

Under Michigan law, shareholders of a company whose shares are traded on a national securities exchange, or who will receive shares traded on a national securities exchange, are not entitled to appraisal rights in a merger. Accordingly, holders of Donnelly stock are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger because shares of Donnelly Class A common stock and Magna Class A subordinate voting shares are traded on the NYSE.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

In this section of the prospectus/proxy statement, we describe the material provisions of the merger agreement. We have attached a copy of the merger

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agreement as Annex A to this prospectus/proxy statement and incorporate the merger agreement into this prospectus/proxy statement by reference. The summary of the merger agreement we provide below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement. We encourage you to read the merger agreement because it is the legal document that governs the merger.

THE MERGER

Under the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, the merger subsidiary will merge with and into Donnelly, with Donnelly continuing as the surviving corporation. The surviving corporation will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Magna after the merger, will have the name "Donnelly Corporation", and will do business under the name "Magna Donnelly Corporation".

CONSIDERATION TO BE RECEIVED IN THE MERGER; EXCHANGE RATIO

Each share of Donnelly common stock that you own will be exchanged for a fraction of a Class A subordinate voting share of Magna equal to the exchange ratio that would provide each Donnelly shareholder with Magna Class A subordinate voting shares valued at approximately \$28.00 for each share of Donnelly common stock exchanged, so long as the average price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share during a twenty trading day period is between \$61.00 and \$80.00. The exchange ratio is based on the average of the high and low prices for each trading day of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares on the NYSE over a twenty trading day period ending with the second trading day preceding the date of the merger. The exchange ratio will be calculated as follows:

- if the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as calculated above is between \$61.00 and \$80.00, inclusive, the exchange ratio will equal \$28.00 divided by such average trading price;
- if the average trading price is less than \$61.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .459 (except to the extent the ratio may be increased in the limited circumstances described under "Termination" below); and
- if the average trading price is greater than \$80.00, the exchange ratio will be fixed at .350.

This means that the fraction of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share received as the merger consideration for each share of Donnelly common stock will be between .350 and .459, except as provided below.

If the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over the twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger is less than \$52.28, Donnelly has the right to terminate the merger agreement (although this right to terminate is subject to a five business-day notice period during which Magna may prevent Donnelly from terminating the merger agreement pursuant to this right by agreeing to increase the exchange ratio above .459, which otherwise would be the exchange ratio, to the quotient of \$24.00 divided by the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over the twenty NYSE trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the date of the merger). Under such circumstances the exchange ratio could be higher than .459.

On [], 2002, the last day for which this information could be calculated before the date of this prospectus/proxy statement, Magna Class A subordinate voting shares closed at \$[], and the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as calculated above for the twenty trading day period ending with that date was \$[]. If this latter amount was the average trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the

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twenty trading day period ending with the second trading day preceding the effective date of the merger, the exchange ratio would be equal to [] and Donnelly shareholders would receive [] Magna Class A subordinate voting shares in exchange for each share of Donnelly common stock. Based on a value of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares equal to the average price as calculated above, this exchange ratio would result in Donnelly shareholders receiving Magna Class A subordinate voting shares with a total value of \$[] per share of Donnelly common stock. This calculation is intended solely to illustrate the calculation of the exchange ratio.

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TREATMENT OF DONNELLY STOCK HELD BY MAGNA AND THE MERGER SUBSIDIARY OR ANY WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF DONNELLY. Any shares of Donnelly common stock held by Magna, by the merger subsidiary or by any wholly owned subsidiary of Magna, Donnelly or the merger subsidiary shall be canceled and no Magna Class A subordinate voting shares or other consideration shall be delivered in exchange for any such shares.

PROCEDURES FOR SURRENDER OF DONNELLY CERTIFICATES; FRACTIONAL SHARES

SURRENDER OF DONNELLY CERTIFICATES. As soon as practicable after the effective time of the merger, Computershare Trust Company of New York, Magna's exchange agent for the merger, will send a letter of transmittal and instructions with respect to the surrender by shareholders of their Donnelly stock certificates to each former Donnelly shareholder. Magna will deposit with Computershare Trust Company of New York certificates representing the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in the merger and cash payable in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares. The certificates and cash remaining after one year will be returned to Magna, and the former holders of Donnelly stock shall thereafter look only to Magna, and not to Computershare Trust Company of New York, for payment of their claim for Magna Class A subordinate voting shares.

Upon surrender by Donnelly shareholders of their certificates representing shares of Donnelly common stock, together with a duly executed letter of transmittal and other documents, the shareholders will be entitled to receive stock certificates representing the whole Magna Class A subordinate voting shares which such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the merger agreement in respect of the shares of Donnelly common stock formerly evidenced by such certificates, together with a cash payment in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, if any, and dividends with a record date following the effective time of the merger.

After the merger, until so surrendered to the exchange agent, each certificate that previously represented shares of Donnelly stock will represent only the right to receive upon surrender a certificate evidencing the whole Magna Class A subordinate voting shares into which such shares of Donnelly common stock were converted in the merger and cash in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, if any, and any dividends with a record date following the effective time of the merger.

Holders of certificates previously representing shares of Donnelly stock will not be paid cash in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares or dividends or other distributions payable to holders of record of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares as of any record date after the effective time, until their certificates are surrendered to the exchange agent. When such certificates are surrendered, any cash in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares and any unpaid dividends with a record date after the effective time but prior to such surrender with respect to whole Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will be paid without interest (however such unpaid dividends will be paid on the payment date for such dividends, if later than the

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time when the certificates are surrendered).

Donnelly's stock transfer books will be closed at the effective time of the merger, and no further transfers of shares of Donnelly common stock will be recorded on its stock transfer books. If a transfer of ownership of Donnelly common stock that is not registered in the transfer records of Donnelly has occurred, a certificate representing the proper number of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares will be issued to a person other than the person in whose name the certificate so surrendered is registered, together with a cash payment in lieu of fractional Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, if any, and payment of dividends or distributions, if any, so long as the Donnelly stock certificates are accompanied by all documents required to evidence and effect the transfer and the person requesting such payment pays any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the transfer or the issuance of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares or establishes to Magna's satisfaction that such taxes have been paid.

FRACTIONAL SHARES. No fractional shares of Magna stock will be issued to any Donnelly shareholder upon surrender of certificates previously representing Donnelly stock. Instead, the exchange agent will pay to each of those shareholders an amount in cash determined by multiplying the fractional share interest to which the holder would otherwise be entitled by the average trading price of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share during the twenty trading day period ending on the second trading day preceding the date of the merger.

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REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Magna, the merger subsidiary and Donnelly have respectively made representations and warranties in the merger agreement with respect to themselves relating to, among other things:

- their corporate organization, standing and power;
- their capital structures;
- the authorization, execution, delivery, and enforceability of the merger agreement and related matters, including approval of the merger agreement and the merger by the Magna board and the Donnelly board and, in the case of Donnelly, its required shareholder vote, and in the case of Magna, the fact that no approval of its shareholders is required;
- required consents, approvals, orders and authorizations of governmental authorities relating to, and non-contravention of certain agreements as a result of, the merger agreement;
- documents filed by each of Magna and Donnelly with the SEC and the accuracy of the information contained in such documents;
- absence of certain material changes or events with respect to Magna and Donnelly since December 31, 2001;
- actions and omissions related to the qualification of the merger as a reorganization for tax purposes;
- engagement of and payment of fees to brokers, investment bankers, finders and financial advisors in connection with the merger agreement;
- accuracy of information included in this prospectus/proxy statement;
- internal accounting controls and the accuracy of financial statements; and

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- the absence of litigation and other proceedings which would prevent or materially delay the performance of the parties' obligations under the merger agreement or which seek damages in connection with the merger.

The merger agreement also contains certain additional representations and warranties of Donnelly, relating to, among other things:

- compliance with applicable laws, permits and licensing requirements;
- taxes and tax returns;
- the absence of litigation and judgments which have had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect with respect to Donnelly;
- employee benefit plans and compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974;
- the absence of certain undisclosed liabilities;
- intellectual property;
- properties, title to properties and related matters;
- customer warranties;
- environmental matters;
- insurance;
- related party transactions;
- excess parachute payments;
- the opinion of its financial advisor;

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- exemption of the merger from the requirements of Section 780 and Chapter 7B of the Michigan Business Corporation Act, and the inapplicability of other state takeover laws;
- disclosure of material facts;
- labor and union matters;
- vesting and termination of certain stock options; and
- subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The representations and warranties made by the parties to the merger agreement will not survive the effective time, but they impact conditions to closing regarding the obligations of Magna and the merger subsidiary, on the one hand, and Donnelly, on the other hand.

DEFINITION OF MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT

The merger agreement defines a material adverse effect with respect to Donnelly as a material adverse effect on the assets, liabilities, equity, business, operations, results of operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of Donnelly and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, excluding (i) such effects resulting from events or occurrences related to general

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economic or market conditions or conditions affecting the automotive industry in general and (ii) any development, related claims or other event solely to the extent arising out of any facts expressly disclosed (including those disclosed in any pleadings) to Magna by Donnelly prior to the date of the merger agreement in respect of any lawsuit, potential claim or agreement specified in the disclosure letter accompanying the merger agreement (called the "Company Letter"); PROVIDED that, for all purposes of the merger agreement, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a material adverse effect with respect to Donnelly shall be deemed to have occurred in the event of any liability of, effect on or claim against Donnelly or any of its subsidiaries that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a pre-tax effect of \$30 million or greater, net of any insurance or similar recovery, on the consolidated assets, liabilities, equity, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") or net income of Donnelly in any one or more fiscal quarters or other financial periods (with any such expected effect in any financial period prior to 2006 to be added to any such expected effect in any other financial period prior to 2006 for purpose of determining whether such \$30 million threshold has been reached); PROVIDED FURTHER that (i) any individual liabilities, effects or claims with such a pre-tax effect of \$100,000 or less and (ii) any failure, as a result of ordinary competitive pressures, by Donnelly or any of its subsidiaries to obtain new business after the date of the merger agreement, regardless of whether such business was included in the business plan of Donnelly previously delivered to Magna, shall be disregarded for purposes of determining whether a material adverse effect has occurred or will occur.

The merger agreement defines a material adverse effect with respect to Magna as a material adverse effect on the assets, liabilities, equity, business, operations, results of operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of Magna and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, excluding such effects resulting from events or occurrences related to general economic or market conditions or conditions affecting the automotive industry in general; PROVIDED that, for all purposes of the merger agreement, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a material adverse effect with respect to Magna shall be deemed to have occurred in the event of any liability of, effect on or claim against Magna or any of its subsidiaries that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a pre-tax effect of (i) in the case of any one-time effect, \$500 million or greater, and (ii) in the case of any recurring effect, an average of \$100 million or greater per fiscal year for two or more years, in either case on the consolidated assets, liabilities, equity, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) or net income of Magna in any one or more fiscal quarters or other financial periods.

