

PRAXAIR INC
Form DEFM14A
August 16, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
SCHEDULE 14A
(Rule 14a-101)
INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT
SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (AMENDMENT NO.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

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Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12.

PRAXAIR, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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(3) Filing Party:

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**PROXY STATEMENT OF
PRAXAIR, INC.**

**PROSPECTUS OF
LINDE PLC**

Dear Praxair shareholder:

I am pleased to invite you to attend a special meeting of shareholders of Praxair, Inc. (which is herein referred to as Praxair, Inc., and together with its subsidiaries, Praxair) to be held at Praxair Headquarters, 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268, on September 27, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time. As previously announced, Praxair, Inc. and Linde Aktiengesellschaft (which is herein referred to as Linde AG, and together with its subsidiaries, Linde) have entered into an agreement providing for a combination of their businesses under a new Irish holding company, Linde plc. Pursuant to this business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under the new holding company through a merger (which is herein referred to as the merger) and Linde's business will be brought under the new holding company through an exchange offer (which is herein referred to as the exchange offer, and together with the merger, the business combination).

The merger will be subject to and occur immediately after settlement of the exchange offer. In the merger, each share of common stock of Praxair, Inc., par value \$0.01 per share (which are herein referred to as Praxair shares), will be converted into the right to receive one ordinary share, nominal value 0.001 per share, of Linde plc (which are herein referred to as Linde plc shares). In the exchange offer, shareholders of Linde AG (which are herein referred to as Linde shareholders) will be offered to exchange each of their ordinary bearer shares, without par value, of Linde AG (which are herein referred to as Linde shares) for 1.540 Linde plc shares. Settlement of the exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition, the Praxair requisite vote condition, the regulatory condition, and the other conditions described in the section The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer. Except for the regulatory condition, all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied on or prior to the expiration of the acceptance period on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time, as extended (which is herein referred to as the acceptance period). The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. As a result, the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer and conversion of Praxair shares pursuant to the merger may take place on a date that is significantly later than the end of the acceptance period, or may not occur.

Upon completion of the business combination, and assuming that all of the outstanding Linde shares are exchanged in the exchange offer, former Praxair shareholders and former Linde shareholders will each own approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares. Linde plc will apply to list the Linde plc shares on the New York Stock Exchange (trading in U.S. dollars) and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (trading in euros). Praxair shares, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PX will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange upon or as soon as practicable after the completion of the business combination, as permitted by applicable law. We urge you to obtain current market quotations of each of the Praxair shares and the Linde shares prior to casting your vote.

In order for the business combination to be completed, the business combination agreement must be adopted by the Praxair, Inc. shareholders (which are herein referred to as Praxair shareholders). Accordingly, Praxair, Inc. will hold a special meeting of its shareholders on September 27, 2017, at which, among other business to be considered by Praxair shareholders, Praxair shareholders will be asked to adopt the business combination agreement and approve the transactions contemplated thereby. Information about the Praxair special meeting, the business combination and other business to be considered by Praxair shareholders is contained in this document, which we urge you to read. **In particular, see Risk Factors beginning on page 36.**

Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Praxair special meeting, please take appropriate action to make sure your Praxair shares are represented at the Praxair special meeting. Your failure to vote will have the same effect as voting against the adoption of the business combination agreement. **The board of directors of Praxair, Inc. (which is herein referred to as the Praxair board of directors) unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the adoption of the business combination agreement and approval of the transactions contemplated thereby and other related matters. We are not asking Linde shareholders for a proxy and Linde shareholders are requested not to send us a proxy.**

Sincerely,

Stephen F. Angel

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

Praxair, Inc.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (which is herein referred to as the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued in connection with the business combination or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This document is dated August 16, 2017, and is first being mailed to Praxair shareholders on or about August 21, 2017.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This document incorporates important business and financial information about Praxair filed with the SEC that is not included in or delivered with this document. You can obtain any of the documents filed with the SEC by Praxair, Inc. at no cost from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also request copies of these documents, including documents incorporated by reference into this document, at no cost, by contacting Praxair. Please see **General Information Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection for more details. In order to receive timely delivery of the documents in advance of the special meeting of Praxair shareholders, you should make your request to Praxair, Inc. at 10 Riverview Dr., Danbury, CT 06810, United States, 1-800-772-9247 (U.S.) and 1-716-879-4077 (outside the U.S.), no later than September 20, 2017, or five trading days prior to the special meeting of Praxair shareholders.**

No person is authorized to provide any information with respect to the matters that this document describes other than the information contained in this document, and, if provided, the information must not be relied upon as having been authorized by Linde plc, Praxair, or Linde. This document does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities or a solicitation of a proxy in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such an offer or a solicitation. Neither the delivery of this document nor any distribution of securities made under this document will, under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Linde plc, Praxair, or Linde since the date of this document or that any information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this document.

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Notice of Special Meeting of Shareholders

To Be Held on September 27, 2017

Dear Praxair shareholder:

A special meeting of the shareholders of Praxair, Inc. will be held at Praxair Headquarters, 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268, on September 27, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time. The purpose of the Praxair special meeting is for Praxair shareholders:

to consider and vote on a proposal to adopt the business combination agreement, dated as of June 1, 2017, as amended, by and among Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco LLC and Zamalight Subco, Inc., as the same may be amended from time to time, and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby (which is herein referred to as the business combination proposal), pursuant to which, among other things, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG agreed to combine their businesses, through a merger and an exchange offer, respectively, and become subsidiaries of Linde plc;

to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the reduction of the share premium account of Linde plc to allow for the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc, which are generally required under Irish law in order to allow Linde plc to make distributions and to pay dividends and repurchase or redeem shares following completion of the business combination (which is herein referred to as the distributable reserves creation proposal);

to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the compensation that may become payable to Praxair's named executive officers in connection with the business combination (which is herein referred to as the compensation proposal); and

to consider and vote on any proposal that may be made by the chairman of the Praxair board of directors to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to (1) solicit additional proxies with respect to the above-mentioned proposals and/or (2) hold the special meeting on a date that is no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the event that such date of expiration is extended (which is herein referred to as the shareholder adjournment proposal).

The business combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Praxair shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (which is herein referred to as the Praxair requisite vote). The business combination cannot be completed without approval of the business combination proposal. A failure to vote, a broker non-vote, or an abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal. The distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal each requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. An abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST such proposals. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on any of the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal or the shareholder adjournment proposal. **The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each of these proposals.**

Only holders of record of Praxair shares at the close of business on August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Praxair special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. A list of the Praxair shareholders of record as of August 8, 2017, will be available for inspection during ordinary business hours at Praxair's offices located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-5113, from September 12, 2017, up to and including the date of the Praxair special meeting.

Please remember that your shares cannot be voted unless you cast your vote by one of the following methods: (1) sign and return a proxy card; (2) call the toll-free number listed on the proxy card; (3) vote through the internet as indicated on the proxy card; or (4) vote in person at the Praxair special meeting. You should NOT send documents representing Praxair shares with the proxy card.

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Following the consummation of the business combination, you will receive information on how you will receive Linde plc shares for your Praxair shares.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Guillermo Bichara

Vice President, General Counsel and

Corporate Secretary

August 16, 2017

YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT. PLEASE VOTE YOUR SHARES PROMPTLY, WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND THE PRAXAIR SPECIAL MEETING. YOU CAN FIND INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING ON THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD. IF YOU ARE UNCERTAIN OF HOW YOU HOLD YOUR SHARES OR NEED ASSISTANCE IN VOTING YOUR SHARES, PLEASE CONTACT MORROW SODALI LLC, PRAXAIR S PROXY SOLICITOR, AT (203) 658-9400 (BANKS AND BROKERAGE FIRMS) AND (800) 662-5200 (STOCKHOLDERS TOLL FREE), OR VIA EMAIL AT PX.INFO@MORROWSODALI.COM.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions and answers are intended to briefly address some commonly asked questions regarding the business combination. These questions and answers may not address all questions that may be important to you. You should carefully read this entire document, including its annexes and documents referred to herein, for a more complete understanding of the business combination agreement, the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, Linde plc, Praxair and Linde. You may obtain additional information without charge by following the instructions under General Information Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection.

About the Business Combination

Q: What are Praxair and Linde proposing?

A: On December 20, 2016, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG announced their intention to combine their businesses to leverage the complementary strengths of each company, creating a leader in the industrial gases industry. The announcement was made after the parties entered into a non-binding term sheet on December 20, 2016. Following the announcement, Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc), Zamalight Holdco LLC and Zamalight Subco, Inc. entered into a business combination agreement, dated June 1, 2017, as amended, pursuant to which, among other things, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG agreed to combine their businesses, through the merger and the exchange offer, and become subsidiaries of a new Irish holding company, Linde plc. This agreement is herein referred to as the business combination agreement. The merger and the exchange offer together are herein referred to as the business combination.

Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG proposed the business combination because, among other reasons, the management and boards of both companies believe that the business combination will:

leverage unique strengths of each company: Linde's long-standing leadership in engineering and technology with Praxair's operational excellence;

establish strong, complementary positions in key geographies and end-markets, and create a more diverse and balanced end-market portfolio;

create considerable value driven by approximately \$1.2 billion (\$1.1 billion) in annual synergies and cost reductions (see The Business Combination Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates); and

create a combined company with revenues of approximately \$29 billion (\$27 billion) (based on 2016 revenues, see Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information) and combined market value in excess of \$70 billion (\$66 billion) as of May 31, 2017.

Q: What will be the beneficial ownership of Linde plc immediately following the business combination?

A: Former Praxair shareholders and former Linde shareholders are each expected to hold approximately 50% of all outstanding Linde plc shares following the business combination, assuming all Linde shareholders tender and do not withdraw their shares in the exchange offer.

Q: When do you expect the business combination to be completed?

A: The merger will be subject to and occur immediately after the settlement of the exchange offer. The exchange offer is subject to certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition, the Praxair requisite vote condition, the regulatory condition, and the other conditions described under The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer. The timing for settlement of the exchange offer will depend on the satisfaction of such conditions. Under the terms of the exchange offer, all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied by the end of the acceptance period on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central

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European Time, as extended (which is herein referred to as the acceptance period), except for the regulatory condition. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied by that date or if any other condition is not satisfied at the end of the acceptance period (unless any such non-satisfied condition has been waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), the exchange offer will terminate and settlement will not occur. The parties currently expect regulatory approval to be finalized and the business combination to be completed in the second half of 2018 but in no event later than the date that is twelve months after the expiration of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, October 24, 2018. **As a result, the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the conversion of Praxair shares pursuant to the merger may be made on a date that is significantly later than the end of the acceptance period, or may not occur.** See The Exchange Offer for a more detailed discussion.

Q: If the business combination is completed, will the Linde plc shares issued pursuant to the business combination agreement be listed for trading?

A: Prior to the time of delivery of the Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the merger, Linde plc will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the New York Stock Exchange (which is herein referred to as the NYSE), subject to official notice of issuance, and will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the regulated market (*regulierter Markt*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*). The listings are intended to preserve current Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders access to their historic trading markets in the United States and in Germany and may further improve liquidity in Linde plc shares and Linde plc's access to additional equity financing sources. Nevertheless, as with listings on more than one stock exchange of certain other issuers, the liquidity in the market for Linde plc shares may be adversely affected if trading is split between two markets at least in the short term and could result in price differentials of Linde plc shares between the two exchanges.

Q: What happens if the business combination is not completed?

A: If Praxair shareholders do not approve the business combination proposal or if the business combination is not completed because any other conditions to the exchange offer, including the minimum acceptance condition or the regulatory condition, are not satisfied or waived, or for any other reason, Praxair and Linde will remain independent public companies. Praxair shares and Linde shares will continue to be listed and traded on the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, respectively, and the Linde shares will also continue trading on the stock exchanges in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, as well as on the Tradegate Exchange and on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Hanover stock exchange, Germany. Praxair, Inc. will continue to have securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (which is herein referred to as the Exchange Act) and will continue to be required to file periodic reports with the SEC.

Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have certain rights to terminate the business combination agreement or substantially all the covenants therein and one or the other may be required to pay a termination fee. For a summary of termination rights and the effects of a termination of the business combination agreement, including termination fees, see The Business Combination Agreement Termination Termination Rights.

Q: Who will lead the combined group?

A: Pursuant to the business combination agreement, at the effective time of the merger, Mr. Stephen F. Angel, current Chairman and CEO of Praxair, Inc., will become CEO and a member of the board of directors of Linde plc, and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, current Chairman of the supervisory board of Linde AG, will become Chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc.

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Q: Who will comprise the board of directors of the new holding company?

A: Upon completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will initially consist of twelve members, including Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, Mr. Stephen F. Angel and ten non-executive directors, consisting of five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Praxair, Inc., Dr. Nance K. Dicciani, Edward G. Galante, Larry D. McVay, Martin Richenhagen and Robert L. Wood, and five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Linde AG Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner, Dr. Clemens Börsig, Dr. Thomas Enders, Franz Fehrenbach and Dr. Victoria Ossadnik. Under the constitution of Linde plc that will be in effect on completion of the business combination, directors will retire at each annual general meeting and may be re-elected by shareholders at that meeting.

Q: Will my Linde plc shares acquired in the business combination receive dividends?

A: The dividend policy for the combined group will be determined following completion of the business combination. Although Linde plc currently expects to pay dividends, any dividend paid or changes to its dividend policy are within the discretion of its board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including distributions of earnings to Linde plc by its subsidiaries, the financial condition and results of operations of the combined group, legal requirements, including limitations imposed by Irish law, terms of any outstanding shares of preferred stock, restrictions in any debt agreements that limit its ability to pay dividends to shareholders, restrictions in any series of preferred stock and other factors Linde plc's board of directors deems relevant. For a further discussion of the risks related to the payment of dividends after the business combination, see Risk Factors Risks Relating to Linde plc Shares and Risk Factors Risks Relating to Tax Matters.

Q: Will there be Irish or U.K. withholding tax on future dividends, if any, by Linde plc?

A: Linde plc is expected to be tax resident solely in the United Kingdom. As long as Linde plc remains resident for tax purposes outside Ireland, dividends paid by Linde plc will not be subject to Irish withholding tax. See Material Tax Considerations Material Irish Tax Considerations. Under current U.K. law as of the date of this document, which may be subject to change, dividend payments may be made by Linde plc without withholding or deduction for or on account of U.K. income tax. See Material Tax Considerations Material U.K. Tax Considerations.

About the Praxair Special Meeting

Q: What are the proposals on which Praxair shareholders are being asked to vote?

A: Praxair shareholders are being asked to consider and vote on a proposal to adopt the business combination agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby. The business combination agreement provides for a combination of the businesses of Praxair and Linde under Linde plc. Linde's business will be brought under Linde plc through the exchange offer and Praxair's business will be brought under Linde plc through the merger. The merger is expected to occur immediately following the settlement of the exchange offer.

