



MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
DIFFERENCES PURSUANT TO NYSE LISTED COMPANY MANUAL
SECTION 303A.11**

March 26, 2020

MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DIFFERENCES
(NYSE LISTED COMPANY MANUAL SECTION 303A.11)**

1. Listed companies must have a majority of independent directors.

Conforms. The definition of the term “independence” contained in corporate governance guidelines applicable to listed companies in Canada, focuses on whether or not a director has a material relationship with the listed company which could, in the view of the board of directors, interfere with the exercise of that director’s independent judgment. The definition of the term “independence” in the NYSE Corporate Governance Standards focuses on the director’s independence from management of the listed company. Magna’s Board of Directors has determined that a majority of Magna’s directors are “independent directors” within the standards set forth in both applicable Canadian requirements and in Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Corporate Governance Standards.
2. In order to tighten the definition of “independent director” for purposes of these standards:
 - (a) (i) No director qualifies as “independent” unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). Companies must identify which directors are independent and disclose the basis for that determination.

Magna’s Board of Directors has affirmatively determined that the following ten nominees for election by shareholders in connection with Magna’s May 7, 2020 annual meeting of shareholders (the “Meeting”), are independent:

Peter G. Bowie	William A. Ruh
Mary S. Chan	Indira V.
Peter Harder	Samarasekera
Kurt J. Lauk	Lisa S. Westlake
Robert F. MacLellan	William L. Young
Cynthia A. Niekamp	

Donald J. Walker, Magna’s Chief Executive Officer, and Scott B. Bonham, a consultant to Magna, are the only nominees for election by shareholders at the Meeting who are not independent.
 - (ii) In addition, in affirmatively determining the independence of any director who will serve on the compensation committee of the listed company’s board of directors, the board of directors must consider all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a director has a relationship to the listed company

Conforms. The Corporate Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee (“CGCNC”) of Magna’s Board currently consists of four independent directors: William L. Young (Chairman), Peter Harder, Indira V. Samarasekera and Lisa S. Westlake. Peter Harder was elected as a director and also appointed to the CGCNC on January 10, 2020. None of the members of the CGCNC has any

which is material to that director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a compensation committee member, including but not limited to: (A) the source of compensation of such director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the listed company to such director; and (B) whether such director is affiliated with the listed company, a subsidiary of the listed company or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the listed company.

relationship with Magna which is material to his or her ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a compensation committee member.

(b) In addition, a director is not independent if:

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| (i) The director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the listed company, or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer, of the listed company. | Conforms. |
| (ii) The director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the listed company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service). | Conforms. |
| (iii) (A) The director or an immediate family member is a current partner of a firm that is the company's internal or external auditor; (B) the director is a current employee of such a firm; (C) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and who participates in the firm's audit; or (D) the director or an immediate family member was within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the listed company's audit within that time. | Conforms. |

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| <p>(iv) The director or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the listed company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>(v) The director is a current employee, or an immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the listed company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>3. To empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, the non-management directors of each listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>4. (a) Listed companies must have a nominating/ corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.</p> | <p>Conforms. The CGCNC is composed entirely of independent directors.</p> |
| <p>(b) The nominating/ corporate governance committee must have a written charter that addresses:</p> | |
| <p>(i) The committee's purpose and responsibilities – which, at minimum, must be to: identify individuals qualified to become board members, consistent with criteria approved by the board, and to select, or to recommend that the board select, the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders; develop and recommend to the board a set of corporate governance guidelines to the corporation; and oversee the evaluation of the board and management; and</p> | <p>Conforms. The full text of the CGCNC charter is available on Magna's website (www.magna.com) under "Company – Leadership & Governance - Corporate Governance Documents".</p> |
| <p>(ii) An annual performance evaluation of the committee.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |

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| <p>5. (a) Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. Compensation committee members must satisfy the additional independence requirements specific to compensation committee membership set forth in Section 303A.02(a)(ii).</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>(b) The compensation committee must have a written charter that addresses:</p> | |
| <p>(i) The committee's purpose and responsibilities – which, at a minimum, must be to have direct responsibility to: (A) review and approve corporate goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation, evaluate the CEO's performance in light of those goals and objectives, and, either as a committee or together with the other independent directors (as directed by the board), determine and approve the CEO's compensation level based on this evaluation; and (B) make recommendations to the board with respect to non-CEO executive officer compensation, and incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to board approval; and (C) prepare the disclosure required by Item 407(e)(5) of Regulation S-K.</p> | <p>Conforms, in part. The CGCNC's charter sets forth the committee's responsibilities relating to executive and incentive compensation, including making recommendations to the Board with respect to Magna's overall system of executive compensation, assessing the performance of the CEO and other members of executive management and the determination of all direct, indirect and incentive compensation benefits and perks (cash and non-cash) for members of corporate management.</p> <p>The CGCNC sets target compensation levels for the CEO and other members of executive management, including establishing performance goals and conditions applicable to performance-based long-term incentives. The CGCNC assesses and approves performance levels in relation to established goals prior to payout of performance-based long-term incentives.</p> |
| <p>(ii) An annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>(iii) The rights and responsibilities of the compensation committee set forth in Section 303A.05(c).</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>(c) (i) The compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or other adviser.</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |
| <p>(ii) The compensation committee shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or other</p> | <p>Conforms.</p> |

adviser retained by the compensation committee.