COVENANTS

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS PENDING THE MERGER. The merger agreement provides that, except as contemplated by the merger agreement or unless Magna agrees in writing, Donnelly and its subsidiaries will carry on their business in the ordinary course in substantially the same manner as conducted in the past, and, except as

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expressly required by the merger agreement, will not (except for various exceptions provided in the merger agreement), among other things, without the written consent of Magna:

- amend its articles of incorporation or by-laws;
- issue, deliver, sell, pledge, dispose of or otherwise encumber any shares of its capital stock, including options or warrants (other than the

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- issuance of shares of capital stock upon the exercise of employee stock options outstanding on the date the merger agreement was executed);
- declare, set aside or pay any dividends (other than Donnelly's regular quarterly cash dividends) or make any other distributions with respect to, or purchase or redeem any shares of capital stock (including options) or other securities;
 - acquire or agree to acquire (i) by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing a substantial portion of the assets or properties of or equity in, any business for more than \$2 million or (ii) any material assets or properties other than purchases of raw materials or equipment in the ordinary course of business;
 - make any capital contributions to, or other investments in, any person that is not a majority owned subsidiary of Donnelly, other than additional capital contributions or investments aggregating less than \$500,000 that are in respect of Donnelly's existing investments;
 - sell, lease, license, mortgage or otherwise encumber or dispose of any of its assets, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or in connection with the liquidation of a specified joint venture;
 - incur, assume, issue or guarantee any indebtedness for borrowed money, other than (i) indebtedness incurred in the financing of customer contracts and accounts receivables in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practices, (ii) indebtedness or other loans among Donnelly and its wholly owned subsidiaries or between such wholly owned subsidiaries, (iii) other indebtedness in a maximum aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$5 million or (iv) in connection with refinancing existing indebtedness;
 - alter the corporate structure or ownership of Donnelly or any of its non-wholly owned subsidiaries;
 - enter into or adopt any, or amend any existing, severance plan, agreement or arrangement or enter into or amend any benefit plan or employment or consulting agreement, except as set forth in the Company Letter;
 - increase the compensation payable or to become payable to its officers or other employees, except for increases required by employment agreements existing on the date the merger agreement and increases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in salaries or wages of such officers or other employees and except as set forth in the Company Letter;
 - grant or award or amend any stock options, restricted stock, performance shares, stock appreciation rights or other equity-based incentive awards;
 - change or modify its accounting policies (except as required by changes in United States generally accepted accounting principles);
 - except as provided in the Company Letter, make or agree to make any capital expenditure other than (i) in the ordinary course of business to support takeover work or other contracts awarded by an OEM after the date of the business plan of Donnelly previously provided to Magna, (ii) as specified in such business plan, or (iii) to the extent not specified in such business plan, capital expenditures not in excess of \$1 million individually or \$5 million in the aggregate;
 - settle or compromise any suit, proceeding or claim or threatened suit,

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proceeding or claim not covered by insurance and in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate;

- settle or compromise any liability under any tax law or environmental law in excess of \$1 million or that would cause a material restraint on Donnelly's business operations;
- make any material tax election not required by law;

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- except as provided in the Company Letter, make any material amendment or waive any material provision of any contract, arrangement or understanding requiring the lease or purchase of equipment, materials, supplies or services in excess of \$1 million individually or \$5 million in the aggregate that is not cancelable without a penalty on ninety (90) or fewer days' notice;
- knowingly violate or fail to perform any material obligations imposed by any applicable federal, state or local law, rule, regulation, guideline or ordinance;
- make any payment of any nature to Donnelly Export Corporation except to allow it to make regular quarterly cash dividends in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;
- take or agree to take any action, or fail to take any action, that would cause any representation or warranty set forth in the merger agreement to be untrue or incorrect in any material respect or result in any conditions set forth in the merger agreement not being satisfied; or
- authorize, recommend, propose or announce an intention to do, or enter into any agreement or arrangement to do, any of the foregoing.

NO SOLICITATION. The merger agreement provides that until the merger agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms, neither Donnelly nor its officers, directors, employees, advisors or agents shall (i) solicit, initiate or encourage the submission of any proposal for a merger, sale of substantially all the assets of or other business combination involving Donnelly or any of its subsidiaries or any proposal or offer to acquire an equity interest in excess of 5% in Donnelly or any of its subsidiaries (any such proposal is referred to as a "Takeover Proposal"), (ii) enter into any agreement with respect to or approve or recommend any Takeover Proposal or (iii) participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding, or furnish to any person any non-public information with respect to, or take any other action to facilitate any inquiries or the making of any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, any Takeover Proposal.

The merger agreement requires Donnelly to promptly advise Magna of any Takeover Proposal or any inquiry which could reasonably be expected to lead to a Takeover Proposal and to keep Magna advised of the material terms of such Takeover Proposal and the identity of the person making such Takeover Proposal. Donnelly must also keep Magna promptly and fully informed of the status, changes in and details of any such Takeover Proposal, inquiry or communication.

The merger agreement prohibits Donnelly from terminating, amending, modifying or waiving the provisions of any confidentiality, standstill or similar agreement to which it or its subsidiaries is a party. Donnelly must also enforce, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions of any such agreements.

REORGANIZATION. The merger agreement provides that neither Magna, Donnelly

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nor any of their respective subsidiaries will take any action, or fail to take any action, that would jeopardize the qualification of the merger as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

REDEMPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK. Prior to the effective time, Donnelly must duly call for redemption and, immediately prior to the effective time, duly redeem all outstanding shares of Donnelly's 7 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS. With respect to any employee benefit plans of Magna in which the employees of Donnelly or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries participate subsequent to the effective time of the merger, Magna will, or will cause the surviving corporation to, (i) waive all limitations as to pre-existing conditions, exclusions and waiting periods with respect to participation and coverage requirements applicable to the employees under any such employee benefit plan that is a welfare plan (as defined in Section 3(1) of ERISA), in which such employees may be eligible to participate, to the same extent that such limitations are or would be waived or satisfied with respect to any particular employee under a comparable benefit plan of Donnelly or its affiliates as in effect immediately prior to the effective time, and (ii) recognize all service of the employees of Donnelly and its wholly owned subsidiaries for all purposes (excluding benefit accruals under any defined benefit pension plan, deferred profit sharing plans and eligibility for benefits under any post-retirement medical plans) in any employee benefit plan of Magna in which such employees are eligible to participate, to the same

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extent that such service is or would be recognized under a comparable plan of Donnelly or its affiliates as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

The merger agreement provides that the surviving corporation shall not and Magna shall cause the surviving corporation to not make any changes, amendments or revisions to (i) the Donnelly Pension Plan for Outside Directors, (ii) the Donnelly Deferred Director Fee Plan, (iii) the Donnelly Deferred Compensation Plan or (iv) the Donnelly Supplemental Retirement Plan, that would adversely affect the amounts or the payment terms with respect to benefits accrued as of the effective time of the merger and to be paid to the participants therein as of the effective time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the surviving corporation may make any other changes, amendments or revisions to the foregoing plans as permitted by the terms of such plans and applicable law. As of the effective time, the surviving corporation will terminate Donnelly's 2002 management bonus plan and each participant in such plan shall be entitled to such participant's benefits thereunder as disclosed in the Company Letter, prorated through the effective time of the merger.

The merger agreement provides that the surviving corporation will and Magna will cause the surviving corporation to provide retiree medical benefits after the effective time of the merger as follows: (i) with respect to each current retiree at the effective time who receives medical benefits that are fully paid for by Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, the surviving corporation will continue after the effective time to provide medical benefits substantially similar to those that the surviving corporation provides from time to time to its employees to such retiree (at no cost or expense to such retiree); (ii) with respect to each current retiree at the effective time who receives medical benefits that are partially paid for by Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries and partially paid for by the retiree, the surviving corporation will continue after the effective time to provide medical benefits and pay a percentage of the cost of medical benefits for such retiree that is equal to the percentage of the cost of medical benefits, subject to existing Donnelly maximum contribution amounts, for such retiree that is paid by Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective time;

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(iii) with respect to each current employee of Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries at the effective time who (A) commenced employment with Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries on or before July 1, 1998, and (B) retires after the effective time with both ten or more years of service to Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries or successors and at an age of fifty-five years or older, the surviving corporation will provide medical benefits and pay a percentage of the cost of medical benefits for such person that is equal to the percentage of the cost of medical benefits, subject to existing Donnelly maximum contribution amounts, that would have been required to be paid by Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries upon such retirement immediately prior to the effective time with respect to the retirees referenced in (ii) above; provided that for purposes of the foregoing, the surviving corporation shall take account of the greater of actual years of service and ten years; (iv) with respect to each current employee of Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries at the effective time who (A) commenced employment with Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries after July 1, 1998, and (B) retires after the effective time, such person shall be entitled to participate in such retiree medical programs and receive such medical benefits as may be offered by the surviving corporation to its employees in accordance with the terms of such programs. For purposes of determining an employee's eligibility under such retiree medical programs, the surviving corporation shall take account of the combined service of such employee with Donnelly or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries and the surviving corporation.

DONNELLY STOCK OPTIONS. Prior to the effective time, Donnelly will use all reasonable efforts to cause the holders of certain company stock options to exercise all such options.

SPECIAL MEETING OF DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS. The merger agreement provides that Donnelly shall duly call a special meeting of its shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the merger agreement, the merger and related matters and use its best efforts duly to give notice of, convene and hold such special meeting. Through its board of directors, Donnelly must recommend to its shareholders approval and adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the merger, unless Donnelly has received a superior proposal or unless Magna has delivered a material adverse effect notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of the merger agreement, Donnelly shall adjourn the special meeting from time to time until certain of the conditions set forth in the merger agreement have been satisfied or waived. "Superior proposal" means any bona fide written Takeover Proposal that the board of directors of Donnelly determines in good faith after consultation with Donnelly's

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legal and financial advisors, and taking into account all the terms and conditions of the Takeover Proposal, including the likelihood of consummation of such proposal, is more favorable to Donnelly's shareholders than the merger and for which financing, to the extent required, is then fully committed or reasonably determined by the board of directors of Donnelly to be available.

INDEMNIFICATION; DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS INSURANCE. If the merger is consummated, Magna has agreed to cause the surviving corporation to indemnify the directors and officers of Donnelly for a period of six years to the same extent such persons are indemnified under Donnelly's articles of incorporation and by-laws and certain existing indemnity agreements including against claims arising from or related to acts or omissions occurring in connection with the merger agreement, the negotiations and approval of the merger agreement, and the consummation of the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement, and to maintain (except to the extent the merger agreement allows the substitution of other insurance) for a period of six years Donnelly's existing directors and officers insurance.

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TERMINATION OF CERTAIN AFFILIATE ARRANGEMENTS. Prior to the effective time, Donnelly will terminate all contracts, agreements and arrangements with Donnelly Export Corporation.

FEES AND EXPENSES. Except as provided below, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger and the merger agreement, including the fees and disbursements of counsel, financial advisors and accountants, shall be paid by the party incurring such fees or expenses, whether or not the merger is consummated; provided that all expenses incurred in connection with (i) the fees of counsel incurred pursuant to a certain joint retainer agreement in connection with any filings made pursuant to Council Regulation No. 4064/89 of the European Community, as amended, and antitrust statutes of countries other than the United States and (ii) the printing of the registration statement and this prospectus/proxy statement shall be divided equally between Magna and the Donnelly.

Donnelly shall pay to Magna upon demand, in same day funds, a termination fee of \$8 million if Magna terminates the merger agreement because (i) Donnelly shall have failed to comply in any material respect with any of its covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement required to be complied with prior to the date of such termination, which failure to comply, if curable, has not been cured within twenty business days following receipt of written notice of such failure to comply, or (ii) Donnelly has breached (which breach, if curable, has not been cured within twenty business days following receipt by the breaching party of written notice of the breach) any representation or warranty such that Magna's condition to closing with respect to the accuracy of Donnelly's representations and warranties would not be satisfied if the effective time occurred on such 20th business day.