Praxair shareholders are also being asked to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the reduction of the share premium account of Linde plc to allow for the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc, which are generally required under Irish law in order to allow Linde plc to make distributions and to pay dividends and repurchase or redeem shares following completion of the business combination. Under Irish law, dividends may only be paid (and share repurchases and redemptions must generally be funded) out of distributable reserves, which Linde plc will not have immediately following the business combination. In the event that distributable reserves of Linde plc are not created, no distributions by way of dividends, share repurchases or otherwise will be permitted under Irish law until Linde plc has created sufficient distributable reserves from its business activities.

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Praxair shareholders are also being asked to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the compensation that may become payable to Praxair's named executive officers in connection with the business combination. This proposal is being made in accordance with Section 14A of the Exchange Act and the applicable rules thereunder.

Finally, Praxair shareholders are being asked to approve any proposal that may be made by the chairman of the Praxair board of directors to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to (1) solicit additional proxies with respect to the above-mentioned proposals and/or (2) hold the special meeting on a date that is no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the event that such date of expiration is extended.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that the Praxair shareholders vote **FOR** each of these proposals. For a discussion of the reasons for this recommendation, see **The Business Combination** Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination.

Q: What are the most significant conditions to the merger?

A: The only condition to the merger is that the exchange offer closes. The exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition, the Praxair requisite vote condition, the regulatory condition, and the other conditions described in the section **The Exchange Offer** Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

Q: What will I receive in the merger if I am a Praxair shareholder?

A: In the merger, Praxair shareholders will be entitled to receive one Linde plc share for each of their Praxair shares.

Q: What will happen to my Praxair, Inc. stock options, restricted stock units or performance-based stock units in the business combination?

A: At the effective time of the merger, each option to purchase Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a Praxair stock option) will be converted into an option to purchase Linde plc shares (which is herein referred to as a Linde plc stock option) on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc stock option will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. Such Linde plc stock option will have the same exercise price per share as the per-share exercise price applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc stock options experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc stock options will vest in full.

At the effective time of the merger, each restricted stock unit measured in Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a Praxair RSU) will be converted into a restricted stock unit denominated in Linde plc shares (which is herein referred to as a Linde plc RSU) on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde

plc RSU will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc RSUs experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc RSUs will vest in full.

At the effective time of the merger, each performance share unit measured in Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a Praxair PSU) will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, except that the Linde plc RSUs will be subject to service-vesting conditions only, not performance-vesting

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conditions. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will equal the greater of (i) the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU and (ii) the number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU determined based on the achievement of the performance goals applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc RSUs experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc RSUs will vest in full.

Q: As a Praxair shareholder, will I have appraisal rights in connection with the merger?

A: Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which governs the merger, as well as under the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws, Praxair shareholders are not entitled to any appraisal rights in connection with the merger. See [The Business Combination](#) [Appraisal Rights](#).

Q: Will Praxair shareholders be subject to taxation on the Linde plc shares received in the merger?

A: If a U.S. holder receives Linde plc shares with a fair market value in excess of the adjusted tax basis of such U.S. holder's Praxair shares surrendered in the merger, such U.S. holder will recognize capital gain, if any, to the extent of the difference. A U.S. holder will not recognize any loss on Praxair shares surrendered in the merger (except with respect to any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares deemed received and exchanged for cash). A U.S. holder who recognizes gain with respect to all of its Praxair shares surrendered in the merger will have an aggregate tax basis in the Linde plc shares received in the merger that is equal to the fair market value of the Linde plc shares as of the effective date of the merger. In the case of a U.S. holder who does not recognize gain with respect to any of its Praxair shares surrendered in the merger, the aggregate basis of the Linde plc shares received for Praxair shares in the merger will be equal to the basis of Praxair shares surrendered. The holding period of Linde plc shares received by a U.S. holder will include the holding period of the Praxair shares surrendered therefor.

A non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain recognized in the merger, unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of such non-U.S. holder (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment); or (ii) such non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the merger, and certain other conditions are met.

For a further discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to Praxair shareholders, see [Material Tax Considerations](#) [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations](#) [Tax Consequences of the Merger to Holders of Praxair Shares](#).

For a summary of certain U.K. tax consequences for certain Praxair shareholders who are resident and, in the case of an individual, domiciled exclusively in the U.K. for U.K. tax purposes, see [Material Tax Considerations](#) [Material U.K. Tax Considerations](#) [Merger](#) [Taxation of Chargeable Gains](#) and [Material U.K. Tax Considerations](#) [Merger](#) [Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax](#).

Under Irish tax law, holders of Praxair shares who are not tax resident in Ireland and who do not have a branch or agency in Ireland through which a trade is carried on and to which the holding of such shares is attributable will not be subject to Irish tax as a result of the business combination. For a further discussion of certain Irish tax consequences of the merger to Praxair shareholders, see [Material Tax Considerations](#) [Material Irish Tax Considerations](#).

Tax matters are very complicated and the tax consequences of the merger to each U.S. holder of Praxair shares may depend on such shareholder's particular facts and circumstances. Holders of Praxair shares are urged to consult their own tax advisors to understand fully the tax consequences to them of the merger.

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Q: What is the recommendation of the Praxair board of directors as to each proposal that may be voted on at the Praxair special meeting?

A: The Praxair board of directors has unanimously approved and declared advisable the business combination agreement, the business combination and all of the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, declared that the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are fair to and in the best interests of Praxair, Inc. and its shareholders, directed that the adoption of the business combination agreement be submitted to a vote of Praxair shareholders at the Praxair special meeting and resolved to recommend that the Praxair shareholders vote to adopt the business combination agreement and approve the other matters submitted for approval in connection with the business combination agreement at the Praxair special meeting.

Accordingly, the Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that Praxair shareholders vote:

1. **FOR** the Business Combination Proposal;
2. **FOR** the Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal;
3. **FOR** the Compensation Proposal; and
4. **FOR** the Shareholder Adjournment Proposal.

Q: When and where is the Praxair special meeting?

A: The Praxair special meeting will take place on September 27, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, at Praxair Headquarters, 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting?

A: Only holders of record of Praxair shares at the close of business on August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Praxair special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Q: Who is soliciting my proxy?

A: The Praxair management, at the direction of the Praxair board of directors, is soliciting your proxy for use at the Praxair special meeting. It is expected that the solicitation will be primarily by mail or the internet, but proxies may also be solicited personally, by advertisement or by telephone, by directors, officers or employees of Praxair without special compensation or by Praxair, Inc.'s proxy solicitor, Morrow Sodali LLC. This document describes the voting procedures and the proposals to be voted on at the Praxair special meeting.

Q: Who will solicit and pay the cost of soliciting proxies?

A: Praxair, Inc. has engaged Morrow Sodali LLC to assist in the solicitation of proxies from shareholders at a fee of \$48,000 plus reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. Praxair also may reimburse banks, brokerage firms, other nominees or their respective agents for their expenses in forwarding proxy materials to beneficial owners of Praxair shares. Praxair's directors, officers and employees also may solicit proxies by telephone, by facsimile, by mail, on the internet or in person. They will not be paid any additional amounts for soliciting proxies.

Q: What is householding ?

A: A single proxy statement will be delivered to multiple shareholders sharing an address, unless contrary instructions have been received from an affected shareholder. Once you have received notice from your broker that it will be householding communications to your address, householding will continue until

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you are notified otherwise or until you revoke your consent. If, at any time, you no longer wish to participate in householding and you prefer to receive a separate proxy statement, please notify your broker or contact Praxair, Inc.'s proxy solicitor, Morrow Sodali LLC at (203) 658-9400 (banks and brokerage firms) and (800) 662-5200 (stockholders toll free), or online at px.info@morrow sodali.com. Praxair shareholders who currently receive multiple copies of this document at their address and would like to request householding of their communications should contact their broker or bank.

Q: How do I vote if I am a Praxair shareholder?

A: If you are a Praxair shareholder and you hold your Praxair shares in your own name, you may submit your vote for or against the proposals submitted at the Praxair special meeting or your abstention in person or by proxy. Your vote is important. Because many shareholders cannot attend the special meeting in person, it is necessary that a large number be represented by proxy. Most shareholders have a choice of voting over the internet, by using a toll-free telephone number, or by completing a proxy card or voting instruction card, as described below:

Vote on the Internet. If you have internet access, you may submit your proxy or voting instructions by following the instructions provided with your proxy materials and on your proxy card or voting instruction card;

Vote by Telephone. You can also vote by telephone by following the instructions provided with your proxy materials and on your proxy card or voting instruction card. Easy-to-follow voice prompts allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your instructions have been properly recorded; or

Vote by Mail. You may choose to vote by mail by marking your proxy card or voting instruction card, dating and signing it, and returning it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

Information and applicable deadlines for using the proxy card, or voting by telephone or through the internet, are set forth in the enclosed proxy card instructions. Alternatively, you may vote in person at the Praxair special meeting by ballot.

If your Praxair shares are registered in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee (which is also known as being held in street name), that broker, bank or other nominee has enclosed or will provide a voting instruction card for you to direct the broker, bank or other nominee how to vote your shares. Praxair shareholders who hold shares in street name must return their instructions to their broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote their shares. If your Praxair shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, you must obtain a proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record, to be able to vote in person at the special meeting.

You should be aware that, as of August 8, 2017, Praxair, Inc. directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 0.2% of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting.

Q:

If I am a Praxair shareholder, what vote is required to approve each proposal, and what happens if I do not vote or if I abstain from voting?

A: The business combination cannot be completed without approval of the business combination proposal. The business combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. A failure to vote, a broker non-vote or an abstention will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the business combination proposal.

The distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal each requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. An abstention will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** such proposals. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on any of the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal.

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The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum. Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote but not voted, including Praxair shares represented by abstentions, will be considered present for quorum purposes. Broker non-votes will not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Q: If I am a Praxair shareholder and my Praxair shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee, will my broker or bank vote my shares for me?

A: If you hold your Praxair shares in street name and do not provide voting instructions to your broker, your Praxair shares will not be voted on any proposal on which your broker does not have discretionary authority to vote. Generally, your broker, bank or other nominee does not have discretionary authority to vote on the business combination proposal, the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal or the shareholder adjournment proposal. Accordingly, your broker, bank or other nominee will vote your shares held by it in street name only if you provide voting instructions. You should follow the procedures that your broker, bank or other nominee provides. Shares that are not voted because you do not properly instruct your broker, bank or other nominee will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal. Broker non-votes are not considered shares entitled to vote on the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal and, therefore, will have no effect on the vote on any of such proposals.

Alternatively, you can attend the Praxair special meeting and vote in person if your Praxair shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, by obtaining a proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record, to be able to vote at the special meeting.

Q: Can I change my vote after I have delivered my proxy?

A: Yes. If you are a Praxair shareholder of record, there are three ways to change your vote after you have submitted a proxy:

you may send a later-dated, signed proxy card to the address indicated on the proxy card, which must be received prior to the Praxair special meeting;

you may attend the Praxair special meeting in person and vote; or

you may send a notice of revocation to the agent for Praxair, Inc., which notice must be received prior to the Praxair special meeting.

Simply attending the Praxair special meeting without voting will not revoke your proxy. Praxair, Inc. proxy cards can be sent by mail to Morrow Sodali LLC, 470 West Avenue 3rd floor, Stamford, CT 06902.

If your Praxair shares are held in an account at a broker, bank or other nominee and you have instructed your broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote your shares, you should follow the instructions provided by your broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

Q: What will happen if the proposals to be considered at the Praxair special meeting are not approved?

A: Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Zamalight Subco, Inc., Zamalight Holdco LLC and Linde plc will not be able to complete the business combination if Praxair shareholders do not approve the business combination proposal. The approval of the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal or the shareholder adjournment proposal is not a condition to the completion of the business combination.

Q: When should I submit my proxy?

A: Whether or not you expect to attend the annual meeting in person, please promptly submit your proxy or voting instruction. Most shareholders have a choice of voting over the internet, by telephone or by using a traditional proxy card (including by mail). Please refer to the enclosed proxy materials or the information forwarded by your bank, broker or other nominee to see which voting methods are available to you.

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Please be aware that, if you own shares in a brokerage account, you must instruct your broker on how to vote your shares. Without your instructions, New York Stock Exchange rules do not allow your broker to vote your shares on any of the proposals. Please exercise your right as a shareholder to vote on all proposals, including the business combination proposal, by instructing your broker by proxy.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: The information provided above in the question and answer format is for your convenience only and is merely a summary of some of the information contained in this document. You should read carefully the entire document, including the information in the Annexes. See the section entitled **General Information Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection**. If you are a Praxair shareholder and have any questions about the business combination, or how to submit your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this document or the enclosed proxy card, you should contact:

Morrow Sodali LLC

470 West Avenue 19 floor

Stamford, CT 06902

Banks and Brokerage Firms Call: (203) 658-9400

Stockholders Call Toll Free: (800) 662-5200

Email: px.info@morrowsodali.com

Table of Contents**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights selected information in this document and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire document, including its annexes and documents referred to herein, for a more complete understanding of the business combination agreement, the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, Praxair, Linde and Linde plc. You may obtain additional information without charge by following the instructions under *General Information Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection.**

Information About the Companies (see page 91)***Linde plc***

Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) is a newly incorporated public limited company formed under the laws of Ireland on April 18, 2017, that will become the parent company of Praxair Inc. and Linde AG upon the completion of the business combination. To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. On May 26, 2017, Linde plc formed Zamalight Holdco LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (which is herein referred to as *Zamalight Holdco*). On July 26, 2017, Linde plc formed Linde Holding GmbH, a German limited liability company (*GmbH*) domiciled in Germany, which on July 28, 2017, in turn formed Linde Intermediate Holding AG, a German stock corporation (*AG*) domiciled in Germany to facilitate the settlement of the exchange offer and a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde.

Linde plc's principal executive offices are located at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom, and its telephone number at that location is +44 1483 242200. Linde plc's registered office is located at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380 Ireland.

Praxair, Inc.

Praxair, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was founded in 1907 and became an independent publicly traded company in 1992. Praxair is a leading industrial gas company in North and South America and one of the largest worldwide. It continues to be a major technological innovator in the industrial gases industry. Its primary products in its industrial gases business are atmospheric gases (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, rare gases) and process gases (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, electronic gases, specialty gases, acetylene). Praxair serves a diverse group of industries including healthcare, petroleum refining, manufacturing, food, beverage carbonation, fiber-optics, steel making, aerospace, chemicals and water treatment. Praxair also designs, engineers, and builds equipment that produces industrial gases primarily for internal use. Praxair's surface technologies segment supplies wear-resistant and high-temperature corrosion-resistant metallic and ceramic coatings and powders.

