CERTIFICATES OF CONSOLIDATION OR MERGER IN THE MANNER PROVIDED FOR MARYLAND CORPORATIONS. HOWEVER, THE CERTIFICATE OF CONSOLIDATION OR MERGER NEED NOT STATE THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN THIS STATE OF ANY CORPORATION WHICH DOES NOT HAVE A PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AND THE CERTIFICATE SHALL INCLUDE THE OTHER INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN THE CERTIFICATE FILED BY THE SUCCESSOR.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section presently appears as Art. 23, §93A. It is placed in this subtitle because it deals with consolidations and mergers.

It should be noted that the term "foreign corporation" in this section is broader than the definition contained in § 3-101, which does not include a corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country or a foreign association or joint-stock company.

In subsection (b) of this section, the phrase "or other assets of the non-surviving foreign corporation" is added to clarify that the provisions of this section are not intended to apply to the assets of a Maryland corporation party to the transaction.

The last sentence of present subsection 93A(a), which appears to make the conflict of laws provision retroactive, is proposed for deletion as obsolete. Even if this sentence is intended to validate retroactively a transfer of property, it may still be repealed as obsolete since, once having been validated, such transfers will remain valid. See, also, § ___ of Ch. ___, Acts of 1975, which contains a provision that the enactment of this article does not affect the vested rights of any person.

In subsection (c)(3) of this section, reference to place where "incorporated" is changed to place where "organized" to cover mergers of foreign noncorporate entities.

In this section, the definitions of "assets," "successor," and "interest in land" are relied on; see §§ 1-101 and 3-101 of this article.

The only other changes are in style.

The certificate required by subsection (e) of this section is described in § 3-111. This certificate is sent to the clerks of various