Magna shall pay to Donnelly upon demand, in same day funds, a termination fee of \$8 million if Donnelly terminates the merger agreement because (i) Magna shall have failed to comply in any material respect with any of its covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement required to be complied with prior to the date of such termination, which failure to comply, if curable, has not been cured within twenty business days following receipt of written notice of such failure to comply, or (ii) Magna or merger subsidiary has breached (which breach, if curable, has not been cured within twenty business days following receipt by the breaching party of written notice of the breach) any representation or warranty such that Donnelly's condition to closing with respect to the accuracy of Magna's representations and warranties would not be satisfied if the effective time occurred on such twentieth business day.

If Donnelly or Magna fails promptly to pay any fees or expenses due and, in order to obtain such payment, Donnelly, Magna or the merger subsidiary commences a suit that results in a judgment against such other party for any such amount, such other party shall pay to the commencing party its costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) in connection with such suit, together with interest on the amount of the fee from the date such payment was due. Payment of the termination fee shall be the sole and exclusive damages remedy which Magna or Donnelly, as the case may be, shall be entitled against the other.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING. Magna will use its best efforts to list on the NYSE and the TSX the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in the merger.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS. Magna and Donnelly have agreed not to issue any press release or other written public statement with respect to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement without prior consultation with the other party, except as required by applicable law, or pursuant to any listing agreement with a national securities exchange or the TSX.

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EXERCISE OF HOHE CALL OPTIONS. Donnelly shall use all reasonable efforts, including negotiations with, among other parties, Paul Hohe, Elisabeth Hohe, Peter Hohe, Dr. Maria Hohe-Schramm and Margarete Meyer, to exercise certain outstanding call options with respect to certain shares and economic interests in Donnelly Hohe GmbH & Co. K.G. and Donnelly Hohe Verwaltungs GmbH such that the closings of the share and economic interest transfers shall occur immediately prior to the effective time, but shall be conditioned on the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the merger. If Donnelly is unable to exercise such call options on this basis, then upon Magna's request to Donnelly, delivered at least ten business days prior to the date of the effective time, Donnelly shall exercise such call options pursuant to their terms on a date specified by Magna. If Magna has made such request to exercise such call options on such conditional basis, then, at the time the call options are exercised and transferred, Magna shall loan or cause to be loaned to Donnelly all amounts necessary to permit such exercise and such closings.

ALL REASONABLE EFFORTS. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the merger agreement, each party has agreed to use all reasonable efforts to take or cause to be taken all actions necessary, proper or advisable to consummate and make effective, in the most expeditious manner possible, the merger and other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement including:

- making all necessary registrations and filings with all third parties and governmental entities;
- obtaining all necessary consents, approvals or waivers from third parties;
- defending any lawsuits or other legal proceedings challenging the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and
- executing and delivering all additional instruments necessary to complete the transactions contemplated by, and to carry out the purpose of, the merger agreement.

These obligations of the parties shall not, however, require (i) either party to make any divestiture or consent to any divestiture in order to fulfill any condition or obtain any consent, authorization or approval or to appeal an injunction or order, or to post a bond in respect of such appeal or (ii) Magna to comply with any request for additional information from any governmental entity which would be unduly burdensome or expensive.

ADDITIONAL COVENANTS. The merger agreement provides for additional covenants relating to, among other things:

- the preparation and filing of this prospectus/proxy statement and the registration statement on Form F-4 of which it is a part;
- the filing and other actions required under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and Council Regulation No. 4064/89 of the European Community, as amended;
- obtaining comfort letters from the independent accountants of both Magna and Donnelly;
- access to information and confidentiality;
- payment of real estate transfer taxes;
- actions with respect to state takeover statutes;

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- notifying the other parties of certain breaches of representations and warranties, certain failures to comply with the covenants of the merger agreement and any event that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Magna or Donnelly;
- conduct of any shareholder litigation;
- the commitment or refinancing of debt agreements of Donnelly; and
- the compliance of Donnelly affiliates with certain securities laws.

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CONDITIONS

MUTUAL CONDITIONS. The obligations of Magna and Donnelly to effect the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions:

- the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares issuable in the merger shall have been authorized for listing on the NYSE and the TSX, subject to official notice of issuance;
- the waiting period applicable to the consummation of the merger under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, shall have expired or been terminated and any required approval of the merger shall have been obtained pursuant to any other applicable antitrust statute;
- the merger (i) shall have been cleared by the European Commission, (ii) shall be deemed to have been cleared by the European Commission due to expiry of the time limit pursuant to the Council Regulation No. 4064/89 of the European Community, or (iii) may be consummated due to a derogation from the suspension obligation granted by the European Commission in accordance with Council Regulation No. 4064/89 of the European Community;
- the registration statement covering the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in the merger (of which this prospectus/proxy statement is a part) shall have become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and no stop order or certain other SEC proceedings related to the registration statement shall have been issued, remain in effect, been initiated or, to the parties' knowledge, been threatened by the SEC and not dismissed;
- no court or other governmental entity shall have enacted or issued any law, rule, regulation or order making the merger and of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement illegal; and
- at least 30 days shall have passed between the mailing date of this prospectus/proxy statement and the date of the special meeting at which the required vote approving the merger agreement and the merger shall have been duly obtained.

CONDITIONS OF DONNELLY'S OBLIGATION TO EFFECT THE MERGER. The obligations of Donnelly to effect the merger will be subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

- Magna and the merger subsidiary shall have performed in all material respects each of their agreements contained in the merger agreement and each of the representations and warranties of Magna and the merger subsidiary contained in the merger agreement shall be true and correct at the effective time and each of the representations and warranties that is

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not so qualified shall be true and correct in all material respects at the effective time; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, this condition shall be deemed (i) not to have been satisfied if the cumulative effect of all inaccuracies in such representations and warranties (without regard to any qualification in any particular representation or warranty as to materiality or material adverse effect with respect to Magna) has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Magna and (ii) to have been satisfied if the cumulative effect of all inaccuracies in such representations and warranties has not had and would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Magna;

- Donnelly shall have received a "comfort letter" from Magna's independent accountant;
- Donnelly shall have received an opinion from Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt and Howlett LLP to the effect that, for federal income tax purposes, the merger will constitute a "reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and Donnelly, the merger subsidiary and Magna will each be a party to that reorganization, all within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;
- during the twenty consecutive trading day period used to determine the trading price of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares there shall be no event or occurrence that would cause a material adverse effect with respect to Magna; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if there is such an event or occurrence that would reasonably cause such a material adverse effect with respect to Magna, then this condition will be satisfied if Magna gives notice to Donnelly that the merger will occur on the twenty-second trading day after Magna publicly announces such material adverse effect; and

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- Magna shall not have been advised by its independent accountant of any material accounting irregularities that would require it to restate its financial statements filed with the SEC, and to Magna's knowledge, Magna shall not be subject to any material pending or threatened investigation by the SEC concerning such financial statements; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that Magna may elect to deem any failure to satisfy this condition to be a material adverse effect with respect to Magna for purposes of the immediately preceding condition, in which case this condition shall be deemed satisfied.

CONDITIONS OF MAGNA'S OBLIGATION TO EFFECT THE MERGER. The obligations of Magna to effect the merger will be subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

- Donnelly shall have performed in all material respects each of its agreements contained in the merger agreement and each of the representations and warranties of Donnelly contained in the merger agreement shall be true and correct at the effective time and each of the representations and warranties that is not so qualified shall be true and correct in all material respects at the effective time; however, this condition shall be deemed (i) not to have been satisfied if the cumulative effect of all inaccuracies in such representations and warranties (without regard to any qualification in any particular representation or warranty as to materiality or material adverse effect with respect to Donnelly) has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Donnelly and (ii) to have been satisfied if the cumulative effect of all inaccuracies in such representations and warranties has not had and would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Donnelly;
- Donnelly shall have obtained the consent or approval of each person that

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is not a governmental entity whose consent or approval is specified in the Company Letter;

- all authorizations, consents, orders, declarations or approvals of, or registrations, declarations of filings with, or expirations of waiting periods imposed by, any governmental entity specified in the Company Letter shall have been obtained and shall be in full force and effect;
- Magna shall have received a "comfort letter" from Donnelly's independent accountant;
- since the date of the merger agreement, there shall have been no material adverse effect with respect to Donnelly or any event that would reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on Donnelly;
- Donnelly shall not have been advised by its independent accountants of any accounting irregularities that would require Donnelly to restate its financial statements filed with the SEC and, to Donnelly's knowledge, there shall not be any pending or threatened investigation by the SEC concerning such financial statements;
- prior to the effective time Donnelly shall have received from each holder of certain Donnelly stock options a binding agreement to exercise all such options held by such holder and Donnelly shall have delivered to Magna copies of such agreements prior to August 1, 2002; and
- if Magna has requested that Donnelly exercise the Hohe call options, the closing of the purchase transactions resulting from such exercise shall have occurred.

TERMINATION

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time:

- by mutual written consent;
- by either Magna or Donnelly if the required approval of the merger by the shareholders of Donnelly is not obtained at the special meeting or any adjournment thereof;
- by either Magna or Donnelly if the other of them shall have failed to comply in any material respect with any of its covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement, which failure, if curable, has not been cured within twenty business days following receipt of written notice;
- by either Magna or Donnelly if there has been a breach by the other of them of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement and the breach, if curable, has not been cured within 20 business days

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following receipt of written notice and such breach results in a failure of the condition to close related to the breaching party's representations and warranties being accurate;

- by either Magna or Donnelly if: (i) the merger has not been effected on or prior to the close of business on December 31, 2002 (however the right to terminate pursuant to this provision is not available to a party whose failure to fulfill any of its obligations contained in the merger agreement is the proximate cause of the failure of the merger to have occurred on or prior to such date); or (ii) any court or other

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governmental entity shall have issued an order, decree or ruling permanently enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and such order, decree or ruling shall have become final and non-appealable;

- by Magna if Magna or the merger subsidiary shall have received a notice or request from any United States or European antitrust authority, or certain requests for additional information from certain regulatory authorities, the compliance with which would be, after Magna's good faith efforts to narrow the scope of such notice or request, unduly burdensome or expensive;
- by Donnelly if the twenty day average of the high and low trading prices of a Magna Class A subordinate voting share on the second trading day preceding the closing date is less than \$52.28; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, Donnelly may not terminate the merger agreement pursuant to this provision unless both (i) Donnelly shall have (a) provided notice to Magna prior to the date of the Donnelly shareholders meeting of its intention to terminate the merger agreement and (b) duly called, given notice of and convened the special meeting and immediately thereafter duly adjourned the meeting to the date that is five business days thereafter and (ii) Magna shall have not, on or prior to 5:00 p.m., Holland, Michigan time, on the business day next preceding the date of such adjourned special meeting, provided notice to Donnelly that the exchange ratio shall be increased to equal the quotient of \$24.00 divided by the average of the high and low trading prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the 20 consecutive NYSE trading days immediately preceding the second NYSE trading day preceding the effective time of the merger, provided that Magna shall have no obligation to increase the exchange ratio; or
- by Donnelly if both (i) Magna has given notice to Donnelly of the occurrence of a material adverse effect and the closing has been postponed until the twenty-second trading day following the announcement of such material adverse effect with respect to Magna and (ii) either (a) the average of the high and low trading prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares over twenty trading days ending on the second trading day preceding the effective date of the merger, or (b) the average of the average high and low trading prices of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares for the three trading days immediately prior to the date of the merger, is less than \$61.00.

Upon termination, the merger agreement will become void and there will be no liability on the part of Donnelly, Magna or the merger subsidiary, or their respective officers or directors (except for provisions relating to confidentiality, brokers, fees and expenses, and general provisions), however nothing contained in the merger agreement will relieve any party from any liability for any breach of a representation or warranty, or any breach of a covenant, in the merger agreement.