Praxair, Inc.'s principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268, and its telephone number at that location is (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808, and its common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol *PX* and ISIN US74005P1049.

Linde AG

Linde AG, a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*), was founded in 1879. Linde is a gases and engineering company operating globally and, based on its 2016 revenue, one of the largest worldwide. The Linde Group offers a

wide range of compressed and liquefied gases as well as chemicals and is a partner for a variety of industries. Linde gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, helium and specialty gases, are used, for example, in

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the energy sector, steel production, chemical processing, environmental protection and welding, as well as in food processing, glass production, electronics and in the healthcare sector. Linde is also active in the sale of products in the field of medical technology, of pharmaceutical products and of other products in the healthcare area. Linde's engineering business includes the technology, engineering, procurement, project management and construction of industrial plants. Linde plants are used in a wide variety of fields such as the petrochemical and chemical industries, refineries and fertilizer plants, to recover air gases, to produce hydrogen and synthesis gases and to treat natural gas.

Linde AG's principal executive offices are located at Klosterhofstrasse 1, 80331 Munich, Germany and its telephone number at that location is +49 89 3575701. Its registered office is in Munich, Germany and its shares are listed on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the stock exchanges in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart, as well as on the Tradegate Exchange and are also traded on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Hanover stock exchange, in each case under the symbol LIN and ISIN DE0006483001.

Zamalight Holdco

Zamalight Holdco is a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc that was formed on May 26, 2017, for the purposes of entering into the business combination agreement. To date, Zamalight Holdco has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Praxair, Inc. will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco.

Zamalight Holdco's principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-5113, and its telephone number at that location is +1 (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808.

Merger Sub

Zamalight Subco, Inc. (which is herein referred to as Merger Sub) is a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco that was formed on May 26, 2017, solely for the purpose of effecting the merger. To date, Merger Sub has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc.

Merger Sub's principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-5113, and its telephone number at that location is +1 (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808.

The Business Combination and the Business Combination Agreement (see page 91)

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have agreed to combine their businesses under Linde plc, a new Irish holding company. The effect of the business combination will be that Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG will become subsidiaries of Linde plc. Praxair, Inc. will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through a merger of Merger Sub, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Linde plc, with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger, and Linde AG will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through an exchange offer of Linde plc shares for Linde shares. The business combination agreement is more fully described in the section "The Business Combination Agreement" and a copy of the business combination agreement is attached as Annex A to this document. We encourage you to read the business combination agreement carefully and in its entirety, as it is the legal document that governs the relationship between Praxair and Linde with respect to the business combination.

Table of Contents***The Merger***

The parties to the business combination agreement have agreed that, subject to and immediately after the settlement of the exchange offer, Merger Sub, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Linde plc, will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger, as a result of which Praxair, Inc. will become a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Linde plc. The merger is discussed in more detail in the section *The Business Combination Agreement* *The Merger*.

Merger Consideration

In the merger, each outstanding Praxair share will be converted into the right to receive one fully paid and non-assessable Linde plc share (which is herein referred to as the *merger consideration*). This exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the completion of the merger.

Treatment of Praxair Equity Awards***Praxair Stock Options***

At the effective time of the merger, each option to purchase Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a *Praxair stock option*) will be converted into an option to purchase Linde plc shares (which is herein referred to as a *Linde plc stock option*) on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc stock option will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. Such Linde plc stock option will have the same exercise price per share as the per-share exercise price applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc stock options experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc stock options will vest in full.

Praxair Restricted Stock Units

At the effective time of the merger, each restricted stock unit measured in Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a *Praxair RSU*) will be converted into a restricted stock unit measured in Linde plc shares (which is herein referred to as a *Linde plc RSU*) on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc RSUs experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc RSUs will vest in full.

Praxair Performance Share Units

At the effective time of the merger, each performance share unit measured in Praxair shares (which is herein referred to as a *Praxair PSU*) will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger except that the Linde plc RSUs will be subject to service-vesting conditions only, not performance-vesting conditions. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will equal the greater of (i) the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU and (ii) the number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU determined based on the achievement of the performance goals applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. If a holder of such Linde plc RSUs experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years

following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc RSUs will vest in full.

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Conditions to the Merger

The only condition to the merger is that the exchange offer closes.

Praxair Shareholders' Appraisal Rights

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which governs the merger, as well as under the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws, Praxair shareholders are not entitled to any appraisal rights in connection with the merger. See [The Business Combination Appraisal Rights](#).

The Exchange Offer

In the exchange offer, Linde shareholders will be offered to exchange each of their Linde shares for 1.540 Linde plc shares. The American Depositary Receipts of Linde AG (which are herein referred to as [ADRs](#)), each representing the beneficial interest in one tenth of one Linde share, may not be tendered in the exchange offer. However, ADRs may be exchanged for Linde shares pursuant to the deposit agreement, and those Linde shares may in turn be tendered in the exchange offer. The exchange offer is discussed in more detail in the section [The Exchange Offer](#).

Assuming that all of the outstanding Linde shares are exchanged in the exchange offer, the aggregate number of Linde plc shares issued to the Linde shareholders will equal approximately 50% of the Linde plc shares outstanding at the completion of the business combination.

Acceptance Period; Additional Acceptance Period

The acceptance period for the exchange offer starts on August 15, 2017, and will expire on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time, unless extended. Withdrawal rights will cease at the time of the end of the acceptance period.

Following the end of the acceptance period, and if all conditions to the exchange offer (other than the regulatory condition which need not be satisfied until up to twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, until October 24, 2018) have been satisfied or, where permissible, waived, the German Takeover Act provides an additional acceptance period of two weeks. The additional acceptance period will be an additional two-week period beginning on the day after the publication of the results of the acceptance period. During the additional acceptance period, shareholders may tender, but not withdraw, their Linde shares. Linde plc intends to publish such results no later than three business days following the expiration of the acceptance period. If the acceptance period is not extended, the additional acceptance period is expected to start on October 28, 2017, and to expire on November 10, 2017, 24:00 hours (Central European Time). See [The Exchange Offer Timetable](#).

Pursuant to Section 39c of the German Takeover Act, Linde shareholders who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer may have the right (*Andienungsrecht*) to require Linde plc to exchange their Linde shares for the exchange offer consideration under certain conditions. See [The Exchange Offer Timetable Put Right Period](#).

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition (which requires that 75% of all Linde shares entitled to voting rights are tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer), the Praxair requisite vote condition, the regulatory

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condition, and the other conditions described in the section *The Exchange Offer* *Conditions to the Exchange Offer*. Except for the regulatory condition, all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied on or prior to the end of the acceptance period. The regulatory condition may remain outstanding for up to twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, until October 24, 2018. As a result, the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer and conversion of Praxair shares pursuant to the merger may take place on a date that is significantly later than the end of the acceptance period, or may not occur. See *The Exchange Offer* *Timetable* and *The Exchange Offer* *Waiver of Conditions to the Exchange Offer*.

Settlement of the Exchange Offer

The Linde plc shares issued pursuant to the exchange offer to Linde shareholders who tendered, and did not withdraw, their Linde shares in the exchange offer, will be credited to DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. (which is herein referred to as the *Nominee*), and then to the accounts of DTC's participants, including Clearstream, who will in turn credit the securities custody accounts of the custodian banks maintained therein without undue delay and no later than seven business days following the later of (i) the publication of the results of the additional acceptance period or (ii) the satisfaction of the regulatory condition. Linde plc intends to publish such results no later than three business days following the expiration of the additional acceptance period. Under the terms of the exchange offer, the regulatory condition may remain outstanding for up to twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, until October 24, 2018. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied by that date (or waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), the exchange offer will terminate and settlement will not occur. See *The Exchange Offer* *Settlement of the Exchange Offer*. As used in this document, *business day* means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banks in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, or New York, New York, are generally closed, except when the context requires otherwise. As used in this document, *working day* means any day other than a Sunday or a federal public holiday in Germany. The settlement will be a single settlement for all Linde shares tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer. There will be no separate settlements for Linde shares tendered in the acceptance period and Linde shares tendered in the additional acceptance period, respectively.

Treatment of Linde Equity Awards

The Linde Long Term Incentive Plan 2012 (which is herein referred to as the *Linde LTIP*) and the outstanding Linde equity awards that were granted under the Linde LTIP (consisting of options to purchase Linde shares, which are herein referred to as *Linde stock options*, and rights to receive Linde matching shares, which are herein referred to as *Linde matching share rights*) will be terminated in connection with the transaction. The termination date of the Linde LTIP is herein referred to as the *Linde LTIP termination time*. With respect to any holder who is a member of the executive board of Linde AG, the Linde LTIP termination time will occur upon the post-completion reorganization of Linde taking effect, provided that it occurs within 18 months after the consummation of the exchange offer, and with respect to any other holder of Linde equity awards, the Linde LTIP termination time will occur immediately after the consummation of the exchange offer.

In connection with the termination of the Linde LTIP and Linde equity awards, as a general matter, each unvested Linde equity award will be partially paid out in cash and partially replaced with Linde plc equity awards that are subject to vesting based on continued service until the end of the four-year waiting period applicable to the relevant Linde equity award. The extent to which each Linde equity award will be paid out in cash as opposed to replaced with Linde plc equity awards will be based on the extent to which the award's waiting period has elapsed as of consummation of the exchange offer, as described below.

At the Linde LTIP termination time, the cash payment with respect to each Linde stock option will be determined in good faith (*nach billigem Ermessen*) by Linde considering certain criteria specified in the Linde

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LTIP conditions, including (i) the degree of the achievement of the performance targets set forth in the Linde LTIP at the time of consummation of the exchange offer, (ii) the elapsed time of the waiting period applicable for the respective Linde LTIP tranches up to the time of consummation of the exchange offer, and (iii) the market capitalization and the business prospects of Linde, as they were expected to develop without taking into consideration the exchange offer and its consummation. Similarly, the cash payment with respect to each Linde matching share right will be determined in good faith (*nach billigem Ermessen*) by Linde considering, to the extent applicable, the criteria specified in the Linde LTIP conditions with respect to Linde stock options.

The replacement Linde plc equity awards will be granted in the form of (i) Linde plc stock options, in respect of terminated Linde stock options, and (ii) Linde plc RSUs, in respect of terminated Linde matching share rights. The number of replacement Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs awarded to a beneficiary will reflect (i) the number of equity awards of the relevant type outstanding as of closing of the exchange offer, (ii) multiplication by the exchange ratio, (iii) adjustment to reflect, on a prorated basis, the remaining portion of the respective four-year waiting period for each tranche and (iv) further adjustment to reflect Linde's good faith consideration of the criteria set forth in the Linde LTIP conditions (to the extent applicable) in determining the cash payments upon termination.

The Linde plc stock options will have an exercise price equal to the exercise price that applied to the terminated Linde stock options (*i.e.*, 2.56 per share), adjusted for the exchange ratio. The waiting period for each tranche of Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will correspond to the remainder of the respective original waiting period under the Linde LTIP and the exercise period in respect of the Linde plc stock options will be the same as the exercise period that applied to the terminated Linde stock options. Vesting of the Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will be conditioned on continued employment through the applicable waiting periods (subject to certain good leaver provisions). To become entitled to exercise Linde plc stock options and to earn Linde plc RSUs, each beneficiary who belonged to certain top management levels of the Linde remuneration system must hold a specified number of Linde plc shares until the expiry of the waiting periods applicable to the corresponding Linde plc stock options and RSUs. For all other beneficiaries, such holding of Linde plc shares is generally voluntary but required to earn Linde plc RSUs. The treatment of the Linde equity awards is discussed in more detail in the section "The Business Combination Agreement – The Exchange Offer – Consideration Offered to Linde Shareholders."

Termination Fees

The business combination agreement requires Praxair, Inc. to pay Linde AG a termination fee of 250 million if:

the business combination is terminated by Linde AG prior to the receipt of the Praxair requisite vote, because the Praxair board of directors changed its recommendation for the merger;

the business combination is terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, if both of the following circumstances have occurred: (1) the Praxair requisite vote has not been obtained after a vote of the Praxair shareholders has been taken and completed at the Praxair special meeting and (2) at the time of such termination of the business combination agreement, Linde AG was entitled to terminate the business combination agreement because the Praxair board of directors changed its recommendation for the merger (for the avoidance of doubt, if the Praxair requisite vote is not obtained but the Praxair board of directors did not change its recommendation, then Praxair, Inc. is not required to pay Linde AG a termination fee pursuant to this provision); or

(1) after the date of the business combination agreement, an acquisition proposal for Praxair by a third party has been publicly announced or otherwise publicly communicated or made publicly known (or any third party shall have publicly announced, communicated or made known a bona fide intention,

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whether or not conditional, to make a proposal with respect to an acquisition proposal) and such acquisition proposal or publicly announced intention has not been publicly withdrawn on a bona fide basis without qualification prior to the Praxair special meeting; (2) thereafter, the business combination agreement is terminated either (a) by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because the Praxair requisite vote has not been obtained after a vote of the Praxair shareholders has been taken and completed at the Praxair special meeting or (b) by Linde AG as a result of Linde plc's failure to publish its decision to launch the exchange offer without undue delay; and (3) within twelve months following such termination, Praxair, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries executes an acquisition agreement with respect to, or consummates, approves or recommends to the Praxair shareholders to accept, an acquisition proposal for Praxair by a third party that would result in 50% or more of the total voting power or of any class of equity securities of Praxair, Inc., a majority of the voting power or of any class of equity securities of any of Praxair, Inc.'s major subsidiaries, or 50% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of subsidiaries) of Praxair, Inc. being acquired by such third party.

The business combination agreement requires Linde AG to pay Praxair, Inc. a termination fee of \$250 million if:

the business combination is terminated by Praxair, Inc. prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition, because either the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board has failed to issue its respective reasoned statement within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer;

the business combination is terminated by Praxair, Inc. prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition because (i) the Linde executive board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer; or (ii) the Linde supervisory board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer;

the business combination is terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because, at the expiration of the acceptance period, the minimum acceptance condition has not been satisfied or waived and, at the time of such termination of the business combination agreement, (a) Praxair, Inc. was entitled to terminate the business combination agreement because (i) either the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board has failed to issue its respective reasoned statement within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer or (ii) (x) the Linde executive board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer or (y) the Linde supervisory board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer or (b) the Linde supervisory board had changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by issuing a statement neither recommending that the Linde shareholders reject the exchange offer nor recommending that the Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer; or

(1) after the date of the business combination agreement, an acquisition proposal for Linde by a third party has been publicly announced or otherwise publicly communicated or made publicly known (or any third party shall have publicly announced, communicated or made known a bona fide intention, whether or not

conditional, to make a proposal with respect to an acquisition proposal) and such acquisition proposal or publicly announced intention has not been publicly withdrawn on a bona fide basis without qualification prior to the expiration of the acceptance period; (2) thereafter, the business combination agreement is terminated by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because the minimum acceptance condition has not been satisfied or waived; and (3) within twelve months following such termination,

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Linde or any of its subsidiaries executes an acquisition agreement with respect to, or consummates, approves or recommends to the Linde shareholders to accept, an acquisition proposal for Linde by a third party that would result in 50% or more of the total voting power or of any class of equity securities of Linde AG, a majority of the voting power or of any class of equity securities of any of Linde AG's major subsidiaries, or 50% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of subsidiaries) of Linde AG being acquired by such third party.