- (iii) The listed company must provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the compensation committee, for payment of reasonable compensation to a compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or any other adviser retained by the compensation committee.

Conforms.

- (iv) The compensation committee may select a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser to the compensation committee only after taking into consideration, all factors relevant to that person's independence from management, including the following:

Conforms. While nothing in applicable Ontario (Canada) law requires consideration of specific factors in determining the independence of the CGCNC's advisors, the committee typically considers a range of factors in determining whether the advisor may have other relationships with Magna that could impair its independence as an advisor to the CGCNC.

(A) The provision of other services to the listed company by the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser;

The CGCNC currently has two independent advisors – Hugessen Consulting (compensation) and Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP (legal). Neither of these firms has any relationships with Magna other than their relationships as advisors to the CGCNC and the Board. Neither of the CGCNC's advisors has any business or personal relationships with members of the CGCNC, or any other director or any executive officer of Magna. Hugessen Consulting limits its retainers solely to board-side advice. Fasken Martineau DuMoulin has in place standard conflict procedures that would alert it to any proposed retainer with Magna other than that with the CGCNC or Board. Magna's Corporate Secretary assists in managing any potential relationships which could impair the independence of the CGCNC's independent advisors.

(B) The amount of fees received from the listed company by the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser, as a percentage of the total revenue of the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser;

(C) The policies and procedures of the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest;

(D) Any business or personal relationship of the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser with a member of the compensation committee;

(E) Any stock of the listed company owned by the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser; and

(F) Any business or personal relationship of the compensation consultant, legal counsel, other adviser or the person employing the adviser with an executive officer of the listed company.

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| 6. | Listed companies must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. | Conforms. |
| 7. | <p>(a) The audit committee must have a minimum of three members. In addition to any requirement of Rule 10A-3(b)(1), all audit committee members must satisfy the requirements for independence set out in Section 303A.02.</p> <p>(b) The audit committee must have a written charter that addresses:</p> <p>(i) The committee's purpose, which at a minimum, must be to: (A) assist board oversight of (1) the integrity of the listed company's financial statements, (2) the listed company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, and (4) the performance of the listed company's internal audit function and independent auditors; and (B) prepare an audit committee report as required by the SEC to be included in the listed company's annual proxy statement;</p> <p>(ii) An annual performance evaluation of the audit committee; and</p> <p>(iii) The duties and responsibilities of the audit committee – which at a minimum, must include those set out in Rule 10A-3(b)(2), (3), (4) and (5) of the Exchange Act, as well as to:</p> <p>(A) At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditor describing: the firm's internal quality-control procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by</p> | <p>Conforms. Magna's Audit Committee currently is currently composed of three members meeting the independence requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10A-3 and Section 303A.02.</p> <p>Conforms.</p> <p>Conforms.</p> <p>Conforms.</p> |

governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (to assess the auditor's independence; all relationships between the independent auditor and the listed company;

(B) Meet to review and discuss the listed company's annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditor, including reviewing the company's specific disclosures under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations";

Conforms.

(C) Discuss the listed company's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies;

Conforms.

(D) Discuss policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management;

Conforms, in part. The Audit Committee charter assigns the Audit Committee oversight responsibility for the following risk exposures, as well as Magna's actions to identify, monitor and mitigate such exposures: financial and financial reporting matters; material litigation and regulatory matters. Other Board Committees have risk oversight responsibilities within the scope of their respective mandates, while the Board (as a whole) maintains risk oversight responsibility for strategic, operational, executive team succession and certain other risks.

(E) Meet separately, periodically, with management, with internal auditors (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function) and with independent auditors;

Conforms.

(F) Review with the independent auditor any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

Conforms.

	(G) Set clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors; and	Conforms.
	(H) Report regularly to the board of directors.	Conforms.
	(c) Each listed company must have an internal audit function	Conforms.
8.	Shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto.	Magna's current stock option plan was previously approved by shareholders in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Magna also has a number of compensation arrangements which involve the purchase of shares in the secondary trading market at market prices. The rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange do not require shareholder approval for these compensation arrangements.
9.	Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.	Conforms. Magna's guidelines are contained in its Board Charter, the text of which is available on Magna's website (www.magna.com) under "Company – Leadership & Governance - Corporate Governance Documents".
10.	Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.	Conforms. The text of Magna's Code of Conduct and Ethics is available on Magna's website (www.magna.com) under "Company – Leadership & Governance - Corporate Governance Documents".
11.	Listed foreign private issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards.	Conforms.
12.	(a) Each listed company CEO must certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards, qualifying the certification to the extent necessary.	As a foreign private issuer, Magna is exempt from this requirement.
	(b) Each listed company CEO must promptly notify the NYSE in writing after any executive officer of the listed company becomes aware of any material non-compliance with any applicable provisions of this Section 303A.	Magna will comply, if and when applicable.

- (c) Each listed company must submit an executed Written Affirmation annually to the NYSE. In addition, each listed company must submit an interim Written Affirmation each time a change occurs to the board or any of the committees subject to Section 303A. The annual and interim Written Affirmations must be in the form specified by the NYSE.

Complies.