AMENDMENTS

The parties to the merger agreement may amend the merger agreement, but any amendment that, by law or in accordance with the rules of any relevant stock exchange, requires further approval by the Donnelly shareholders will not be made without the further approval of those shareholders. To the extent such Donnelly shareholder approval is required, the shareholders party to the shareholders' agreement have the voting power to approve any such amendment. Any amendment must be in writing.

EXTENSION; WAIVER

The merger agreement permits Donnelly and Magna each to extend the time for

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performance of any of the obligations of the other party, to waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other party and waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement. Any extension or waiver is valid only if set forth in a written instrument duly executed by the party making such extension or waiver.

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SHAREHOLDERS' AGREEMENT

The description of the shareholders' agreement set forth below does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the agreement. A copy of the shareholders' agreement is attached as Annex B to this prospectus/proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein. As an inducement for Magna and merger subsidiary to enter into the merger agreement, certain Donnelly shareholders and Donnelly Export Corporation entered into the shareholders' agreement. The shareholders party to the shareholders' agreement own in the aggregate 1,841,449 shares of Donnelly Class B common stock and 665,692 shares of Donnelly Class A common stock, and otherwise control the vote of 1,408,200 shares of Donnelly Class B common stock and 637,730 shares of Donnelly Class A common stock, which represented, in the aggregate, (i) approximately 79.62% of the outstanding Donnelly Class B common stock and (ii) approximately 19.33% of the outstanding Donnelly Class A common stock, as of June 7, 2002, and on that date represented in the aggregate approximately 72% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of Class B common stock and Class A common stock, voting together as a class, at any duly held meeting of Donnelly's shareholders. The current percentage of votes represented by shares owned by persons who are party to the shareholders' agreement is approximately 71%. Set forth below is a brief summary of the principal terms of the shareholders' agreement.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF THE SHAREHOLDERS. The shareholders made representations and warranties in the shareholders' agreement relating to, among other things, their authority to enter into the shareholders' agreement, their ownership of Donnelly common stock and, to their knowledge, the accuracy of Donnelly's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF DONNELLY EXPORT CORPORATION. Donnelly Export Corporation made representations and warranties relating to, among other things, that it has no assets and that its capital stock has a fair market value not greater than \$100,000, and that all contracts, agreements or arrangements between it and Donnelly may be terminated prior to the effective time without any liability on the part of Donnelly.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF MAGNA AND THE MERGER SUBSIDIARY. Magna and the merger subsidiary made representations and warranties relating to, among other things, their authority to enter into the shareholders' agreement.

SURVIVAL OF REPRESENTATIONS. None of the representations or warranties will survive the merger.

COVENANTS; IRREVOCABLE PROXY. The shareholders' agreement provides that (except as otherwise permitted in the shareholders' agreement) until the earlier of (i) the effective time of the merger or (ii) the termination of the shareholders' agreement in accordance with its terms:

- the shareholders will vote all shares of Donnelly common stock they own or have voting control over in favor of the merger and the approval of the merger agreement and each of the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;
- the shareholders will vote against (i) any other Takeover Proposal,

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- (ii) certain other amendments to Donnelly's articles of incorporation or by-laws, and certain proposals or transactions that would in any manner impede the merger and (iii) any action or agreement which would result in a breach of the merger agreement;
- the shareholders will not (i) sell, transfer, convert or otherwise dispose of any shares of Donnelly common stock they own or have voting control over at the time the merger agreement is executed or (ii) enter into any voting arrangement;
 - the shareholders will not (i) solicit, initiate or actively encourage the submission of any Takeover Proposal, (ii) enter into any agreement with respect to or approve or recommend any Takeover Proposal, (iii) participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding, or furnish to any person any nonpublic information with respect to any Takeover Proposal or (iv) take any other action or facilitate any inquiries or the making of any Takeover Proposal;
 - the shareholders will promptly advise Magna of (i) any Takeover Proposal or any inquiry or communication that could reasonably be expected to lead to any Takeover Proposal, (ii) the material

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- terms of any Takeover Proposal and (iii) the identity of the person or persons making any such Takeover Proposal inquiry or communication;
- the shareholders irrevocably appoint Magna as their attorney and proxy to vote all shares of Donnelly common stock that the shareholders own or are entitled to vote in favor of the merger and the approval of the merger agreement, the merger, and each of the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and
 - Donnelly Export Corporation agreed to terminate all agreements and arrangements with Donnelly, effective as of the closing of the merger.

In addition, the shareholders agreed to certain restrictions on their ability to transfer Magna Class A subordinate voting shares following the merger.

TERMINATION. The shareholders' agreement will terminate only upon termination of the merger agreement pursuant to its terms.

DESCRIPTION OF MAGNA SHARE CAPITAL AND CORPORATE CONSTITUTION

The authorized share capital of Magna consists of 99,760,000 preference shares issuable in series, an unlimited number of Class A subordinate voting shares and 1,412,341 Class B shares. Holders of Class B shares are entitled, at any time and from time to time, to convert each Class B share into a Class A subordinate voting share. As at March 25, 2002 there were issued and outstanding 82,518,318 Class A subordinate voting shares and 1,096,509 Class B shares. There are no preference shares of Magna outstanding. Donnelly shareholders will receive Class A subordinate voting shares in the merger.

Holders of Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares of Magna generally vote together as a single class, with the holders of Class A subordinate voting shares entitled to one vote per share and the holders of Class B shares entitled to 500 votes per share. Under applicable law, a separate class vote of the holders of Class A subordinate voting shares is required in certain circumstances. Holders of Class A subordinate voting shares also have the special voting rights afforded under Magna's Corporate Constitution as

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described below. Based on the number of shares outstanding as of March 25, 2002, Class B shares carry in the aggregate approximately 86.9% of the total votes attaching to the Class A subordinate voting shares and the Class B shares; accordingly, holders of Class B shares currently control Magna.

Under current law and the attributes of the Class B shares and the Class A subordinate voting shares, neither a tender offer to holders of Class B shares nor a private contract to purchase Class B shares (regardless of the price paid therefor) would necessarily result in an offer to purchase Class A subordinate voting shares.

The holders of Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares are entitled on a pro rata basis to (i) any dividends (except for certain stock dividends, as described below) that may be declared by the board of directors and (ii) the remaining assets of Magna, in the event of Magna's liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after the satisfaction of all obligations of Magna and its subsidiaries, subject in each case to the preferential rights attaching to shares ranking in priority to the Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares.

Under Magna's articles of incorporation, the board of directors may declare a simultaneous dividend payable in Class A subordinate voting shares on the Class A subordinate voting shares and in Class B shares on the Class B shares, but no dividend payable in Class B shares may be declared on the Class A subordinate voting shares.

Neither the Class A subordinate voting shares nor the Class B shares may be subdivided, consolidated, reclassified, or otherwise changed unless contemporaneously therewith the other class of shares is subdivided, consolidated, reclassified or otherwise changed in the same proportion and in the same manner.

The Corporate Constitution set out in Magna's articles of incorporation (the "Corporate Constitution") provides for the declaration and payment of certain minimum annual dividends on the Class A subordinate voting shares and Class B shares. Unless otherwise approved by ordinary resolution of the holders of each of the Class A subordinate voting shares and the Class B shares, voting as separate classes, holders of Class A

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subordinate voting shares and Class B shares shall be entitled to receive, and Magna shall pay, as and when declared by the board of directors out of funds properly applicable to the payment of dividends, non-cumulative dividends in respect of each fiscal year such that the aggregate of the dividends paid or payable in respect of such year is (i) equal to at least 10% of Magna's after-tax profits after providing for dividends on outstanding preference shares, if any, for such year and (ii) on average, equal to at least 20% of Magna's "after-tax profits" as defined in the Corporate Constitution after providing for dividends on outstanding preference shares, if any, for such fiscal year and the two immediately preceding fiscal years.

In addition to the entitlements described above, the holders of Class A subordinate voting shares have certain voting rights under Magna's articles of incorporation. If at any time Magna's after-tax profits are less than 4% of its "share capital" (defined as the average of the stated capital attributable to the Class A subordinate voting shares and the Class B shares at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year in question) for two consecutive fiscal years or Magna fails to pay the required dividends referred to above for a period of two consecutive fiscal years, the holders of Class A subordinate voting shares shall, until such 4% return is achieved in a succeeding fiscal year and all required dividends are paid, have the exclusive right, voting separately as a

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class, to nominate and elect two directors at the next meeting of shareholders at which directors are elected. If the 4% return is not achieved or the required dividends are not paid for any two consecutive fiscal years following the initial two consecutive fiscal years, then holders of Class A subordinate voting shares shall, until the 4% return is achieved in a succeeding fiscal year and all required dividends are paid, have the exclusive right, voting separately as a class, to nominate and elect two additional directors at the next meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected, and such right to elect an increasing number of directors shall continue for each consecutive two-year period. Neither the Corporate Constitution nor the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) prevents the holders of the Class B shares or Magna's directors from increasing the size of the board of directors without the approval of the holders of the Class A subordinate voting shares.

Magna has achieved after-tax profits in excess of 4% of its share capital, as defined in the Corporate Constitution, in each of its fiscal years since the adoption of the Corporate Constitution in January 1985 with the exception of fiscal 1990.

The Corporate Constitution also requires the approval of holders of a majority of the outstanding Class A subordinate voting shares and holders of a majority of the outstanding Class B shares, each voting separately as a class:

- (a) in addition to any other approval required by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario), for any increase in the maximum number of authorized shares of any class of shares of Magna;
- (b) in addition to any other approval required by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario), for the creation of a new class or series of shares having voting rights of any kind (other than on default of payment of dividends) or having rights to participate in the profits of Magna in any manner (other than a class or series convertible into existing classes of shares or a class or series having a fixed dividend or dividend determined without regard to profits);
- (c) for the making of an investment by Magna in an "unrelated business", as defined in the Corporate Constitution, where such investment together with the aggregate of all other investments in unrelated businesses on the date thereof exceeds 20% of the "available equity", as defined in the Corporate Constitution, of Magna at the end of the fiscal quarter immediately preceding the date of the investment; or
- (d) for any deviations by Magna from the requirements set forth in the Corporate Constitution that certain portions of Magna's pre-tax profits will be distributed or used as specified therein.

COMPARISON OF DONNELLY AND MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The rights of holders of Donnelly Class A common stock and Class B common stock are currently governed by the laws of the state of Michigan, including the Michigan Business Corporation Act ("MBCA"), Donnelly's Second Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation and Donnelly's by-laws. As a result of the merger, holders of Donnelly common stock will receive Magna Class A subordinate voting shares, the rights and

privileges of which are governed by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) ("OBCA"), Magna's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, Magna's by-laws, the securities laws applicable in Canada and by the securities laws of the United States applicable to Canadian corporations. While the rights and

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privileges of shareholders of an OBCA corporation such as Magna are, in many instances, comparable to those of shareholders of a Michigan corporation such as Donnelly, there are material differences.

The following is a summary of the material differences between the rights of holders of Donnelly common stock and those of holders of Magna Class A subordinate voting shares. These differences arise from differences between the MBCA and the OBCA and between Donnelly's articles and by-laws and Magna's articles and by-laws.