Parallel Acquisitions

Linde plc reserves the right, to the extent legally permissible, to directly or indirectly acquire additional Linde shares outside the exchange offer in the open market or otherwise. See the section **The Exchange Offer** **Parallel Acquisitions**.

In addition, affiliates of the financial advisors to Linde and Praxair, respectively, reserve the right, to the extent legally permissible, to engage in ordinary course trading activities in Linde shares, which may include purchases or arrangements to purchase such securities.

Linde Shareholders Appraisal Rights

Pursuant to German law, an appraisal proceeding is not available in connection with the exchange offer. However, appraisal rights may be available to Linde shareholders with respect to certain post-completion reorganization transactions. Under the German Appraisal Proceedings Act (*Spruchverfahrensgesetz*), a court may be asked to determine the adequacy of the consideration or compensation paid to minority shareholders in connection with (1) a domination and/or profit and loss transfer agreement; and (2) a cash merger squeeze-out or a corporate squeeze-out. Appraisal rights are not available in connection with a takeover squeeze-out. Linde shareholders seeking appraisal rights, if available, must comply with the requirements of German law. In the appraisal proceeding, courts generally do not take into account the offer consideration when valuing the shares. Therefore, the amount of compensation paid for Linde shares in an appraisal proceeding, if any, may be higher or lower than, or equal to, the exchange offer consideration. See **The Business Combination** **Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde**.

Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde

Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde after completion of the exchange offer if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. A post-completion reorganization could eliminate any minority shareholder interests in Linde AG remaining after the settlement of the exchange offer or allow Linde plc to control Linde to the greatest extent permissible despite any remaining minority shareholder interests. The type of such transaction will mainly depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise. Post-completion reorganization transactions are expected to include a domination agreement (*Beherrschungsvertrag*) and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement (*Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) and may include squeeze-out transactions in accordance with German law.

For instance, following the business combination, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) may enter into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement. Under a domination agreement, Linde Intermediate Holding AG would be able to give legally binding instructions to the executive board of Linde AG. Under a profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde AG would transfer its annual profits and losses to Linde Intermediate Holding AG. Both a domination agreement and a profit and loss transfer agreement are agreements between affiliated business entities under the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*) which must be approved at a meeting of shareholders of Linde AG by a majority of at least 75% of the share capital represented at the meeting.

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Alternatively, or in addition to a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde plc may, under certain circumstances, commence a squeeze-out with respect to Linde shares that Linde plc does not already own, directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG, after settlement of the exchange offer (which is herein referred to as a squeeze-out transaction). A squeeze-out transaction may be effected in three ways: (1) a cash merger squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act, if Linde plc, directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG, holds at least 90% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde, (2) a corporate squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 327a *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act, if Linde plc, directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG, holds at least 95% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde or (3) a takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 39a *et seq.* of the German Takeover Act, if Linde plc, directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG, acquires in connection with the exchange offer, at least 95% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde. See *The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde*.

In addition to acquiring Linde shares in the exchange offer, Linde plc may, subject to applicable law, purchase additional Linde shares in the open market or otherwise. So long as Linde AG has remaining minority shareholders, it must invite such minority shareholders to annual meetings according to the German Stock Corporation Act. In such annual meetings, these minority shareholders may exercise all shareholder rights under the German Stock Corporation Act, including information rights. Resolutions adopted in such annual meetings can also be contested in court by any minority shareholder pursuant to Sections 243 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act.

Under a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement, each Linde shareholder who did not tender in the exchange offer will be offered to elect either (1) to remain a Linde shareholder and, in the case of a domination agreement, receive an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or, in the case of a profit and loss transfer agreement, receive annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) pursuant to Section 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act, or (2) to receive adequate exit compensation in exchange for its Linde shares pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act. The parties to such agreement will determine the amount of compensation. The minimum amount of a fixed annual payment must be determined and paid to the remaining minority Linde shareholders based on the amount that is likely to be distributed as the average dividend per share, given Linde's past and current results of operations determined pursuant to the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*) and the German Stock Corporation Act, and Linde's future earnings prospects. A variable dividend would be determined based on the dividend actually paid at the level of Linde plc in every forthcoming year. The fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend or annual recurring compensation may be lower than the dividend payments remaining Linde shareholders would be able to receive, if a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement had not been concluded. When determining the adequate exit compensation for Linde shareholders who elect to receive such compensation in exchange for their Linde shares, Linde plc will use Linde's discounted earnings (*Ertragswert*) or, if appropriate, discounted cash flow, to value the Linde shares. Linde plc currently intends to provide (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) the adequate exit compensation only in Linde plc shares. In general, the compensation must not be less than the volume weighted average market price of Linde shares for the three-month period prior to the announcement of Linde plc's intention to enter into the domination agreement and/or profit and loss transfer agreement. Following the approval of such transaction by the shareholder meeting of Linde AG and its registration with the competent commercial register, each remaining minority Linde shareholder may challenge such determination pursuant to the German Appraisal Proceedings Act (*Spruchverfahrensgesetz*). The amount or value of compensation paid for Linde shares in an appraisal proceeding, if any, may be higher or lower than, or equal to, the exchange offer consideration. See *The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde*.

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In the event of a squeeze-out transaction, shares of Linde shareholders who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer will automatically be converted into the right to receive adequate compensation in the case of (1) a cash merger squeeze-out or a corporate squeeze-out, compensation in cash, and (2) a takeover squeeze-out, the exchange offer consideration or, at the shareholder's election, all-cash compensation. In the case of a squeeze-out transaction, Linde plc will determine the adequate compensation using Linde's discounted earnings (*Ertragswert*) or, if appropriate, discounted cash flow, to value the Linde shares. In general, the compensation must not be less than the volume weighted average market price of Linde shares for the three-month period prior to the announcement of Linde plc's intention to effect such squeeze-out transaction. In the case of a takeover squeeze-out, the consideration offered in connection with the exchange offer shall be considered to be adequate where the bidder has acquired, in connection with the exchange offer, shares representing not less than 90% of the share capital (excluding treasury shares) for which the exchange offer was made. Following the approval of a cash merger squeeze-out or a corporate squeeze-out by the shareholder meeting of Linde AG and its registration with the competent commercial register, each remaining minority Linde shareholder may challenge such determination pursuant to the German Appraisal Proceedings Act. The amount of compensation paid for Linde shares in an appraisal proceeding, if any, may be higher or lower than, or equal to, the exchange offer consideration. However, appraisal rights are not available in connection with a takeover squeeze-out. If Linde plc is unable to complete a squeeze-out, the remaining Linde shareholders will continue to be entitled to all ordinary shareholder rights (except for annual dividends in the case of a profit and loss transfer agreement).

Linde shareholders located or resident in the United States will participate in any post-completion reorganization transaction. For further details regarding the post-completion reorganization, see *The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde*.

The Praxair Special Meeting (see page 83)

To effect the merger, a special meeting of Praxair shareholders will be held at Praxair Headquarters, 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268, on September 27, 2017, starting at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time. Praxair shareholders are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Praxair special meeting if they owned Praxair shares at the close of business on August 8, 2017, which is the record date for the special meeting. As of August 8, 2017, there were 286,065,119 Praxair shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. As of August 8, 2017, Praxair, Inc. directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 0.2% of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting.

At the Praxair special meeting, Praxair shareholders will be asked to consider and vote on:

a proposal to adopt the business combination agreement, dated as of June 1, 2017, as amended, by and among Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub, and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby (which is herein referred to as the *business combination proposal*), pursuant to which, among other things, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG agreed to combine their businesses, through a merger and an exchange offer, respectively, and become subsidiaries of Linde plc;

a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the reduction of the share premium account of Linde plc to allow for the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc, which are generally required under Irish law in order to allow Linde plc to make distributions and to pay dividends and repurchase or redeem shares following completion of the business combination (which is herein referred to as the *distributable reserves*

creation proposal);

a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the compensation that may become payable to Praxair's named executive officers in connection with the business combination (which is herein referred to as the compensation proposal); and

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any proposal that may be made by the chairman of the Praxair board of directors to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to (1) solicit additional proxies with respect to the above-mentioned proposals and/or (2) hold the special meeting on a date that is no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the event that such date of expiration is extended (which is herein referred to as the shareholder adjournment proposal).

Each Praxair share is entitled to one vote on each proposal at the Praxair special meeting. The business combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (which is herein referred to as the Praxair requisite vote). The business combination cannot be completed without approval of the business combination proposal. A failure to vote, a broker non-vote or an abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal. The distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal each requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. An abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST such proposals. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on any of the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal.

The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum. Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote but not voted, including Praxair shares represented by abstentions, will be considered present for quorum purposes. Broker non-votes will not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination (see page 102)

At a meeting held on May 31, 2017, after due consideration and consultation with Praxair, Inc.'s management and legal and financial advisors, the Praxair board of directors unanimously (i) determined that the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are consistent with, and will further, the business strategies and goals of Praxair, and are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, the Praxair shareholders, (ii) approved and declared advisable the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, including the merger, and (iii) determined, subject to applicable law, to unanimously recommend that the Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement. In reaching its decision, the Praxair board of directors considered a number of factors in connection with its evaluation of the proposed transactions, including the expectation that the business combination would create a leading integrated global industrial gases company, create a company with increased capabilities across a larger global footprint, and create a more resilient portfolio, and potential synergies, as supporting its decision to enter into the business combination agreement and to approve and declare advisable the transactions contemplated thereby. See The Business Combination Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination for a discussion of the factors considered by the Praxair board of directors.

Linde's Reasons for the Business Combination (see page 105)

After due consideration and consultation with its outside legal and financial advisors, the executive board of Linde, in its meeting held on June 1, 2017, determined that the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein are in the best interest of Linde and its shareholders and unanimously approved the business combination agreement. Also after due consideration and consultation with its outside legal and financial advisors, the supervisory board of Linde, in its meeting held on June 1, 2017, determined that the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein are in the best interest of Linde and its shareholders and approved the business combination agreement. In reaching its decision, the executive board and the supervisory board of Linde considered a number of factors in connection with their evaluation of the

proposed transactions, including significant strategic opportunities,

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potential synergies and expected strengths of the combined group, as supporting their decision to enter into the business combination agreement and to approve and declare advisable the transactions contemplated thereby. See [The Business Combination – Linde’s Reasons for the Business Combination](#) for a discussion of the factors considered by the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board.

Regulatory Approvals Related to the Business Combination (see page 166)

While Praxair and Linde believe that they will receive the requisite regulatory approvals for the business combination, there can be no assurances regarding the timing of the approvals, any conditions to such approvals, including significant divestitures by Praxair and/or Linde, their ability to obtain the approvals, including antitrust approvals, on satisfactory terms or at all or the absence of litigation challenging these approvals. Praxair’s and Linde’s obligation to complete the business combination is conditioned upon the receipt of certain approvals, including antitrust approvals in a number of jurisdictions. See [The Exchange Offer – Conditions to the Exchange Offer](#).

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (which is herein referred to as the HSR Act), and the rules promulgated thereunder by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (which is herein referred to as the FTC), the business combination may not be completed until notification and report forms have been filed with the FTC and the U.S. Federal Department of Justice (which is herein referred to as the DOJ) and the applicable waiting periods have expired or have been terminated. On July 7, 2017, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG filed pre-merger notification and report forms pursuant to the HSR Act with the FTC and the DOJ. On August 7, 2017, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG received a request for additional information and documentary materials, or second request, from the FTC regarding the business combination, thereby extending the waiting period until 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on the 30th day after certification of substantial compliance by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG with such second requests, unless altered. Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG intend to respond promptly to such second requests and will continue to work cooperatively with regulators in connection with this review.

Under Council Regulation (EC) No. 139/2004 (which is herein referred to as the EU Merger Regulation), the European Commission has 25 working days following receipt of a complete notification form to issue a decision declaring the business combination to be compatible with the Common Market or to open an in-depth investigation. If the European Commission initiates an in-depth investigation, it must issue a final decision as to whether or not the business combination is compatible with the Common Market no later than 90 working days after the initiation of the in-depth investigation (although these periods may be extended in certain circumstances).

In addition, after publication of the German exchange offer document and at the latest by the expiration of twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018, the CFIUS Approval (as defined in [The Business Combination Agreement – Conditions to Completing the Business Combination](#)) must be obtained.

In addition, Praxair, Linde and Linde plc currently expect that a number of regulatory approvals in other countries will be solicited and a number of filings will be made or have been made in connection with the business combination. See [The Business Combination – Regulatory Approvals Related to the Business Combination](#). The parties currently expect regulatory approval to be finalized and the business combination to be completed in the second half of 2018 but in no event later than the date that is twelve months after the expiration of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, October 24, 2018.

Directors and Management of Linde plc Prior to the Business Combination (see page 260)

To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Linde plc is managed by its board of directors

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which currently comprises four directors, two of whom have been designated by Praxair, and two of whom have been designated by Linde.

Directors and Management of Linde plc Following the Business Combination (see page 263)***Linde plc Chief Executive Officer and Linde plc Chairman***

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, at the effective time of the merger, Mr. Stephen F. Angel, current Chairman and CEO of Praxair, Inc., will become CEO and a member of the board of directors of Linde plc, and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, current Chairman of the supervisory board of Linde AG (which is herein referred to as the Linde supervisory board), will become Chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc.

Linde plc Board of Directors

Upon completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will initially consist of twelve members, including Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, Mr. Stephen F. Angel and ten non-executive directors, consisting of five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Praxair, Inc. (such directors and Mr. Stephen F. Angel are herein referred to as Praxair Designees), Dr. Nance K. Dicciani, Edward G. Galante, Larry D. McVay, Martin Richenhagen and Robert L. Wood; and five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Linde AG (such directors and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle are herein referred to as Linde Designees), Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner, Dr. Clemens Börsig, Dr. Thomas Enders, Franz Fehrenbach and Victoria Ossadnik. Under the constitution of Linde plc that will be in effect on completion of the business combination, directors will retire at each annual general meeting and may be re-elected by shareholders at that meeting.