This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the MBCA and the OBCA and the respective articles and by-laws of Donnelly and Magna. Copies of the Magna and Donnelly articles and by-laws are hereby incorporated herein by reference and will be sent to Donnelly Shareholders upon request.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CURRENT RIGHTS OF DONNELLY SHAREHOLDERS AND RIGHTS THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WILL HAVE AS MAGNA CLASS A SUBORDINATE VOTING SHAREHOLDERS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE MERGER

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APPROVAL OF MERGERS, EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTIONS

Under the MBCA and Donnelly's articles, a merger (other than a merger between a parent and subsidiary) or share exchange generally must be approved by shareholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast on the plan at a meeting of shareholders called to consider the merger or share exchange. If the plan of merger contains a provision which, if contained in a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation of the corporation, would entitle a class or series of shares to vote as a class, then the merger or share exchange must also be approved by a majority of shareholders of such class or series entitled to vote on the merger or share exchange. A class or series of shares is not entitled to vote separately as a class or series if the board of directors determines on a reasonable basis that the class or series is to receive consideration under the plan of merger or share exchange that has a fair value that is not less than the fair value of the shares of the class or series on the date of adoption of the plan. Other extraordinary transactions such as the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all the assets and property of the corporation (other than in the usual and regular course of its business) require approval by shareholders entitled to cast at least two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast thereon.

Under the OBCA, extraordinary corporate act such as an amalgamation with another corpor (other than an amalgamation between a paren corporation and one or more of its wholly o subsidiaries or between two or more of such subsidiaries), a continuance under the laws another jurisdiction, a sale, lease or exch all or substantially all the property of th corporation other than in the ordinary cour business, and other extraordinary corporate such as the winding-up or dissolution of th corporation, are required to be approved by resolution. A special resolution is a resol passed by at least two-thirds of the votes the special meeting of the shareholders to resolution is submitted. A special resoluti approve an extraordinary corporate action i required in some cases to be approved separ the holders of a class or series of shares, including a class or series that does not o carry the right to vote (generally if such series is affected differently from other s such action). A corporation may also apply court for an order approving an arrangement can be any form of corporate reorganization including one or more amendments to the art incorporation, an exchange of the corporati securities for securities, cash or property another corporation, an amalgamation, a tra all or substantially all the property of th corporation to another corporation in excha securities, money or other property of such corporation, a liquidation or a dissolution court may make such order as it considers appropriate with respect to such proposed

arrangement.

 AMENDMENT TO GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

Under the MBCA, an amendment to a corporation's articles generally requires shareholder approval by a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon (although

Under the OBCA, an amendment to a corporation's articles generally requires shareholder approval by a special resolution. In addition, if certain amendments to the articles

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approval by two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast is required to amend certain provisions of Donnelly's articles). If any class or series of shares is entitled to vote on the amendment as a class, the amendment must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such class or series of shares. The shareholders or board of directors may amend or repeal the corporation's by-laws unless the articles of incorporation or by-laws specifically provide that the power to adopt new by-laws is reserved exclusively to the shareholders or that the by-laws or any particular by-law may not be altered or repealed by the board.

of incorporation directly or indirectly affecting the rights of a particular class or series of shares that class or series is entitled to vote separately on the amendment as a class, whether or not that class or series otherwise carries the right to vote. Under the OBCA, unless the articles or by-laws otherwise provide, the directors may, by resolution, make, amend or repeal any by-law that regulates the business or affairs of a corporation. Where the directors make, amend or repeal a by-law, the resolution is required to submit the by-law, amendment or repeal to the shareholders at the next meeting of the shareholders, and the shareholders may, by ordinary resolution, which is a resolution passed by at least a majority of the votes cast by the shareholders who voted in respect of the resolution, confirm, reject or amend the by-law, amendment or repeal.

 DISSENTER'S RIGHTS

The MBCA provides that shareholders are generally entitled to dissent from and obtain payment of the fair value of their shares in the event of any of the following actions:

- consummation of a plan of merger to which the corporation is a party and which requires shareholder approval under the MBCA or the articles of incorporation and the shareholder is entitled to vote on the merger, or the corporation is a subsidiary that is merged with its parent under the MBCA;
- consummation of a plan of share exchange to which the corporation is a party as the corporation whose shares will be acquired, if the shareholder is entitled to vote on the plan;
- consummation of a sale or exchange of all, or substantially all, of the property of the corporation other than in the usual and regular course of business, if the shareholder is entitled to vote on the sale or exchange, including a sale in a dissolution, but excluding a sale pursuant to a court order;

The OBCA provides that shareholders entitled to dissent on certain matters are entitled to exercise their dissenter rights and to be paid the fair value of their shares. The OBCA does not distinguish between listed and unlisted shares. The following matters include the following:

- any amalgamation (other than with one or more wholly-owned subsidiaries, or between one or more such subsidiaries);
- an amendment to the articles to add, remove or change restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of shares;
- an amendment to the articles to add, remove or change any restriction upon the business or operations of businesses that the corporation may carry on upon the powers the corporation may exercise;
- a continuance under the laws of another jurisdiction;
- a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation other than in the ordinary course of business;
- an arrangement proposed by the corporation.

- an amendment to the articles of incorporation which materially alters or abolishes a preferential right of shares having preferences or which creates, alters or abolishes a material provision or right in respect of the redemption of the shares or a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of the shares if the shareholder does not vote for or consent to the amendment;
- the corporation proposes to issue, directly or through a subsidiary, its securities in connection with a merger, acquisition of shares or interests of another entity or an acquisition of assets, provided that the securities to be issued are or may be converted into common stock of the acquiring corporation and the number of shares to be issued in the transaction will exceed 100% of the number of common shares outstanding immediately prior to the acquisition plus the number of shares issuable on conversion or exchange of any shares then outstanding;

applicable court order permits a shareholder to dissent in connection with that arrangement.

- amendments to the articles of the corporation which require a separate vote by class or series of shares.

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- any corporate action taken pursuant to a shareholder vote to the extent that the articles, by-laws or a board resolution provide that shareholders are entitled to dissent and obtain payment for their shares; and
- the approval of certain acquisitions resulting in a change of control.

Shareholders may not dissent from the first five of the foregoing types of corporate actions to the extent the shares are listed on a national securities exchange, to the extent shareholders receive cash or listed shares in the first two of the foregoing types of corporate actions or to the extent the shareholders receive, within one year of the date of the transaction, cash or listed shares in the third of the foregoing types of corporate action pursuant to a plan of dissolution.

MINORITY SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The MBCA allows a shareholder to bring an action to establish that the acts of the directors or those in control of the corporation are illegal, fraudulent or willfully unfair and oppressive to the corporation or the shareholder. The term "willfully unfair and oppressive" means a continuing course of conduct or a significant action or series of actions that substantially interferes with the interests of the shareholder as a shareholder. If the shareholder

The OBCA provides an oppression remedy that allows a complainant to apply to a court for relief from certain corporate conduct. The court may make an order it thinks fit to rectify the matters complained of, if the court is satisfied that

- any act or omission of the corporation or its affiliate effects or threatens to effect a
- the business or affairs of the corporation or its affiliate are, have been or are threatened

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establishes grounds for relief, the court may make any order or grant relief as it considers appropriate. A shareholder cannot bring an oppression action if its shares are listed on a national securities exchange.

carried on or conducted in a manner; or - the powers of the directors of the corporation or any of its affiliates are, have been or are threatened to be exercised in a manner, that is oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to or unfairly disregards the interests of, a security holder, creditor, director or officer of the corporation. A complainant entitled to apply for an oppression remedy can be: - a present or former registered holder or beneficial owner of securities of a corporation or any of its affiliates; - a present or former director or officer of the corporation or any of its affiliates; or - any other person who, in the discretion of the court, is a proper person to make such an application.

DERIVATIVE ACTIONS

Under the MBCA, a shareholder may bring a derivative action provided that:

- the shareholder was a shareholder at the time of the act or omission complained of or became a shareholder through transfer by operation of law from one who was a shareholder at such time;

Under the OBCA, a complainant (defined in the same manner as for the purposes of the oppression remedy as set out above) may apply to the court for an order to bring an action in the name and on behalf of the corporation or any subsidiary, or to intervene in an existing action to which any such corporation or subsidiary is a party, for the purpose of prosecuting, defending or discontinuing the action on behalf

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- the shareholder fairly and adequately represents the interests of the corporation in enforcing the right of the corporation; and
- the shareholder continues to be a shareholder until the time of the judgment, unless the failure to remain a shareholder resulted from a corporate action which the shareholder did not acquiesce to and the proceeding was commenced prior to termination of the shareholder's status as a shareholder.

Furthermore a shareholder cannot commence a derivative action unless all the following conditions have been met:

- a written demand has been made on the corporation to take suitable action;
- 90-days have expired from the date the demand was made, unless the shareholder was notified earlier that the corporation rejected the demand prior to the expiry of the 90-days or irreparable harm would occur to the corporation by waiting for the expiration of the 90-day period.

of such corporation or subsidiary. No action may be brought and no intervention in an action may be sought unless the complainant has given 14 days' notice to the directors of the corporation or its subsidiary of the complainant's intention to apply to the court and the court is satisfied that:

- the directors of the corporation or its subsidiary will not bring, diligently prosecute, defend or discontinue the action;
- the complainant is acting in good faith;
- it appears to be in the interests of the corporation or its subsidiary that the action be brought, prosecuted, defended or discontinued. The court in connection with a derivative action may make any order it thinks fit.

A court may require a complainant to pursue an action in respect of a wrong to the corporation by way of a derivative action and a claim in respect of the wrong to the complainant personally by way of the oppression remedy.

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A court may, on a motion of the corporation, dismiss a derivative action if the court finds that a determination has been made by certain combinations of disinterested directors that such group has made a determination in good faith after reasonable investigation of the facts on which its conclusions are based, that the derivative proceeding is not in the best interests of the corporation.

SHAREHOLDER CONSENT INSTEAD OF A MEETING

Under the MBCA, the articles of incorporation of a corporation may provide that any action required or permitted to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if consents in writing setting forth the action to be taken are signed by shareholders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take the action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on the action were present and voted. If the articles of incorporation do not permit shareholder action to be taken in such a manner, as Donnelly's do not, then such action may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote only if all shareholders consent in writing.

Under the OBCA, shareholder action without a meeting may be taken only by written resolution signed by all shareholders who would be entitled to vote thereon at a meeting.

QUORUM OF SHAREHOLDERS

Under the MBCA, unless specified otherwise in a corporation's articles of incorporation or by-laws, shareholders holding a majority of shares entitled to be cast at the meeting constitute a quorum for such meeting. Donnelly's by-laws currently provide that shares entitled to cast a majority of the votes present at any meeting constitute a quorum.

Magna's by-laws provide that a quorum for a meeting of shareholders shall be at least 25% of the shares present in person, each being a shareholder entitled to vote thereat or a duly appointed proxy for an absent shareholder so entitled. Since not all shares are provided in Magna's by-laws, the OBCA requires that a majority of shares present or represented by proxy to hold a meeting of shares entitled to vote at the meeting.

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PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Under the MBCA, the board may authorize the corporation to make a distribution to its shareholders of money or other property, other than the corporation's shares, however, such distribution cannot be made if, after giving effect to the distribution, the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business, or the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus, unless the articles provide otherwise, the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were

Under the OBCA, a corporation may pay a dividend by issuing fully paid shares of the corporation, stock options or rights to acquire such shares. A corporation may also pay a dividend in money or other property unless there are reasonable grounds for believing that (1) the corporation is, or will be, after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (2) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes. A repurchase or redemption

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dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution.

corporation of its shares, or other reduction of capital, is generally subject to solvency tests similar to those applicable to the payment of dividends. Magna's Corporate Constitution provides for the declaration and payment of certain annual dividends as described in "Description of Magna Share Capital and Corporate Constitution".

DIRECTOR QUALIFICATION

The MBCA does not contain specific director qualifications or residency requirements; provided that the articles of incorporation or by-laws may prescribe qualifications for directors. Neither Donnelly's articles nor its by-laws contain any director qualifications or residency requirements.