Board Committees

Immediately following the completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will establish the following committees: (i) the audit committee, (ii) the compensation committee, (iii) the executive committee and (iv) the nomination and governance committee. For three years following the completion of the business combination, the audit, the compensation and the nomination and governance committee will each consist of six directors, three of whom will be appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors and three of whom will be appointed by a majority of the Linde Class Directors, in each case subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements. A Linde Class Director is an individual who was a Linde Designee or nominated and appointed or elected to fill a vacancy created by the resignation, removal, death or disability of a Linde Class Director (provided that, for purposes of determining committee composition, a director nominated by the Linde plc shareholders who replaces a Linde Class Director removed by vote of the Linde plc shareholders will not be a Linde Class Director unless approved by a majority of the remaining Linde Class Directors). A Praxair Class Director is an individual who was a Praxair Designee or nominated and appointed or elected to fill a vacancy created by the resignation, removal, death or disability of a Praxair Class Director (provided that, for purposes of determining committee composition, a director nominated by the Linde plc shareholders who replaces a Praxair Class Director removed by vote of the Linde plc shareholders will not be a Praxair Class Director unless approved by a majority of the remaining Praxair Class Directors). For three years following the completion of the business combination, the executive committee will consist of four directors, consisting of the Chairman of the Linde plc board of directors (so long as the Chairman is a Linde Class Director), the Chief Executive Officer (so long as the Chief Executive Officer is a Praxair Class Director) and one director appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors and one director appointed by a majority of the Linde Class Directors. For three years following the completion of the business combination, the compensation committee and the nomination and governance committee will each be chaired by a Praxair Class Director appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors, the audit committee will be chaired by a Linde Class Director appointed

by a majority of the Linde Class Directors and the executive committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Linde plc board of directors.

Table of Contents**Interests of Directors, Board Members, and Executive Officers in the Business Combination (see page 176)**

Some of the Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors and some of the Linde executive board members, supervisory board members, and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders, respectively. In the case of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the continued service of certain directors and executive officers following the closing of the business combination, the treatment of stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards, severance benefits available to certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors upon a qualifying termination following the business combination, treatment of cash amounts deferred or contributed pursuant to Praxair's compensation deferral programs and retirement plans, and the indemnification of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde plc. In the case of Linde supervisory board members, executive board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the membership of board members on Linde plc's board of directors, the treatment of equity awards, investment shares and deferral shares, the release from the commitment for Linde supervisory board members to acquire and hold Linde shares and other adjustments to the share ownership policy for Linde supervisory board members, as well as severance benefits, compensation under the retention scheme for certain key employees and the indemnification of Linde supervisory board members and executive board members by Linde plc and of designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde AG and Linde plc.

At the close of business of August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, Praxair, Inc. directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 0.2% of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. As of August 8, 2017, Praxair directors and executive officers held unvested equity awards in the form of Praxair stock options, Praxair RSUs and Praxair PSUs, covering 1,698,582 Praxair shares in the aggregate. Based on a value of a Praxair share of \$133.88, which is equal to the average closing market price of a share of Praxair common stock over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and assuming vesting of the equity awards at target and a qualifying termination immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate value of accelerated vesting of such equity awards held by Praxair directors and executive officers would be \$63,934,961. Certain Praxair executive officers are party to severance compensation agreements which provide for severance benefits upon a qualifying termination following the business combination. Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and a severance-qualifying termination of each executive officer's employment immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate potential benefits that may be payable pursuant to such severance compensation agreements would be \$38,409,885. Certain Praxair executive officers participate in a compensation deferral program and/or retirement plans which provide for vesting of unvested benefits and payment of the executives benefits unless the executive has previously made a valid election to waive his or her rights to receive such payment in connection with a change in control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. The aggregate value for benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under such arrangements for the executive officers is \$71,409,510. Certain Praxair directors participate in a fee deferral plan which provides that, if previously elected by a director, such director's deferred fees will be distributed if he or she terminates service as a director within one year following the business combination. The aggregate value of deferred fees (which fees are at all times fully vested) under such fee deferral plan that may be distributed upon a termination within one year following the business combination is \$12,833,807.

As of August 8, 2017, members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates owned less than 1% of the outstanding Linde shares, and members of the Linde executive board and one

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employee representative who is a member of the supervisory board held equity awards in the form of performance-vesting share option rights and matching share rights, covering 90,629 Linde shares in the aggregate. Based on the value of a Linde share of 176.48, which is equal to the average closing market price of a Linde share over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and further based on the assumption of full vesting of the equity awards and full target achievement of performance goals applicable to share option rights as of August 8, 2017, the value of (1) such equity awards held by members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates as of August 8, 2017, plus (2) Linde shares held by such persons as of such date, was approximately 31.10 million. In addition, members of the Linde executive board, other than Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni, are party to service agreements which provide for severance benefits in case of certain qualifying terminations of employment. Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017 and a severance-qualifying termination of the executive board members' service agreements immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate potential severance benefits that may be payable would be approximately 10 million. Certain members of the Linde executive board and supervisory board have other interests, including membership of Linde plc's board of directors and the ability to tender investment and deferral shares, as described further in the section entitled *The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Linde AG*.

The Praxair board of directors and the Linde supervisory board and executive board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating and approving the business combination and in recommending that Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement and Linde shareholders tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer, respectively.

Opinion of Financial Advisor to Praxair (see page 115)

On May 31, 2017, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (which is herein referred to as *Credit Suisse*) rendered its oral opinion to the Praxair board of directors (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of *Credit Suisse*'s written opinion addressed to the Praxair board of directors dated the same date) as to, as of May 31, 2017, the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the merger after giving effect to the exchange of Linde shares for Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer, which *Credit Suisse* referred to as the *Transaction*.

Credit Suisse's opinion was directed to the Praxair board of directors (in its capacity as such), and only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the Transaction pursuant to the business combination agreement and did not address any other aspect or implication (financial or otherwise) of the business combination. The summary of Credit Suisse's opinion in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its written opinion, which is included as Annex F to this document and sets forth the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by Credit Suisse in preparing its opinion. However, neither Credit Suisse's written opinion nor the summary of its opinion and the related analyses set forth in this document are intended to be, and they do not constitute, advice or a recommendation to any holder of Praxair shares as to how such holder should vote or act on any matter relating to the business combination.

Opinions of Financial Advisors to Linde AG (see page 121)

Opinion of BofA Merrill Lynch, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board

In connection with the business combination, Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited
Zweigniederlassung Frankfurt am Main (which is herein referred to as BofA Merrill Lynch), Linde's financial

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advisor, delivered to Linde's supervisory board a written opinion, dated June 1, 2017, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, of the exchange ratio to the holders of Linde shares. The full text of the written opinion, dated June 1, 2017, of BofA Merrill Lynch, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex E to this document and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BofA Merrill Lynch provided its opinion to Linde's supervisory board (in its capacity as such) for the benefit and use of Linde's supervisory board in connection with and for purposes of its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the business combination and no opinion or view was expressed as to the relative merits of the business combination in comparison to other strategies or transactions that might be available to Linde or in which Linde might engage or as to the underlying business decision of Linde to proceed with or effect the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the business combination and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the proposed business combination or any related matter.

Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board

Goldman Sachs AG (which is herein referred to as "Goldman Sachs") delivered its opinion to the Linde supervisory board (*Aufsichtsrat*) that, as of June 1, 2017 and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered in the exchange offer pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the Linde shareholders (other than Praxair and its affiliates).

The full text of the written opinion of Goldman Sachs, dated June 1, 2017, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex D to this document. Goldman Sachs provided advisory services and its opinion for the information and assistance of the Linde supervisory board in connection with its consideration of the exchange offer. The Goldman Sachs opinion is not a recommendation as to how any Linde shareholder should vote with respect to the exchange offer or any other matter. The summary of Goldman Sachs' opinion set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. Linde shareholders are urged to read Goldman Sachs' opinion and the summary of such opinion included elsewhere in this document carefully and in their entirety.

Opinion of Morgan Stanley, Financial Advisor to Linde

Linde has retained Morgan Stanley Bank AG and its affiliates (which are collectively referred to in this document as "Morgan Stanley") as financial advisor to advise the Linde executive board in connection with the proposed business combination of Linde and Praxair, including the conclusion of the business combination agreement. On June 1, 2017, Morgan Stanley delivered to the Linde executive board its written opinion dated June 1, 2017, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley described in the opinion, the exchange ratio for Linde shareholders tendering into the exchange offer of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders.

The full text of the written opinion of Morgan Stanley, dated June 1, 2017, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion, is included as Annex C to this document. Holders of Linde shares are

encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The Morgan Stanley opinion was addressed to the Linde executive board for the information of the Linde executive board (in its

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capacity as such). The Morgan Stanley opinion did not express an opinion or recommendation as to whether any holder of Linde shares should tender any Linde shares in connection with the exchange offer. The Morgan Stanley opinion also did not address the fairness of the proposed business combination, or any consideration received in connection therewith, to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Linde or Praxair (other than the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to the Linde shareholders), nor did it address the fairness of the contemplated benefits of the proposed business combination. None of Morgan Stanley's opinion, the summary thereof or Morgan Stanley's financial analyses set forth in this document constitutes a recommendation as to how any holder of Linde and/or Praxair shares should vote with respect to the business combination, the other aspects of the proposed business combination or any other matter. The summary of the Morgan Stanley opinion set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion included as Annex C to this document.

Opinion of Perella Weinberg, Financial Advisor to Linde

Linde engaged Perella Weinberg Partners UK LLP (referred to as Perella Weinberg) to act as its financial advisor with respect to the proposed business combination with Praxair. On June 1, 2017, Perella Weinberg rendered its written opinion to the Linde executive board, to the effect that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders.

The full text of Perella Weinberg's written opinion, dated as of June 1, 2017, is attached as Annex B to this document. Perella Weinberg's written opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations upon the review undertaken by Perella Weinberg in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. It should be noted that Perella Weinberg's opinion speaks as of the date rendered and not as of any subsequent date, including the date on which the business combination is completed. Although subsequent developments may affect its opinion, Perella Weinberg does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion.

Material Transaction Fees (see page 164)

Praxair and Linde currently estimate that they will in the aggregate incur approximately \$217 million (190 million) of auditors', banking, legal and other professional fees and costs related to the business combination, of which approximately 40% is expected to be incurred by Praxair and approximately 60% to be incurred by Linde.

Accounting Treatment (see page 164)

The combined group will account for the transactions as a business combination between Praxair and Linde using the acquisition method of accounting under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (which is herein referred to as U.S. GAAP), with Praxair as the accounting acquirer and the cost of the acquisition based on the market value of Linde plc shares issued to holders of Linde shares upon completion of the business combination. Linde's consolidated assets and liabilities will be recorded at their fair values at the closing date, and Linde's results of operations will be combined with Praxair's results of operations from the closing date.

Listing of Linde plc Shares; Delisting and Deregistration of Praxair Shares (see page 164)

Praxair shares, which are listed on the NYSE under the symbol PX, will be delisted from the NYSE on or as soon as practicable after the completion of the business combination, as permitted by applicable law, and deregistered under the Exchange Act, and Praxair, Inc. will no longer be required to file periodic reports with the SEC.

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Prior to the time of delivery of the Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the merger, Linde plc will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the NYSE (trading in U.S. dollars), subject to official notice of issuance, and will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the regulated market (*regulierter Markt*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) (trading in euros).

Certain Differences in Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination (see page 462)

Until the completion of the business combination (and in the case of Linde shareholders that do not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer, until the completion of the post-completion reorganization), Delaware law and the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws will continue to govern the rights of Praxair shareholders, and German law and the Linde AG articles of incorporation will continue to govern the rights of Linde shareholders. After completion of the business combination (or, as applicable, the post-completion reorganization), Irish law and the Amended and Restated Linde plc Constitution (which is herein referred to as the Linde plc constitution) will govern the rights of shareholders of Linde plc (which are herein referred to as Linde plc shareholders).

Material differences in the rights of Praxair shareholders prior to the business combination, on the one hand, and the rights of Linde plc shareholders after the business combination, on the other hand, will include, among others, the following:

distributions, dividends, repurchases and redemptions;

dividends in shares / bonus issues;

the election and removal of directors;

the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors;

conflicts of interests of directors;

the indemnification of directors and officers and other limitations on director liability;

the convening of annual meetings of shareholders and special shareholder meetings;

notice provisions for meetings;

the quorum for shareholder meetings;

the adjournment of shareholder meetings;

the exercise of voting rights;

shareholder suits;

rights of dissenting shareholders;

anti-takeover measures; and

provisions relating to the ability to amend the constitution.

Material differences in the rights of Linde shareholders prior to the business combination, on the one hand, and the rights of Linde plc shareholders after the business combination, on the other hand, will include, among others, the following:

distributions, dividends, repurchases and redemptions;

the election and removal of directors;

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the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors;

conflicts of interest of directors;

the indemnification of directors and officers and other limitations on director liability;

the convening of annual meetings of shareholders and special shareholder meetings;

notice provisions for meetings;

the quorum for shareholder meetings;

the adjournment of shareholder meetings;

the exercise of voting rights;

shareholder suits;

rights of dissenting shareholders;

anti-takeover measures; and

provisions relating to the ability to amend the constitution.

Material Tax Considerations (see page 494)

Holders of Linde shares and Praxair shares should read **Material Tax Considerations** for a discussion of material tax consequences of the exchange offer to holders of Linde shares and the merger to holders of Praxair shares, as applicable. Holders of Linde shares and Praxair shares should consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them (including the application and effect of any state, local or non-U.S. income and other tax laws) of the exchange offer and the merger, respectively.

Summary of Risk Factors (see page 36)

There are significant risks relating to the business combination, risks relating to each of Praxair's and Linde's businesses and Linde plc's business after the business combination, regulatory and legal risks, tax related risks, and risk related to the Linde plc shares, among others. See **Risk Factors**. You should carefully consider these risks, including, among others, the following prior to making your investment decision.

The merger and the exchange offer are subject to certain conditions.

Linde plc, Praxair and Linde must obtain governmental and regulatory approvals to consummate the business combination, which, if delayed or not granted, may delay or jeopardize the merger, the exchange offer and the business combination. In addition, conditions imposed by such agencies in connection with their approvals may adversely impact the business, financial condition or results of operations of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde, including the loss of value of assets or businesses that may be required to be divested in connection with obtaining approvals under merger control or competition laws.

The business combination may trigger mandatory takeover offers with respect to Linde's listed local subsidiaries.