A majority of the directors of an OBCA corporation generally must be resident Canadians and a majority of resident Canadian directors must be present at a meeting in order to transact business. Certain persons are disqualified by the OBCA from being directors, such as bankrupts or persons under 18 years of age or of unsound mind.

FIDUCIARY DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to the MBCA, directors and officers are required to act in good faith, with the care an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances and in a manner he or she believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

Pursuant to the OBCA, the duty of loyalty requires directors to act honestly and in good faith in the view to the best interests of the corporation. The duty of care requires that the directors exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

CALL OF SPECIAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The MBCA provides that a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the board, or by officers, directors or shareholders as provided in the corporation's by-laws. In addition, a court may, upon the application of the holders of not less than 10% of all the shares entitled to vote at a meeting, order a special shareholders' meeting to be held. Under Donnelly's by-laws, special meetings of shareholders may be called by the chairman of the board, the president or the secretary pursuant to a board resolution, or upon written request signed by any five of Donnelly's directors.

The OBCA provides that shareholder meetings may be called by the board of directors, and must be called by the board of directors, when so requisited by holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares of the corporation that carry the right to vote at the meeting sought. A court may also order, in its discretion, the calling of a meeting upon the application of a director or a shareholder to vote at the meeting.

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Under the MBCA, a corporation has the power to indemnify a person who was or is a party, or is threatened to be made a party, to a threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal, other than a derivative action, by reason of the fact that he or she is or

Under the OBCA, a corporation may indemnify a director or officer, a former director or officer, or a person who acts or acted at the corporation's request as a director or officer of another corporation of which the corporation is or was a shareholder or creditor, and his or her heirs, legal representatives, against all costs, charges and expenses,

was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another foreign or domestic corporation or other entity. This indemnification extends to expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, penalties, fines, and amounts paid in settlement, actually and reasonably incurred by the indemnified person in connection with the action, suit, or proceeding, if:

- the person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation or its shareholders; and
- with respect to a criminal action or proceeding, if the person had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

A corporation may pay or reimburse the reasonable expenses incurred by an indemnified person in advance of final disposition of the proceeding if the person undertakes in writing to repay the advance if it is ultimately determined that he or she did not meet the applicable standard of conduct required by the MBCA for the indemnification of a person under the circumstances.

Under Donnelly's articles, directors and officers of Donnelly are to be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted by law in connection with any actual or threatened civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding arising out of their service to Donnelly or one of its subsidiaries. Donnelly is permitted to purchase insurance to protect itself and indemnified persons against any liability asserted against such person or incurred by such person, whether or not Donnelly would have the power to indemnify such person by law or under the articles.

For a description of the indemnification provisions included in the merger agreement, see "The Merger Agreement--Covenants--Indemnification, Directors and Officers Insurance".

DIRECTOR LIABILITY

Under the MBCA, the articles of incorporation may contain provisions eliminating or limiting the liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders for money damages for any action taken or any failure to take any action as a director, except liability for:

- the amount of a financial benefit received by a director to which he or she is not entitled;
- intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or its shareholders;
- declaration of an improper distribution or share dividend, making a distribution to shareholders without providing for debts, obligations or liabilities of the corporation and making an improper loan to a director, officer or employee

including an amount paid to settle an action to satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by her in respect of any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding to which she is made a party by reason of being or having been a director or officer of the corporation or such other corporation, if:

- he or she acted honestly and in good faith in view to the best interests of the corporation;
- in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a penalty, he or she had reasonable grounds to believe that his or her conduct was lawful.

Any such person is entitled to such indemnification from the corporation if he or she was substantially successful on the merits in his or her defense of the action or proceeding and fulfilled the conditions set out in (1) and (2) above. A corporation may, with the approval of a court, indemnify any such person in respect of an action or on behalf of the corporation or such other corporation to procure a judgment in its favor in which such person is made a party by reason of being or having been a director or officer of the corporation or such other corporation, if he or she fulfills the conditions set out in (1) and (2) above. Magna's by-laws require Magna to indemnify the persons permitted to be indemnified under the provisions of the OBCA summarized above and to authorize Magna to execute indemnity agreements in favor of such persons, to the fullest extent permitted by the OBCA, as well as to maintain insurance against the risk of liability.

The OBCA provides that no provision in a corporation's articles, the by-laws or a resolution relieves a director or officer from the duty to act in accordance with the OBCA or relieves him or her of liability for a breach thereof.

of the corporation; and

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- an intentional criminal act.
- Donnelly's articles provide that directors will not be personally liable to Donnelly or its shareholders for monetary damages for a breach of a fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:
- for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to Donnelly or its shareholders;
 - for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
 - resulting from a violation of certain sections of the MBCA;
 - for any transaction from which the director derived improper personal benefits; or
 - for any act or omission occurring prior to March 1, 1987.

ACCESS TO CORPORATE RECORDS

Under the MBCA, any shareholder of record in person or by attorney or other agent, may, during the usual hours of business, inspect for any proper purpose the corporation's stock ledger, a list of its shareholders, and its other books and records, if the shareholder gives the corporation written demand describing with reasonable particularity his or her purpose and the records he or she desires to inspect, and the records sought are directly connected with the purpose. A proper purpose shall mean a purpose reasonably related to such person's interest as a shareholder.

Under the OBCA, shareholders, creditors, the agents and legal representatives may examine the articles, by-laws, minutes of meetings and resolutions of shareholders, register of directors and securities register of the corporation during usual business hours and take extracts therefrom free of charge. Shareholders and others have the right to obtain a shareholder list, upon payment of a reasonable fee, as long as such list is used in connection with an effort to influence the actions of shareholders of the corporation, an offer to purchase shares of the corporation or any other matter relating to the affairs of the corporation.

DIRECTOR REQUIREMENTS

Under the MBCA the number of directors shall be fixed by, or in the manner provided in, the by-laws, unless the articles fix the number. If the articles of incorporation specifies the number of directors, the number of directors can only be changed by amending the articles of incorporation. Donnelly's articles permit the board to consist of between eight and twelve members, the exact number to be determined by board resolution. Donnelly currently has 10 directors.

Under the OBCA, the number of directors is fixed in the articles of the corporation. The OBCA requires, however, that a corporation whose securities are publicly traded have not fewer than three directors, at least one-third of whom shall be officers or employees of the corporation or its affiliates. However, where the articles of incorporation provide for a minimum and maximum number of directors, the shareholders may authorize the directors by resolution to determine the number of directors from time to time. The articles of Magna provide for a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 15 directors. The directors of Magna have been authorized by resolution to set the number of directors from time to time and such number has currently been

VACANCY ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Under the MBCA, unless otherwise limited by the articles of incorporation, a vacancy in the board of directors may be filled by the shareholders or the directors. If the directors remaining in office do not constitute a quorum of directors, the vacancy may be filled by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors remaining in office. Under Donnelly's articles,

Generally, under the OBCA, if a vacancy occurs in the board of directors, the remaining directors constituting a quorum, may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the vacating director's term. In the absence of a quorum, the remaining directors shall call a special meeting of shareholders to fill the vacancy. If the

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a vacancy shall be filled by a vote of a majority of the directors then in office and any directors chosen shall hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders.

shareholders have authorized the directors to pass a special resolution to determine the number of directors (the directors of Magna have such authority), the directors may not appoint additional directors between meetings of shareholders to fill vacancies created by increasing the number of directors if the total number of directors thereby exceed by more than one-third the number of directors required to have been elected at the next annual meeting.

REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Under the MBCA, the shareholders of a corporation may, by resolution passed by a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon at a meeting of shareholders, remove a director with or without cause unless the corporation's articles provide that a director may only be removed for cause. The articles of a corporation may specify a higher vote to remove a director without cause. Donnelly's articles provide for removal with or without cause.

Under the OBCA, the shareholders of a corporation may, by resolution passed by a majority of the shares cast thereon at a meeting of shareholders, remove any director from office and may elect any qualified person to fill the resulting vacancy.

TRANSACTIONS WITH INTERESTED DIRECTORS

Under the MBCA, a transaction in which a director or officer has an interest will not be enjoined, set aside or give rise to an award of damages or other sanctions if the interested director or officer establishes that (1) the transaction was fair to the corporation at the time it was entered into, (2) the material facts of the transaction and the director or officer's interest were disclosed or known to the board, a committee of the board or the independent director or directors, and the board, committee or independent director or directors authorized, approved or ratified the transaction, or (3) the material facts of the transaction and the director or officer's interest were disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote and they

The OBCA requires that a director or officer of a corporation who is (1) a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the corporation, (2) a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in, any person who is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the corporation, or (3) has entered in writing to the corporation or its board of directors the nature and extent of his or her interest in the contract or transaction, if the interested director is prohibited from voting on a resolution to approve the contract or transaction except in specific circumstances, such as a contract or transaction relating primarily to his or

authorized, approved or ratified the transaction.

remuneration, a contract or transaction for indemnification or liability insurance of a director, or a contract or transaction with an affiliate of the corporation. If a director or officer has disclosed his or her interest in accordance with the OBCA and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the corporation at the time it was approved, the director or officer is not accountable to the corporation or its shareholders for any profit or gain realized from the contract or transaction. The contract or transaction is neither void nor voidable by reason only of the interest of the director or officer or that the director or officer was not present at or is not counted to determine the presence of a quorum at the meeting of directors that authorized the contract or transaction. The OBCA further provides that even if a director or officer does not disclose his or her interest in accordance with the OBCA, or (in the case of a director) does not vote in respect of a resolution on a contract or transaction in which he or she is interested contrary to the OBCA, if the director or officer acted honestly and in good faith and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the corporation at the time it was approved, the director or officer is not accountable to the

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corporation or to its shareholders for any profit or gain realized from the contract or transaction. The contract or transaction is not void or voidable by reason only of the director's or officer's interest therein if the contract or transaction has been confirmed or approved by the shareholders by special resolution, on the basis of a disclosure in reasonable detail of the nature and extent of the director's or officer's interest in the contract or transaction. The notice of meeting or management proxy c

TAKEOVER LEGISLATION

Chapters 7A and 7B of the MBCA affect attempts to acquire control of Michigan corporations. In general, under Chapter 7A, "business combinations" (defined to include, among other transactions, certain mergers, dispositions of assets or shares and recapitalizations) between covered Michigan business corporations or their subsidiaries and an "interested shareholder" (defined as the direct or indirect beneficial owner of at least 10% of the voting power of a covered corporation's outstanding

The OBCA does not contain any provisions corresponding to Chapters 7A and 7B of the MBCA.

shares) can be consummated only if approved by at least 90% of the votes of each class of the corporation's shares entitled to vote and by at least two-thirds of such voting shares not held by the interested shareholder or such shareholder's affiliates, unless five years have elapsed after the person involved became an "interested shareholder" and unless certain price and other conditions are satisfied. The board may exempt "business combinations" with a particular "interested shareholder" by resolution adopted prior to the time the "interested shareholder" attained the status. Chapter 7A of the MBCA does not apply to the merger of Donnelly and the merger subsidiary, since the merger does not involve any "interested shareholders".

In general, under Chapter 7B of the MBCA, an entity that acquires "control shares" of a corporation may vote the control shares on any matter only if a majority of all shares, and of all non-"interested shares", of each class of shares entitled to vote as a class, approve such voting rights. Interested shares are shares owned by officers, employees or directors of the corporation the entity making the control share acquisition. Control shares are shares that, when added to shares already owned by an entity, would give the entity voting power in the election of directors over any of three thresholds: one-fifth, one-third and a majority. The effect of the statute is to condition the acquisitions of voting control of a corporation on the approval of a majority of the pre-existing disinterested shareholders. The board has the option of choosing to amend the corporation's by-laws before a control share acquisition occurs to provide that Chapter 7B does not apply to the corporation.