Because the exchange ratios in the merger and the exchange offer are fixed, the market value of the Linde plc shares received by Praxair shareholders in the merger or by Linde shareholders in the exchange offer may be less than the market value of the Praxair or Linde shares that such holder held prior to the completion of the business combination. The prices of Praxair shares and Linde shares may be adversely affected if the business combination is not completed.

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Negative publicity related to the business combination may materially adversely affect Linde plc, Praxair and Linde.

Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the business combination and will exercise less influence over management of the combined group.

Certain of the directors, board members and executive officers of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and certain of the designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, those of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders generally.

Upon completion of the business combination, certain change of control rights under material agreements may be triggered.

Linde plc may fail to realize the anticipated strategic and financial benefits sought from the business combination.

The combined group may be unable to retain and motivate Praxair and/or Linde personnel successfully.

Risk relating to the business of Praxair, including risks relating to cost of energy and raw materials and/or disruption in the supply of these materials, the inability to effectively compete, pension benefit plans, operational risks, weakening economic conditions, and international events and circumstances, may adversely impact Praxair's and Linde plc's business, financial position or results of operations.

Risks relating to the business of Linde, including competition and pricing risk, such as risks relating to cost pressure in the healthcare sector, risks relating to the commercialization of projects, a low oil and natural gas price environment, increases in the cost of gas, raw materials and energy, supply chain or other business disruptions as well as risks relating to manufacturing and construction activities, pension scheme commitments, changes in political or social circumstances, potential labor union disputes, risks relating to Linde's strategic initiatives and risks arising from the acquisition and sale of companies, may adversely impact Linde's and Linde plc's business, financial position or results of operations.

Risks relating to the regulatory environment and legal risks including international government regulations, outcome of litigation or governmental investigations, and claims beyond Praxair's or Linde's insurance coverage limits, may adversely impact the business, financial position or results of operations of Praxair, Linde and Linde plc.

Praxair and Linde are subject to anti-corruption laws in the jurisdictions in which they operate, as well as trade compliance and economic sanctions laws and regulations. A failure to comply with these laws and regulations may subject the companies to civil and criminal penalties, harm their reputation and materially

adversely impact their respective businesses or results of operations.

Risks relating to tax matters including changes in Linde plc's tax residency (including the possibility of the IRS not agreeing with the conclusion that Linde plc should be treated as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes) may affect taxes on dividends, trigger exit charges or otherwise subject Linde plc to tax costs to which Praxair and Linde (and their shareholders) were not previously subject; risks relating to the tax treatment of the transactions; and risks relating to other changes in tax laws could adversely impact the business, financial position or results of operations of Praxair, Linde and Linde plc and could have a negative effect on future profitability.

Risks relating to Linde plc shares including a volatile market price of Linde plc shares and rights and responsibilities of shareholders differing in certain respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under Delaware law or German law.

Table of Contents**Summary Selected Financial Information of Linde plc (see page 257)**

Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) was formed on April 18, 2017. Accordingly, the audited financial statements as of the date of this document only consist of the audited opening balance sheet and corresponding notes. The statements of income and equity information for the period ended June 30, 2017, and the balance sheet information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Linde plc's unaudited financial statements for such period, which are included in this document beginning on page F.1-7. Linde plc did not have any cash flow related transactions in the period from April 18, 2017 to June 30, 2017, and therefore omitted the consolidated statement of cash flows. To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement.

	April 18, 2017 - June 30, 2017
Other expenses	\$ (462,640)
Operating loss	(462,640)
Net finance costs	-
Profit before tax	-
Income tax	-
Loss for the period	(462,640)
Other comprehensive income	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	2,506
Total comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (460,134)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ 18.51

	June 30, 2017	Opening Balance April 18, 2017
<u>Assets</u>		
Current Assets		
Other assets	\$ 8,541,711	-
Non-current Assets	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -

Shareholder's Equity and Liabilities

Current Liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	462,640	-
Other payables	8,541,711	-
Non Current Liabilities		

Capital and Reserves

Share capital (Common stock 1.00 par value, authorized and issued shares - 25,000 shares)	26,827	26,827
Additional paid in capital	26,827	26,827
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,506	-
Receivables from shareholders	(56,160)	(53,654)
Retained earnings	(462,640)	-
Total Shareholder s Equity	(462,640)	-

Equity and Liabilities	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -
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Table of Contents**Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Praxair (see page 326)**

The following table sets forth summary selected historical consolidated financial information for Praxair as of the end of and for the periods indicated, presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The statements of income, cash flows and equity information for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the balance sheet information as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from Praxair's audited financial statements for such years, which are included in this document beginning on page F.2-27. The statements of income and cash flows and equity information for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the balance sheet information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Praxair's unaudited financial statements for such periods, which are included in this document beginning on page F.2-2. The balance sheet information as of December 31, 2014 is derived from Praxair's financial statements for such year, which are not included in this document. Historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period. The information set forth below is a summary that should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Praxair and the related notes thereto, as well as the section Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair. The following summary selected historical consolidated financial information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the corresponding historical consolidated financial statements of Praxair.

From the Consolidated Statements of Income and Equity**Six Months Ended June 30,
2017 (a)**

\$ in million (except per share data)		2016 (a)	2016 (b)	2015 (b)	2014 (b)
Sales	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	3,143	2,849	5,860	5,960	6,962
Selling, general and administrative	587	582	1,145	1,152	1,308
Depreciation and amortization	579	553	1,122	1,106	1,170
Research and development	46	47	92	93	96
Cost reduction program and other charges net	21		100	172	138
Other income (expenses) net		(1)	23	28	9
Operating profit	1,186	1,142	2,238	2,321	2,608
Interest expense net	79	109	190	161	213
Income before income taxes and equity investments	1,107	1,033	2,048	2,160	2,395
Income taxes	306	279	551	612	691
Income before equity investments	801	754	1,497	1,548	1,704
Income from equity investments	23	21	41	43	42
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	824	775	1,538	1,591	1,746
Noncontrolling interests	(29)	(20)	(38)	(44)	(52)
Net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 795	\$ 755	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694

Per Share Data Praxair, Inc. Shareholders					
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.64	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.79
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.63	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.73
Cash dividends per share	\$ 1.575	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.60
Weighted average shares outstanding (000 s)					
Basic shares outstanding	285,799	285,566	285,677	287,005	292,494
Diluted shares outstanding	288,067	287,426	287,757	289,055	295,608

Table of Contents**Balance Sheet and Other Information and Ratios**

\$ in million	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	\$ 19,965	\$ 19,332	\$ 18,319	\$ 19,769
Total debt	\$ 9,367	\$ 9,515	\$ 9,231	\$ 9,225
Number of shares outstanding (000 s)	286,024	284,901	284,879	289,262
Number of employees	26,487	26,498	26,657	27,780

\$ in million	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow from operations	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,259	\$ 2,773	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,887
Net cash used for investing activities	\$ (637)	\$ (997)	\$ (1,770)	\$ (1,303)	\$ (1,803)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	\$ (780)	\$ 130	\$ (643)	\$ (1,310)	\$ (1,027)
Capital expenditures	\$ 652	\$ 680	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,689
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	\$ 2	\$ 325	\$ 363	\$ 82	\$ 206
EBITDA ^(c)	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,716	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,820
Adjusted EBITDA ^(c)	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,716	\$ 3,501	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,958

(a) Amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2017 include \$21 million (\$21 million after-tax or \$0.07 per diluted share) of transaction costs related to the potential business combination and amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2016 include \$16 million (\$10 million after-tax or \$0.04 per diluted share) for a bond redemption charge (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

(b) Amounts for 2016 include: (i) a \$16 million charge to interest expense (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share) related to the redemption of the \$325 million 5.20% notes due 2017, (ii) a pre-tax pension settlement charge of \$4 million (\$3 million after-tax, or \$0.01 per diluted share) related to lump sum benefit payments made from the U.S. supplemental pension plan, and (iii) pre-tax charges of \$96 million (\$63 million after-tax and non-controlling interests, or \$0.22 per diluted share) primarily related to cost reduction actions.

Amounts for 2015 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$165 million (\$125 million after-tax, or \$0.43 per diluted share) related to the cost reduction program and other charges; and (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to a pension settlement.

Amounts for 2014 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$131 million (\$131 million after-tax, or \$0.45 per diluted share) related to the Venezuela currency devaluation; (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to pension settlements; and (iii) a pre-tax charge of \$36 million (\$22 million after-tax, or \$0.07 per diluted share) related to a bond redemption.

See Notes 2, 5, 11 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

(c) Non-GAAP performance measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair for definitions and reconciliation to

reported amounts.

Table of Contents**Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Linde (see page 400)**

The following tables set forth summary selected historical consolidated financial information for Linde as of the end of and for the periods indicated, presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (which are herein referred to as IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (which is herein referred to as IASB). The Linde Group statements of profit or loss and cash flow information for each of the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the statement of financial position information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Linde's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which begin on page F.3-2 of this document. The Linde Group statements of profit or loss and cash flow information for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the statement of financial position information as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from Linde's audited consolidated financial statements for such years, which begin on page F.3-17 of this document. The statement of financial position information as of December 31, 2014 is derived from Linde's accounting systems. Historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period. The information set forth below is a summary that should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Linde and the related notes thereto, as well as the section titled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde. The following summary selected historical consolidated financial information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the historical consolidated financial statements of Linde.

Selected Statement of Profit or Loss Data

in million (except where indicated otherwise)	Six Months				
	Ended June 30,				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Revenue	8,653	8,264	16,948	17,345	16,482
Cost of sales	5,705	5,229	10,847	11,166	10,932
Gross profit	2,948	3,035	6,101	6,179	5,550
Marketing and selling expenses	1,239	1,158	2,387	2,546	2,312
Research and development costs	53	59	121	131	106
Administration expenses	826	835	1,720	1,653	1,478
Other operating income	281	240	467	419	484
Other operating expenses	112	146	278	251	303
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	8	8	13	12	22
Net profit on operating activities continuing operations	1,007	1,085	2,075	2,029	1,857
Financial income	23	12	29	42	50
Financial expenses	167	195	353	439	415
Profit before tax continuing operations	863	902	1,751	1,632	1,492
Income tax expense	207	222	424	396	353
Profit for the period from continuing operations	656	680	1,327	1,236	1,139
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	13	7	(52)	16	23
Profit for the period	669	687	1,275	1,252	1,162
Earnings per share in continuing operations undiluted	3.17	3.37	6.50	6.10	5.81
Earnings per share in continuing operations diluted	3.17	3.36	6.48	6.09	5.79
Earnings/(losses) per share in discontinued operations undiluted	0.07	0.03	(0.28)	0.09	0.13
Earnings/(losses) per share in discontinued operations diluted	0.07	0.04	(0.28)	0.09	0.12

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Earnings per share in	undiluted	3.24	3.40	6.22	6.19	5.94
Earnings per share in	diluted	3.24	3.40	6.20	6.18	5.91

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Table of Contents**Other Information and Ratios**

in million (except where indicated otherwise)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	34,073	35,189	35,347	34,425
Total liabilities	19,495	19,709	19,898	20,158
Total equity	14,578	15,480	15,449	14,267
Capital subscribed	475	475	475	475
Number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	185,638	185,638	185,638	185,638

		Six Months Ended				
		June 30,				
		2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow from operating activities	continuing operations	1,317	1,604	3,400	3,583	3,010
Cash flow from operating activities	discontinued operations	8	30	40	10	(9)
Cash flow from operating activities		1,325	1,634	3,440	3,593	3,001
Cash flow from investing activities	continuing operations	(856)	(1,924)	(1,472)	(1,780)	(2,059)
Cash flow from investing activities	discontinued operations	(11)	(12)	(19)	(15)	(4)
Cash flow from investing activities		(867)	(1,936)	(1,491)	(1,795)	(2,063)
Cash flow from financing activities	continuing operations	(398)	330	(1,896)	(1,523)	(1,014)
Cash flow from financing activities	discontinued operations	3	(17)	(21)	4	12
Cash flow from financing activities		(395)	313	(1,917)	(1,519)	(1,002)
Capital expenditure ⁽¹⁾	continuing operations (excluding investments in financial assets)	686	674	1,712	1,916	1,941
Capital expenditure ⁽²⁾	continuing operations	740	856	2,004	2,036	2,036
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	undiluted	185,638	185,634	185,636	185,638	185,635
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	diluted	185,638	186,136	185,996	186,055	185,365
Dividends per share in				3.70	3.45	3.15
Segment group operating profit ⁽³⁾	continuing operations	2,123	2,036	4,098	4,087	3,859
Return on capital employed in % ⁽³⁾	continuing operations	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3
Return on capital employed (before special items) in % ⁽³⁾	continuing operations	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
Order intake (Engineering Division) ⁽⁴⁾		1,170	718	2,257	2,494	3,206
Order backlog (Engineering Division) ⁽⁵⁾		4,223	4,386	4,386	4,541	4,672

(1) Capital expenditure (excluding investments in financial assets) is derived from the corresponding line item within Linde's segment information not taking into account the amount of discontinued operations. The difference between capital expenditure (excluding investments in financial assets) and Payments for tangible and intangible assets and plants held under finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/ IAS 17 in Linde's cash flow statement mainly relates to timing differences between the dates of asset capitalization and cash payments.

(2) Capital expenditure (continuing operations) includes investments in financial assets.

(3)

Non-IFRS measure. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde Non-IFRS Financial Measures for definitions and reconciliations to reported amounts.

- (4) Order intake (Engineering Division) is defined as the value of customer orders received during the reporting period.
- (5) Order backlog (Engineering Division) is defined as the sum of values of order intakes from previous periods plus the values of order intakes from the reporting period, less value of sales realized as well as contract changes occurring until the reporting date.

Table of Contents**Summary Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information (see page 236)**

The following tables set forth summary selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information (which is herein referred to as the summary pro forma financial information), presented to illustrate the estimated effects of the proposed business combination including certain accounting adjustments, which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP using the acquisition method of accounting with Praxair designated as the accounting acquirer of Linde. See The Business Combination Accounting Treatment and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under Linde plc through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under Linde plc through the exchange offer. Pursuant to the exchange offer, Linde plc will offer to exchange each Linde share for 1.540 Linde plc shares. Pursuant to the merger, each Praxair share will be converted into the right to receive 1.000 Linde plc share.

The summary pro forma financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have occurred if the business combination had been completed as of the beginning of the period presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future operating results or financial position of the combined business of Linde and Praxair. In addition, the summary pro forma financial information includes adjustments which are preliminary and may be revised. There can be no assurance that such revisions will not result in material changes to the information presented. The summary selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet data combines the consolidated balance sheets of Praxair and Linde as of June 30, 2017 and gives effect to the proposed business combination as if it had occurred on June 30, 2017. The summary selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations data combines the historical results of Praxair and Linde for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 and gives effect to the proposed business combination as if it had occurred on January 1, 2016. The summary pro forma financial information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes of both Praxair and Linde, included herein beginning on page F.2-1 and page F.3-1, respectively, and the more detailed unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information, including the notes thereto, beginning on page 236 of this document.