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EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheets of Magna as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the consolidated statements of income, retained earnings and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2001, incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement, have been incorporated in reliance on the report of Ernst & Young LLP, independent public accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The financial statements and schedule of Donnelly incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement have been audited by BDO Seidman, LLP, independent certified public accountants, to the extent and for the periods set forth in their reports incorporated herein by reference, and are incorporated herein in reliance upon such reports given upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares to be issued in the merger will be passed upon for Magna by J. Brian Colburn, Executive Vice-President, Special Projects and Secretary of Magna. Certain legal matters with respect to the federal income tax consequences of the merger to Donnelly

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shareholders will be passed upon by Varnum, Riddering, Schmidt & Howlett LLP, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

You can obtain current information on the exchange ratio by calling toll-free 1-800 [].

Donnelly and Magna file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information that we have filed at the SEC's public reference rooms. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information on the public reference rooms or visit the following locations of the SEC:

Public Reference Room	Northeast Regional Office	Midwest Regional Office
450 Fifth Street, N.W.	Woolworth Building	Citicorp Center
Room 1024	233 Broadway	500 West Madison Street
Washington, DC 20549	New York, NY 10279	Suite 1400
		Chicago, Illinois 60661-2511

You may also obtain copies of this information by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Magna's and Donnelly's SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and certain of Magna's filings and all of Donnelly's filings are available at the web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Magna filed a registration statement on Form F-4 to register with the SEC the Magna Class A subordinate voting shares that will be issued to Donnelly shareholders in the merger. This prospectus/proxy statement is a part of that registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of Magna in addition to being a proxy statement of Donnelly. As allowed by SEC rules, this prospectus/proxy statement does not contain all the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

The SEC allows Donnelly and Magna to "incorporate by reference" information into this prospectus/proxy statement, which means important information may be disclosed to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus/proxy statement, except for any information superseded by information in (or incorporated by reference in) this prospectus/proxy statement. This prospectus/proxy statement incorporates by reference the

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documents set forth below that have been previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important information about our companies and their financial condition.

DONNELLY'S SEC FILINGS (FILE NO. 001-09716)	DESCRIPTION OR PERIOD/AS OF DATE
Annual Report on Form 10-K.....	Year ended December 31, 2001, filed on March 28, 2002.
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.....	Quarter ended March 31, 2002, filed on May 15, 2002.

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Current Report on Form 8-K.....	Filed on May 21, 2002.
Current Report on Form 8-K.....	Filed on June 27, 2002.
Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A.....	For the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on May 17, 2002, filed on April 5, 2002.
Registration Statement of Form 8-A.....	Description of Donnelly common stock contained in its Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on February 18, 1997, and any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating the description.

MAGNA SEC FILINGS (FILE NO. 001-11444)	DESCRIPTION OR PERIOD/AS OF DATE
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Annual Report on Form 40-F.....	Year ended December 31, 2001, filed on May 5, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on February 19, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on March 14, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on April 8, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on May 6, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on May 13, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on May 31, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on June 10, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on June 26, 2002.
Report on Form 6-K.....	Filed on July 19, 2002.

Donnelly and Magna are also incorporating by reference additional documents that either company may file with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, between the date of this prospectus/proxy statement and the effective time. These include periodic reports, such as annual reports on Form 10-K or Form 40-F, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and reports on Form 6-K, as well as proxy statements.

Magna has supplied all information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus/proxy statement relating to Magna, and Donnelly has supplied all such information relating to Donnelly.

If you are a shareholder, Magna and Donnelly may have sent you some of the documents incorporated by reference, but you can obtain any of them through us, the SEC, or the SEC Internet worldwide web site as described above. In addition, information about Magna, including the documents which form the subject of Magna's SEC filings listed above, can be obtained at <http://www.sedar.com>. Documents incorporated by reference are available from us without charge, excluding all exhibits unless we have specifically incorporated by reference an exhibit in this prospectus/proxy statement. Shareholders may obtain documents incorporated by

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reference in this prospectus/proxy statement by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate party at the following address:

Donnelly Corporation
 49 East Third Street
 Holland, Michigan 49423
 (616) 786-6080

Magna International Inc.
 337 Magna Drive
 Aurora, Ontario
 Canada L4G 7K1

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Attn: Corporate Secretary

(905) 726-7072

Attn: Executive Vice-President,
Special Projects and Secretary

If you would like to request documents from us, please do so by [], 2002 to receive them before the special meeting. If you request any incorporated documents from us, we will mail them to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means, within one business day after we receive your request.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED NO ONE TO GIVE YOU ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED MERGER INVOLVING OUR COMPANIES THAT DIFFERS FROM OR ADDS TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT OR IN THE DOCUMENTS OUR COMPANIES HAVE PUBLICLY FILED WITH THE SEC. THEREFORE, IF ANYONE SHOULD GIVE YOU ANY DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON IT.

IF YOU LIVE IN A JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO OFFER TO EXCHANGE OR SELL, OR TO ASK FOR OFFERS TO EXCHANGE OR BUY, THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS/PROXY STATEMENT OR IF YOU ARE A PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DIRECT SUCH ACTIVITIES, THEN THE OFFER PRESENTED BY THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS DOES NOT EXTEND TO YOU.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT SPEAKS ONLY AS OF THE DATE INDICATED ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT UNLESS THE INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY INDICATES THAT ANOTHER DATE APPLIES.

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER
AMONG
MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.,
MAGNA MIRRORS ACQUISITION CORP.
AND
DONNELLY CORPORATION
DATED AS OF JUNE 25, 2002

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ANNEX A
AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER dated as of June 25, 2002 (this "Agreement"), among Magna International Inc., an Ontario corporation ("Parent"), Magna Mirrors Acquisition Corp., a Michigan corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent ("Sub"), and Donnelly Corporation, a Michigan corporation (the "Company" and, together with Sub, the "Constituent Corporations").

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Parent, Sub and the Company have approved the merger of Sub with and into the Company (the "Merger"), upon

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the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, whereby each issued and outstanding share of (a) Class A Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share, of the Company ("Company Class A Common Stock") and (b) Class B Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share, of the Company ("Company Class B Common Stock" and, together with the Company Class A Common Stock, the "Company Common Stock"), not owned by Parent, the Company or their respective wholly owned Subsidiaries (as hereinafter defined) will be converted into the right to receive a fraction of a Class A Subordinate Voting Share, without par value, of Parent ("Parent Common Stock");

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Company has unanimously approved this Agreement and intends to submit this Agreement to the holders of the Company Common Stock for their consideration at a special meeting of shareholders (the "Special Meeting") for the purpose of approving this Agreement and the Merger;

WHEREAS Parent, Sub, Donnelly Export Corporation, a Michigan corporation ("Donnelly Export"), and certain of the holders of the Company Class B Common Stock (collectively, the "Principal Shareholders") have entered into a Shareholders' Agreement (including an irrevocable proxy) of even date herewith (the "Shareholders' Agreement"), pursuant to which, among other things, each Principal Shareholder has agreed to vote the shares held or controlled by it in favor of the Merger and this Agreement;

WHEREAS the Principal Shareholders in the aggregate hold or control shares of Company Common Stock that, as of June 7, 2002, represented an aggregate of approximately 72% of the total voting power of all currently outstanding shares of voting stock of the Company with respect to approval of the Merger;

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of each of Parent, Sub and, as of the date hereof, the Company have determined that the Merger upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement would be advantageous and beneficial to their respective corporations and that such transaction is consistent with and in furtherance of such entities' respective long-term business strategies; and

WHEREAS, for federal income tax purposes, it is intended that the Merger shall qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, representations, warranties and agreements herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I THE MERGER

Section 1.1 THE MERGER. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions hereof, and in accordance with the Michigan Business Corporation Act (the "MBCA"), Sub shall be merged with and into the Company at the Effective Time (as defined in Section 1.2). Following the Merger, the separate corporate existence of Sub shall cease and the Company shall continue as the surviving corporation (the "Surviving Corporation") and shall succeed to and assume all the rights and obligations of Sub in accordance with the MBCA.

Section 1.2 EFFECTIVE TIME. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions hereof, a Certificate of Merger (the "Certificate of Merger") shall be duly prepared and executed by the Company and Sub and thereafter delivered to the Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Bureau of Corporations, Securities and Land Development of the State of Michigan (the "Filing Office") for filing as provided in the MBCA as soon as practicable on the Closing Date (as defined in Section 1.15). The Merger shall become effective upon the filing

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of the Certificate of Merger with the Filing Office or at such other later date or time as the Constituent Corporations shall agree as specified in the Certificate of Merger (the time the Merger becomes effective being the "Effective Time").

Section 1.3 EFFECTS OF THE MERGER. The Merger will have the effects set forth in this Agreement and the MBCA. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, and subject thereto, at the Effective Time, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers and franchises of the Company and of Sub and all the property (real, personal and mixed) of the Company and of Sub and all debts due to either the Company or Sub on any account, and all choses in action, and every other interest of or belonging to or due to either the Company or Sub, will vest in the Surviving Corporation, and all debts, liabilities, obligations, restrictions, disabilities and duties of the Company and Sub shall become the debts, liabilities, obligations, restrictions, disabilities and duties of the Surviving Corporation and may be enforced against the Surviving Corporation to the same extent as if such debts, liabilities, obligations, restrictions, disabilities and duties had been incurred or contracted by the Surviving Corporation. The title to any real estate or any interest therein vested, by deed or otherwise, in the Company or Sub shall not revert or in any way become impaired by reason of the Merger.

Section 1.4 CHARTER AND BY-LAWS; DIRECTORS; OFFICERS.

(a) At the Effective Time, the Second Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (the "Company Articles of Incorporation"), shall be amended to be identical to the Articles of Incorporation of Sub, as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time, and shall be the Articles of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable law; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that, at the Effective Time, Article I of the Company Articles of Incorporation shall be amended to read in its entirety as follows: "The name of the corporation is Donnelly Corporation." At the Effective Time, the By-laws of Sub, as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be the By-laws of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or in the Articles of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation or by applicable law.

(b) The directors of Sub at the Effective Time shall be the directors of the Surviving Corporation, each to hold office from the Effective Time in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of the Surviving Corporation until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified.

(c) The officers of Sub at the Effective Time shall be the officers of the Surviving Corporation, each to hold office from the Effective Time in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of the Surviving Corporation and until his or her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(d) At the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation will file with the Filing Office a certificate to do business as Magna Donnelly Corporation.

Section 1.5 CONVERSION OF SECURITIES AND ISSUANCE OF SURVIVING CORPORATION STOCK. As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders of any securities of the Constituent Corporations:

(a) Each share of Common Stock of Sub ("Sub Common Stock") issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be converted into one newly issued, fully paid and nonassessable share of Preferred Stock of the Surviving Corporation.

(b) All shares of Company Common Stock that are held by Parent, Sub or any

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wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Parent or Sub shall be cancelled and no cash, capital stock of Parent or other consideration shall be delivered in exchange therefor.

(c) Subject to Sections 1.8 and 1.10, each share of Company Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time (other than shares to be cancelled as set forth in Section 1.5(b)) shall be converted into the right to receive the Exchange Ratio (as hereinafter defined) of validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable shares of Parent Common Stock. The "Exchange Ratio" shall be a number equal to the quotient, rounded to the nearest thousandth, or if there shall not be a nearest thousandth, the next higher thousandth, of (x) \$28.00 divided by (y) the Market Price (as hereinafter defined) of a share of Parent Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") trading day immediately preceding the date of the Effective Time (the "Parent Stock Price"); PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that in no event (except as set forth in the next two provisos to this

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sentence) shall the Exchange Ratio be (A) less than an amount equal to the quotient of \$28.00 divided by \$80.00 or (B) greater than an amount equal to the quotient of \$28.00 divided by \$61.00; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that in the event that Parent delivers to the Company the Merger Consideration Increase Notice pursuant to Section 7.1(g), the Exchange Ratio shall instead be as set forth therein; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that, in the event of any adjustment of the Exchange Ratio pursuant to Section 1.10, all such dollar amounts shall be commensurately adjusted, as mutually agreed by Parent and the Company, each acting reasonably and in good faith. All such shares of Company Common Stock, when so converted, shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically cease to exist and each holder thereof or of a Certificate (as hereinafter defined) representing any such shares shall cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except that each holder of such a Certificate shall have the right to receive (i) any dividends and other distributions (paid with respect to shares of Parent Common Stock) in accordance with Section 1.7, (ii) certificates representing the shares of Parent Common Stock into which such shares are converted and (iii) any cash (without interest) in lieu of fractional shares of Parent Common Stock to be issued or paid in consideration therefor in accordance with Section 1.8, all upon the surrender of such Certificate in accordance with Section 1.6. The "Market Price" on any date means the average of the Average Prices (as hereinafter defined) for the 20 consecutive NYSE trading days immediately preceding such date. The "Average Price" for any date means the average of the daily high and low prices per share of Parent Common Stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Transactions reporting system (as published in The Wall Street Journal or, if not published therein, in another authoritative source reasonably selected by Parent).

(d) The Surviving Corporation shall issue at the Effective Time to Parent 1,000 shares of Common Stock of the Surviving Corporation in consideration for the issuance by Parent of Parent Common Stock contemplated by Section 1.5(c) and payment by Parent of cash as contemplated by Section 1.8.

Section 1.6 PARENT TO MAKE CERTIFICATES AND CASH AVAILABLE; TRANSFER TAXES; WITHHOLDING.

(a) Parent shall authorize such person or persons as shall be reasonably acceptable to the Company to act as Exchange Agent hereunder (the "Exchange Agent"). As soon as practicable after the Effective Time, Parent shall deposit with the Exchange Agent, in trust for the holders of shares of Company Common Stock converted in the Merger, certificates representing the shares of Parent Common Stock issuable and the cash then payable pursuant to Sections 1.7 and 1.8 (such shares of Parent Common Stock and cash, together with any dividends or distributions with respect thereto, being hereinafter referred to

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as the "Exchange Fund"). The Exchange Agent shall invest any cash included in the Exchange Fund, as directed by Parent, on a daily basis. Any interest or other income resulting from such investments shall be paid to Parent.

(b) As soon as practicable after the Effective Time, the Exchange Agent shall mail to each record holder of a certificate or certificates, which immediately prior to the Effective Time represented outstanding shares of Company Common Stock converted in the Merger (the "Certificates"), a letter of transmittal in form reasonably acceptable to Parent (which shall specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates shall pass, only upon actual delivery of the Certificates to the Exchange Agent, and shall contain instructions for use in effecting the surrender of the Certificates in exchange for certificates representing shares of Parent Common Stock). Upon surrender for cancellation to the Exchange Agent of all Certificates held by any record holder of a Certificate, together with such letter of transmittal, duly executed, the holder of such Certificate shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a certificate representing that number of whole shares of Parent Common Stock into which the shares represented by the surrendered Certificate shall have been converted at the Effective Time pursuant to this Article I, and cash in lieu of any fractional shares of Parent Common Stock in accordance with Section 1.8 and any dividends or other distributions in accordance with Section 1.7, and any Certificate so surrendered shall forthwith be cancelled by the Exchange Agent. No interest shall be paid or shall accrue on any cash payable upon surrender of any Certificate.

(c) Each share of Parent Common Stock into which a share of Company Common Stock shall be converted shall be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable, and shall be deemed to have been issued at the Effective Time. All shares of Parent Common Stock shall be issued directly by Parent and no shares of Parent Common Stock shall at any time be held by the Surviving Corporation. If any certificate representing shares of Parent Common Stock or cash or other property is to be issued or delivered in a name other than that in which the Certificate surrendered in exchange therefor is registered, it shall be a condition of such exchange that the Certificate so surrendered shall be properly endorsed and otherwise in proper form for transfer and that the

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person requesting such exchange shall pay to the Exchange Agent any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of certificates for such shares of Parent Common Stock in a name other than that of the registered holder of the Certificate surrendered, or shall establish to the satisfaction of the Exchange Agent that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Parent or the Exchange Agent shall be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable pursuant to this Agreement to any holder of shares of Company Common Stock such amounts as Parent or the Exchange Agent is required to deduct and withhold with respect to the making of such payment under the Code or under any provision of state, local or foreign tax law. To the extent that amounts are so withheld by Parent or the Exchange Agent, such withheld amounts shall be treated for all purposes of this Agreement as having been paid to the holder of the shares of Company Common Stock in respect of which such deduction and withholding was made by Parent or the Exchange Agent. The valuation of any such deductions and withholdings shall be effected by the Exchange Agent in a manner consistent with Section 1.8.

Section 1.7 DIVIDENDS. No dividends or other distributions that are declared on or after the Effective Time on the shares of Parent Common Stock, or are payable to the holders of record thereof on or after the Effective Time, will be paid to any person entitled by reason of the Merger to receive a certificate representing shares of Parent Common Stock until such person surrenders the related Certificate or Certificates, as provided in this Article I. Subject to the effect of applicable law, there shall be paid to each record holder of a new

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certificate representing such shares of Parent Common Stock: (i) at the time of such surrender or as promptly as practicable thereafter, the amount, if any, of any dividends or other distributions theretofore paid with respect to the shares of Parent Common Stock represented by such new certificate and having a record date on or after the Effective Time and a payment date prior to such surrender and (ii) at the appropriate payment date or as promptly as practicable thereafter, the amount, if any, of any dividends or other distributions payable with respect to such shares of Parent Common Stock and having a record date on or after the Effective Time but prior to such surrender and a payment date on or subsequent to such surrender. In no event shall the person entitled to receive such dividends or other distributions be entitled to receive interest on such dividends or other distributions.

Section 1.8 NO FRACTIONAL SECURITIES. No certificates or scrip representing fractional shares of Parent Common Stock shall be issued upon the surrender for exchange of Certificates pursuant to this Article I, and no Parent dividend or other distribution, stock split or reclassification shall relate to any fractional share, and no fractional share shall entitle the owner thereof to vote or to any other rights of a security holder of Parent. In lieu of any such fractional share, each holder of Company Common Stock who would otherwise have been entitled to a fraction of a share of Parent Common Stock upon surrender of Certificates for exchange pursuant to this Article I will be paid an amount in cash (without interest), rounded to the nearest cent, determined by multiplying (i) the Market Price of a share of Parent Common Stock on the NYSE trading day immediately prior to the date of the Effective Time by (ii) the fractional interest to which such holder would otherwise be entitled. As promptly as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash to be paid to holders of fractional share interests, the Exchange Agent shall so notify Parent, and Parent shall deposit such amount with the Exchange Agent and shall cause the Exchange Agent to forward payments to such holders of fractional share interests subject to and in accordance with the terms of this Article I. For purposes of paying such cash in lieu of fractional shares, all Certificates surrendered for exchange by a Company shareholder shall be aggregated, and no such Company shareholder will receive cash in lieu of fractional shares in an amount equal to or greater than the value as so determined of one full share of Parent Common Stock with respect to such Certificates surrendered.

Section 1.9 RETURN OF EXCHANGE FUND. Any portion of the Exchange Fund that remains undistributed to the former shareholders of the Company for one year after the Effective Time shall be delivered to Parent and any such former shareholders who have not theretofore complied with this Article I shall thereafter look only to Parent for payment of their claim for shares of Parent Common Stock into which such shares of Company Common Stock are convertible, any cash in lieu of fractional shares of Parent Common Stock and any dividends or distributions with respect to shares of Parent Common Stock. Neither Parent nor Surviving Corporation shall be liable to any former holder of Company Common Stock for any such shares of Parent Common Stock, dividends and distributions held in the Exchange Fund which is delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

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Section 1.10 ADJUSTMENT OF EXCHANGE RATIO. In the event that, prior to the Effective Time, Parent effects any reclassification, reorganization, stock split, reverse stock split, combination, stock dividend or other similar event with respect to shares of Parent Common Stock, any change or conversion of Parent Common Stock into other securities or any cash dividend (other than regular quarterly cash dividends of Parent) or other distribution with respect to the shares of Parent Common Stock, appropriate and proportionate adjustments shall be made to the Exchange Ratio (or, in the case of such a reclassification, reorganization, combination, change, conversion or other distribution, an equitable adjustment shall be made to the consideration to be received by

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holders of Company Common Stock in the Merger), as mutually agreed by Parent and the Company, each acting reasonably and in good faith, and all references to the Exchange Ratio in this Agreement shall be deemed to be to the Exchange Ratio as so adjusted.

Section 1.11 NO FURTHER OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN COMPANY COMMON STOCK; OLD COMPANY STOCK OPTIONS. All shares of Parent Common Stock and cash issued or paid upon the surrender for exchange of Certificates in accordance with the terms hereof (including any cash or other property paid pursuant to Sections 1.7 and 1.8) shall be deemed to have been issued in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to the shares of Company Common Stock represented by such Certificates, subject, however, to the Surviving Corporation's obligation to pay any dividends or make any other distributions with a record date prior to the Effective Time which may have been declared or made by the Company on such shares of Company Common Stock in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or prior to the date of this Agreement and which remain unpaid at the Effective Time. As contemplated by Section 3.30, all Old Company Stock Options (as defined in Section 3.2) that are not duly exercised by the holders thereof prior to the Effective Time shall terminate and be of no further force and effect and shall not give rise to any claim against the Surviving Corporation by such holders.

Section 1.12 CLOSING OF COMPANY TRANSFER BOOKS. At the Effective Time, the stock transfer books of the Company shall be closed and no transfer of shares of Company Common Stock shall thereafter be made on the records of the Company. If, after the Effective Time, Certificates are presented to the Surviving Corporation, the Exchange Agent or Parent, such Certificates shall be cancelled and exchanged as provided in this Article I.

Section 1.13 LOST CERTIFICATES. If any Certificate shall have been lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming such Certificate to be lost, stolen or destroyed and the posting by such person of a bond, in such reasonable amount as Parent or the Exchange Agent may direct (but consistent with the practices Parent applies to its own shareholders) as indemnity against any claim that may be made against them with respect to such Certificate, the Exchange Agent will issue in exchange for such lost, stolen or destroyed Certificate the shares of Parent Common Stock and/or cash or other property payable pursuant to this Article I.

Section 1.14 FURTHER ASSURANCES. If at any time after the Effective Time the Surviving Corporation shall consider or be advised that any deeds, bills of sale, assignments or assurances or any other acts or things are necessary, desirable or proper (a) to vest, perfect or confirm, of record or otherwise, in the Surviving Corporation its right, title or interest in, to or under any of the rights, privileges, powers, franchises, properties or assets of either of the Constituent Corporations, or (b) otherwise to carry out the purposes of this Agreement, the Surviving Corporation and its proper officers and directors or their designees shall be authorized to execute and deliver, in the name and on behalf of either of the Constituent Corporations, a