(\$ in million, except per share data)	Pro Forma Condensed Combined For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30, 2017	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
Sales	\$ 14,615	\$ 28,682
Operating Profit	1,979	3,754
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Equity Investments	1,820	3,364
Income From Continuing Operations Before Equity Investments	1,353	2,499
Net Income From Continuing Operations (Including Noncontrolling Interests)	1,411	2,623
Net Income From Continuing Operations	\$ 1,349	\$ 2,537
Per Share from Continuing Operations		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.36	\$ 4.43
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.35	\$ 4.42

	Pro Forma Condensed Combined As of June 30, 2017
(\$ in million)	
Total Current Assets	\$ 12,018
Total Assets	\$ 84,402
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 12,610
Total Liabilities	\$ 39,820
Total Equity	\$ 44,572
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 84,402

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS**

*Before deciding to vote in favor of the merger (if you are a Praxair shareholder), or to tender your shares in the exchange offer (if you are a Linde shareholder), you should carefully review and consider the following risk factors and the other information contained in this document. The occurrence of one or more of the events or circumstances described in these risk factors alone or in combination with other events or circumstances may have a material adverse effect on Praxair's and Linde's business and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations and, upon completion of the business combination, on Linde plc's business and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations. While the business combination remains subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions, and there is no assurance that the business combination will be completed, certain of the risks discussed below are presented assuming the business combination is completed and the combined group exists. The risks discussed below may not prove to be exhaustive and are based on certain assumptions made by Linde plc, Praxair and Linde, which later may prove to be incorrect or incomplete. The risks discussed below may not be the only risks to which each of Linde plc, Praxair or Linde is exposed. They should be considered in connection with evaluating the forward-looking statements in *Forward-Looking Statements* because they could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. The order in which the risk factors are presented does not reflect the likelihood of their occurrence or the magnitude or significance of the individual risks. Additional risks and uncertainties of which Linde plc, Praxair and Linde are not currently aware or which Linde plc, Praxair and Linde do not consider significant at present could likewise have a material adverse effect on Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's business and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations. The market price of the Praxair shares, Linde shares or Linde plc shares could fall if any of these risks were to materialize, in which case the respective shareholders could lose all or part of their investment.*

Risks Relating to the Business Combination

The consummation of the business combination is subject to certain conditions.

The merger is only subject to the settlement of the exchange offer and is expected to occur immediately after settlement of the exchange offer. The exchange offer is subject to certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition, the Praxair requisite vote condition and the regulatory condition. The timing for settlement of the exchange offer and completion of the merger will depend on the satisfaction of such conditions. Under the terms of the exchange offer, all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied by the end of the acceptance period on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time, except for the regulatory condition. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied by that date (or validly waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), the exchange offer will terminate and settlement will not occur. As a result, the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the conversion of Praxair shares pursuant to the merger may take place on a date that is significantly later than the end of the acceptance period, or may not occur. Withdrawal rights will cease at the end of the acceptance period. Furthermore, pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG may terminate the business combination agreement or the covenants therein under certain circumstances, including, among others, the occurrence of a material adverse change (as defined in the business combination agreement), affecting the other party, or certain changes in the recommendation of the Praxair board of directors, on the one hand, or the Linde executive or supervisory board, on the other hand. No assurance can be given that all of the conditions to the exchange offer will be satisfied or, if they are, as to the timing of the settlement of the exchange offer. If the conditions to the exchange offer are not satisfied or validly waived in advance, or if termination rights are exercised, the exchange offer will terminate, settlement of the exchange offer will not occur, and the merger will not be completed.

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Linde plc, Praxair and Linde must obtain governmental and regulatory approvals to consummate the business combination, which, if delayed or not granted, may delay or jeopardize the merger, the exchange offer and the business combination. In addition, conditions imposed by such agencies in connection with their approvals may adversely impact the business, financial condition or results of operations of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde, including the loss of value of assets or businesses that may be required to be divested in connection with obtaining approvals under merger control or competition laws.

Completion of the business combination is conditioned upon, among other things, either receipt of approval from the relevant antitrust authority or expiration or termination of any statutory waiting period (including any extension thereof) under merger control or competition law regimes in any jurisdictions where the parties to the business combination agreement have mutually determined merger control or competition law filings and/or notices to be necessary. The governmental and regulatory agencies from which Linde plc, Praxair and Linde will seek these approvals have broad discretion in administering the applicable governing regulations. As a condition to their approval of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, those agencies may impose requirements, limitations or costs or require divestitures or place restrictions on the conduct of Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's respective businesses. Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair and Linde will use their reasonable best efforts and have further agreed to take all such further action as may be necessary to resolve such objections, subject to the limitations set forth in the business combination agreement. No assurance can be given that the required approvals will be obtained or that the required conditions to the exchange offer will be satisfied, and, if all required approvals are obtained and the conditions to the exchange offer are satisfied, no assurance can be given as to the terms, conditions and timing of the approvals. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018 (or validly waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), the exchange offer will terminate, settlement of the offer will not occur, and the merger will not be completed. Any delay in the completion of the business combination for regulatory reasons could diminish the anticipated benefits of the business combination or result in additional transaction costs.

Conditions imposed by regulatory agencies in connection with their approval of the business combination may require changes to the operations of Linde plc, Praxair and/or Linde, restrict their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions following the business combination, restrict the combination of Praxair's and Linde's operations in certain jurisdictions or require other commitments regarding ongoing operations. Such conditions may also restrict Linde plc's, Praxair's and/or Linde's ability to modify the operations of their businesses in response to changing circumstances for a period of time after completion of the merger and the exchange offer or their ability to expend cash for other uses or otherwise have an adverse effect on the anticipated benefits of the business combination, thereby adversely impacting the business, financial condition or results of operations of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde. Such conditions may also impose requirements that Praxair and/or Linde divest certain assets in order to obtain certain regulatory approvals, which may result in loss of value due to the loss of those assets or businesses or a sale of those assets or businesses at less than the desired price or under otherwise unfavorable conditions, in particular as a result of timing constraints and the limited universe of buyers acceptable to the regulatory authorities, especially in challenging market conditions. Any such actions could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects of Linde plc and reduce substantially or eliminate the synergies and cost reductions and the advantages which Praxair and Linde expect to achieve from the business combination.

The business combination may trigger mandatory takeover offers with respect to Linde's listed local subsidiaries.

The completion of the business combination will result in Linde plc acquiring indirect control in Linde's subsidiaries listed on local stock exchanges. Should relevant conditions under local laws of individual jurisdictions be met and if an exemption is not available or granted under the respective regulations, the business combination may trigger the obligation to make a public offer with respect to the outstanding shares in certain of Linde's subsidiaries that are

publicly listed. To the extent that Linde plc is unable to obtain any applicable

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exemption, potentially costly and complex takeover procedures may have to be conducted. In addition, the granting of any applicable exemption may depend on the discretion of the competent authority and may also depend on the competent authority's interpretation of the applicable laws and regulations, including the need for any applicable application for any such exemption. No assurance can be provided that the respective competent authorities will grant the requested exemptions or will confirm that no mandatory takeover offers with respect to any such listed subsidiaries will be required as a result of the transaction, even if such authority may have granted exemptions for similar transactions in the past. Accordingly, the business combination is expected to require such a mandatory takeover offer in India, subject to and following completion of the business combination, and may require such mandatory takeover offers in other jurisdictions, which would result in additional transaction costs and complexity.

Because the exchange ratios in the merger and the exchange offer are fixed, the market value of the Linde plc shares received by Praxair shareholders in the merger or by Linde shareholders in the exchange offer may be less than the market value of the Praxair or Linde shares that such holder held prior to the completion of the business combination.

Praxair shareholders will receive one Linde plc share for each of their Praxair shares in the merger and Linde shareholders who tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer will receive 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered and not withdrawn. These exchange ratios are fixed and will not vary even if the market price of Praxair shares or Linde shares varies. Upon completion of the business combination, and assuming that all outstanding Linde shares are exchanged in the exchange offer, former Praxair and Linde shareholders will each own approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares on a fully diluted basis, i.e., taking into consideration shares still to be issued, immediately after completion of the business combination. The market value of Praxair shares and Linde shares at the time of the completion of the business combination may vary significantly from the value on the date of the execution of the business combination agreement, the date of this document, the date on which Praxair shareholders vote on the merger, the date on which Linde shareholders tender their shares in the exchange offer or the expiration of the acceptance period. Because the exchange ratios will not be adjusted to reflect any changes in the market price of the Praxair shares or Linde shares, the value of the consideration paid to the Praxair shareholders in the merger or to the Linde shareholders who tender their shares in the exchange offer may be lower than the market value of their Praxair or Linde shares, respectively, on earlier dates.

Changes in share prices may result from a variety of factors that are beyond the control of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde, including their respective business, operations and prospects, market conditions, economic development, geopolitical events, regulatory considerations, governmental actions, legal proceedings and other developments. Market assessments of the benefits of the business combination and of the likelihood that the business combination will be completed, as well as general and industry-specific market and economic conditions, may also have an adverse effect on share prices.

In addition, it is possible that the business combination may not be completed until a significant period of time has passed after the Praxair special meeting and the expiration of the acceptance period. As a result, the market values of the Praxair shares and Linde shares may vary significantly from the date of the Praxair special meeting or the expiration of the acceptance period to the date of the completion of the business combination.

Investors are urged to obtain up-to-date prices for Praxair shares, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PX" and Linde shares, which are listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "LIN".

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If, following completion of the business combination, Linde shares remain outstanding, the liquidity and market value of those shares could decline significantly, and the Linde shares could be removed from certain stock indices. In addition, the liquidity of Linde shares could be negatively affected in case of a segment change, downlisting or delisting.

If the business combination is completed but not all outstanding Linde shares, or a sufficient number of Linde shares to effect a mandatory squeeze-out, have been tendered in the exchange offer, the free float in Linde shares will be significantly lower than the current free float in Linde shares, which may adversely affect the liquidity of the remaining Linde shares. Reduced liquidity could make it more difficult for the remaining Linde shareholders to sell their Linde shares and could adversely affect the price of those remaining shares. In addition, reduced liquidity could result in increased volatility and the price for Linde shares may vary significantly in the future.

The Linde shares are included in the German DAX 30 stock index, among other indices. A significant reduction in free float as a result of the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer or otherwise may result in the Linde shares being removed from the DAX 30 or other stock indices. Consequently, index funds and other investors who seek to mirror indices such as the DAX 30 stock index may sell or reduce their holdings of Linde shares. This could result in reduced liquidity and an oversupply of Linde shares, which may adversely affect and cause significant variations in the price of those remaining shares.

During the acceptance period and thereafter until satisfaction of or failure to satisfy the regulatory condition, the Linde shares tendered into the exchange offer shall be included in the stock market trading on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and its sub-segment with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) under a new and separate ISIN. During the acceptance period or thereafter any relevant body competent for the composition of a stock index, such as Deutsche Börse AG, may decide to replace the Linde shares not tendered in the DAX 30 or any other stock index with the tendered Linde shares; it may also reverse any such decision at any time. Consequently, index funds and other investors who seek to mirror indices such as the DAX 30 stock index may sell or reduce their holdings of Linde (tendered or non-tendered) shares.

Moreover, the liquidity of Linde shares could be negatively affected if, following settlement of the exchange offer, Linde plc were to agree with Linde AG to effect (i) a downlisting, *i.e.*, a removal of the Linde shares from the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and other German stock exchanges with the effect that Linde shares could be traded only on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange or any comparable open market or segment thereof of another German stock exchange or (ii) a delisting, *i.e.*, a removal from the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and all other German stock exchanges on which Linde shares are listed on regulated market segments. In the event of a segment change (*i.e.*, removal of the Linde shares from the sub-segment of the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) while maintaining the listing on the regulated market (*General Standard*), or of a downlisting or delisting), Linde AG's reporting obligations would be reduced or cancelled completely, depending on the circumstances. Because a downlisting or a delisting would negatively affect the liquidity of Linde shares, Linde shareholders may be unable to realize the value represented in Linde shares they hold, or may only be able to do so with significant limitations and/or at a significant loss, following such an event.

The prices of Praxair shares and Linde shares may be adversely affected if the business combination is not completed.

If the business combination is not completed, the prices of Praxair shares and Linde shares may decline for various reasons, including to the extent that the current market prices of Praxair shares and Linde shares reflect a market premium based on the assumption that the business combination will be completed.

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Following completion of the business combination, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH) intends to enter into a domination and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG, which could be disadvantageous to Linde, Linde plc or Linde shareholders.

Following completion of the business combination, Linde plc expects to hold at least 75% of the shares represented at the shareholder meeting of Linde AG, which will enable Linde plc (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH and Linde Intermediate Holding AG) to initiate the conclusion of a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG. Such agreement would allow Linde plc to issue binding instructions to the executive board of Linde AG, which could be disadvantageous to Linde AG and result in a decline in the business and earnings power of Linde. This could have a material adverse effect on the assets, financial position and income of Linde and could also materially adversely affect the market value of the remaining Linde shares.

Pursuant to Sections 302 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act, under a domination agreement and/or profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde plc or Linde Intermediate Holding AG, respectively, would be obligated to compensate any annual net loss of Linde AG. Further, each Linde shareholder who did not tender in the exchange offer will be offered to elect either (1) to remain a Linde shareholder and receive, in the case of a domination agreement, an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or, in the case of a profit and loss transfer agreement, receive annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) pursuant to Section 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act, or (2) to receive adequate exit compensation in exchange for its Linde shares pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act. Shareholders electing the first option may later elect the second option for as long as the offer for the exit compensation is open. Linde plc's obligation to pay an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend or annual recurring compensation will lead to a continuing payment obligation for Linde plc which could be higher than dividends to be otherwise distributed to minority shareholders. In addition, Linde plc's obligation to pay an exit compensation will, to the extent paid in Linde plc shares, dilute the shareholdings of Linde plc shareholders, the extent of which could be disproportionate to the implied value Praxair and Linde shareholders received in the business combination.

If Linde shareholders do not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer, Linde shareholders may receive consideration in a post-completion reorganization that is substantially different in form and/or value from the consideration that they would have received in the exchange offer.

Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde after completion of the merger and the exchange offer if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. A post-completion reorganization could eliminate any minority shareholder interests in Linde AG remaining after the settlement of the exchange offer or allow Linde plc to control Linde AG to the greatest extent permissible despite any remaining minority shareholder interests. If the business combination is consummated and Linde plc (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH or Linde Intermediate Holding AG) holds at least 75% of the shares represented in the shareholder meeting of Linde AG, Linde plc intends to enter (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH) into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG. If Linde plc directly or indirectly holds at least 95% of the shares in Linde AG, Linde plc could initiate a squeeze-out of the minority shareholders of Linde AG and subsequently convert Linde AG into a limited liability company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung GmbH*). If Linde plc directly or indirectly holds at least 90% of the shares in Linde AG, a squeeze-out would be possible in connection with a merger of Linde AG into Linde Intermediate Holding AG. The type of such post-completion reorganization transaction will depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise.

Due to the statutory legal framework applicable to such post-completion reorganization transactions, holders of Linde shares who do not exchange their shares in the exchange offer may receive a different (including a lower) amount or a

different form of consideration than they would have received had they exchanged their Linde shares in the exchange offer. Furthermore, if the value of Linde plc shares offered as compensation in the

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context of a domination agreement and/or profit and loss transfer agreement pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act has declined after the completion of the business combination, there may be no obligation of Linde plc or Linde Intermediate Holding AG to pay Linde shareholders who did not exchange their shares in the exchange offer the implied value of the offer consideration received by Linde shareholders who exchanged their shares in the exchange offer.

The announcement and pendency of the business combination, during which Praxair and Linde are subject to certain operating restrictions, could have an adverse effect on Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's businesses and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

The announcement and pendency of the business combination could disrupt Praxair's and Linde's businesses, and uncertainty about the effect of the business combination may have an adverse effect on Linde plc, Praxair and Linde. These uncertainties could cause suppliers, vendors, partners, customers and others that deal with Praxair and Linde to defer entering into contracts with, or making other decisions concerning Praxair and Linde or to seek to change or cancel existing business relationships with the companies. In addition, Praxair's and Linde's employees may experience uncertainty regarding their roles after the business combination. Employees may depart either before or after the completion of the business combination because of uncertainty and issues relating to the difficulty of coordination or because of a desire not to remain following the business combination. Therefore, the pendency of the business combination may adversely affect Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's ability to retain, recruit and motivate key personnel. Additionally, the attention of Praxair's and Linde's management may be directed towards the completion of the business combination, including obtaining regulatory approvals, and may be diverted from the day-to-day business operations of Praxair and Linde. Matters related to the business combination may require commitments of time and resources that could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that might have been beneficial to Praxair and Linde. Additionally, the business combination agreement requires Praxair and Linde to refrain from taking certain specified actions, for example significant investments or disposals, while the business combination is pending. These restrictions may prevent Praxair and Linde from pursuing otherwise attractive business opportunities or capital structure alternatives and from executing certain business strategies prior to the completion of the business combination. Further, the business combination may give rise to potential liabilities, including those that may result from pending and future shareholder lawsuits relating to the business combination or a potential post-completion reorganization. Any of these matters could adversely affect the businesses of, or harm the results of operations, financial condition or cash flows of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde.

Further, certain adverse changes in the business of Linde or Praxair in the period prior to the closing of the business combination may occur that would not result in Praxair, Linde or Linde plc having the right to terminate the business combination agreement or the exchange offer. If adverse changes occur but Praxair and Linde are still required to complete the business combination, the market value of Praxair shares, Linde shares or Linde plc shares may decrease. If the business combination is not completed, these risks may still materialize and materially adversely affect the business and financial results of Praxair and/or Linde.

Negative publicity related to the business combination may materially adversely affect Linde plc, Praxair and Linde.

From time to time, political and public sentiment in connection with a proposed business combination may result in a significant amount of adverse press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting the parties to the business combination. Adverse press coverage and public statements, whether or not driven by political or popular sentiment, may also result in legal claims or in investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials. Responding to these investigations and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceedings, can divert the time and effort of senior management from operating their businesses. Addressing any adverse publicity,

governmental scrutiny or enforcement or other legal proceedings could be time-consuming and expensive and, regardless of the factual basis for the assertions being made, could have a negative impact on the reputation of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde, on the morale and performance of their employees and on their

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relationships with regulators, suppliers and customers. It may also have a negative impact on their ability to take timely advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's respective business and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of the directors, board members and executive officers of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and certain of the designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, those of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders generally.

Certain of the Praxair, Inc. directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors and certain of the Linde supervisory board members, executive board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders, respectively. In the case of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the continued service of certain directors and executive officers following the closing of the business combination, the treatment of stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards, severance benefits available to certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors upon a qualifying termination following the business combination, treatment of cash amounts deferred or contributed pursuant to Praxair's compensation deferral programs and retirement plans, and the indemnification of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde plc. In the case of Linde supervisory board members, executive board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include (i) the future membership of certain board members on Linde plc's board of directors, (ii) the treatment of performance based stock option rights and matching share rights, investment shares and deferral shares, (iii) the release from the commitment for Linde supervisory board members to acquire and hold Linde shares and other adjustments to the share ownership policy for Linde supervisory board members, (iv) severance benefits, (v) compensation under the retention scheme for certain key employees and (vi) the indemnification of Linde supervisory board members and executive board members by Linde plc and of designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde AG and Linde plc.

At the close of business of August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, Praxair, Inc. directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 0.2% of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. As of August 8, 2017, Praxair directors and executive officers held unvested equity awards in the form of Praxair stock options, Praxair RSUs and Praxair PSUs, covering 1,698,582 Praxair shares in the aggregate. Based on a value of a Praxair share of \$133.88, which is equal to the average closing market price of a share of Praxair common stock over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and assuming vesting of the equity awards at target and a qualifying termination immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate value of accelerated vesting of such equity awards held by Praxair directors and executive officers would be \$63,934,961. Certain Praxair executive officers are party to severance compensation agreements which provide for severance benefits upon a qualifying termination following the business combination. Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and a severance-qualifying termination of each executive officer's employment immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate potential benefits that may be payable pursuant to such severance compensation agreements would be \$38,409,885. Certain Praxair executive officers participate in a compensation deferral program and/or retirement plans which provide for vesting of unvested benefits and payment of the executives benefits unless the executive has previously made a valid election to waive his or her rights to receive such payment in connection with a change in control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. The aggregate value for benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under such arrangements for the executive officers is \$71,409,510. Certain Praxair directors participate in a fee deferral plan which provides that, if previously elected by a

director, such director's deferred fees will be distributed if he or she terminates service as a director within one year following the business combination. The aggregate value of deferred fees (which fees are at all times

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fully vested) under such fee deferral plan that may be distributed upon a termination within one year following the business combination is \$12,833,807. Certain Praxair directors and executive officers have other interests, including continued service following the closing of the business combination and indemnification, as described further in the section entitled "The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Praxair, Inc."

As of August 8, 2017, members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates owned less than 1% of the outstanding Linde shares, and members of the Linde executive board and one employee representative who is a member of the supervisory board held equity awards in the form of performance-vesting share option rights and matching share rights, covering 90,629 Linde shares in the aggregate. Based on the value of a Linde share of 176.48, which is equal to the average closing market price of a Linde share over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and further based on the assumption of full vesting of the equity awards and full target achievement of performance goals applicable to share option rights as of August 8, 2017, the value of (1) such equity awards held by members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates as of August 8, 2017, plus (2) Linde shares held by such persons as of such date, was approximately 31.10 million. In addition, members of the Linde executive board, other than Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni, are party to service agreements which provide for severance benefits in case of certain qualifying terminations of employment. Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017 and a severance-qualifying termination of the executive board members' service agreements immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate potential severance benefits that may be payable would be approximately 10 million. Certain members of the Linde executive board and supervisory board have other interests, including membership of Linde plc's board of directors and the ability to tender investment and deferral shares, as described further in the section entitled "The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Linde AG."

The Praxair board of directors and the Linde supervisory board and executive board were aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in evaluating and approving the business combination and in recommending that Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement and Linde shareholders tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer, respectively.

Upon completion of the business combination, certain change-of-control rights under material agreements may be triggered.

Praxair and Linde are parties to agreements that contain change-of-control provisions that may be triggered upon completion of the business combination. Upon the triggering of these change-of-control provisions, the counterparties to the agreement may be able to exercise certain rights that have a negative effect on Praxair, Linde or, after the business combination, Linde plc. For example, the terms of Linde's approximately 8.5 billion notes outstanding include change of control clauses triggered by a change of control of Linde AG and a resulting below investment grade ratings downgrade of Linde AG's corporate and debt ratings. In addition, Linde's 2.5 billion undrawn syndicated credit facility and Praxair's \$2.5 billion credit facility each include a change of control clause relating to a change of control of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc., respectively. If parties to agreements with change-of-control provisions exercise such rights, contracts that are beneficial to Linde or Praxair may be terminated which may have an adverse effect on the business, the cash flows and the financial condition and results of operations of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde.

Praxair and Linde will incur significant transaction fees and costs in connection with the business combination.

Praxair and Linde expect to incur a number of significant non-recurring implementation and restructuring costs associated with combining the operations of the two companies. In addition, Praxair and Linde will incur significant banking, legal, accounting and other transaction fees and costs related to the business combination.

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Additional costs substantially in excess of currently anticipated costs may also be incurred in connection with the integration of the businesses of Praxair and Linde. Praxair and Linde currently estimate that an aggregate of approximately \$217 million (190 million) of auditors , banking, legal and other professional fees and costs related to the business combination will be incurred, of which approximately 40% is expected to be incurred by Praxair and approximately 60% to be incurred by Linde.

Any cost savings or other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses that could offset these transaction- and combination-related costs over time may not be achieved in the near term, or at all. In addition, the timeline in which cost savings are expected to be realized is lengthy and may not be achieved. Failure to realize these synergies and cost reductions and other efficiencies in a timely manner or at all could have a material adverse effect on Linde plc s, Praxair s and Linde s respective businesses and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

Linde plc has no operating or financial history and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information contained in this document is presented for illustrative purposes only and may not be an indication of Linde plc s results of operations or financial condition following the completion of the business combination. The actual results of operations and financial condition of Linde plc following the completion of the business combination may be substantially different.

Linde plc has been recently incorporated and has no operating history and no revenues and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information contained in this document is presented for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered to be an indication of Linde plc s results of operations or financial condition following the completion of the business combination. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been derived from the historical financial statements of Praxair and Linde and adjustments, assumptions and preliminary estimates have been made in connection with the preparation of this information. These adjustments, assumptions and estimates are preliminary and based on information available at the time of the preparation of this document and are subject to change. As a result, the actual results of operations and financial condition of Linde plc following the completion of the business combination may not be consistent with, or evident from, this pro forma financial information, and any differences may be material. For example, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information contained in this document assumes that no divestitures will be required in order to obtain necessary regulatory approval in all relevant jurisdictions. However, significant divestitures may be required to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals.

The unaudited forward-looking financial information considered by Praxair, Linde and their financial advisors reflect Praxair management and Linde management estimates and actual results may be significantly higher or lower than estimated.

In connection with the assessment of the merger by Praxair and Linde, Praxair and Linde prepared certain unaudited forward-looking financial information. The unaudited forward-looking financial information considered by Praxair, Linde and their financial advisors, including the unaudited forward-looking information included in this document, are based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain, many of which are beyond the control of Praxair and Linde. These variables and assumptions are based on available information at the time of preparation and include industry performance, competition, general business, economic, regulatory, market and financial conditions, as well as estimates regarding the business, financial condition and results of operations of Praxair and Linde. Such factors and other changes may cause the unaudited forward-looking financial information or the underlying assumptions to be inaccurate. Since the unaudited forward-looking financial information covers multiple years, such information by its nature becomes less predictable with each successive year. As a result of these contingencies, there can be no assurance that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than estimated, which could have a material impact on the market price of Linde plc shares. The unaudited forward-looking financial information does not

take into account any circumstances or events occurring after the date it was prepared and does not give effect to the business combination nor is it indicative for future results of the combined group.

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The unaudited forward-looking financial information was not prepared with a view toward public disclosure, nor was it prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of forward-looking financial information, U.S. GAAP or IFRS. Neither the independent accountants of Praxair, Linde, Linde plc, nor any other independent accountants have audited, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the unaudited forward-looking financial information for the purpose of its inclusion herein, and accordingly, no such accountants have expressed any opinion or provided any form of assurance with respect thereto for the purpose of this document.

Risks Relating to the Business of Linde plc After Completion of the Business Combination

Due to the size and geographic reach of Linde plc's operations following the completion of the business combination, a wide range of factors could materially affect its operations and financial performance. Linde plc believes that, in addition to the risks described herein, the risks relating to Praxair's and Linde's businesses described in the sections

Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair and Risks Relating to the Business of Linde, which you are urged to read, may significantly impact Linde plc's business after the completion of the business combination.

Linde plc may fail to realize the anticipated strategic and financial benefits sought from the business combination.

Linde plc may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the business combination. The success of the business combination will depend on, among other things, Linde plc's ability to combine Praxair's business with Linde's business in a manner that facilitates growth and realizes anticipated cost savings.

However, Linde plc must successfully combine the businesses of Praxair and Linde in a manner that permits these anticipated benefits to be realized. In addition, Linde plc must achieve the anticipated growth and cost savings without adversely affecting current revenues and investments in future growth.

In addition, the actual integration of Praxair and Linde will involve complex operational, technological and personnel-related challenges. This process will be time-consuming and expensive, and it may be disruptive to the combined businesses. Linde plc may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the business combination. Difficulties in the integration of the businesses, which may result in significant costs and delays, include:

managing a significantly larger combined group;

aligning and executing the strategy of the combined group;

integrating and unifying the offerings and services available to customers and coordinating distribution and marketing efforts in geographically separate organizations;

coordinating corporate and administrative infrastructures and aligning insurance coverage;

coordinating accounting, information technology, communications, administration and other systems;

addressing possible differences in corporate cultures and management philosophies;

the combined group becoming subject to Irish laws and regulations and legal action in Ireland;

coordinating the compliance program and creating uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;

the implementation, ultimate impact and outcome of potential post-completion reorganization transactions, which may be delayed or not take effect as a result of litigation or otherwise;

unforeseen and unexpected liabilities related to the business combination or Linde plc's business;

managing tax costs or inefficiencies associated with integrating the operations of the combined group;

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identifying and eliminating redundant and underperforming functions and assets;

effecting actions that may be required in connection with obtaining regulatory approvals; and

a deterioration of credit ratings.

These and other factors could result in increased costs and diversion of management's time and energy, as well as decreases in the amount of expected revenue and earnings, which could materially impact Linde plc's business, financial condition and results of operations. The integration process and other disruptions resulting from the business combination may also adversely affect Linde plc's relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, distributors, licensors and others with whom Praxair and Linde have business or other dealings, and difficulties in integrating the businesses of Praxair and Linde could harm the reputation of the combined group.

If the combined group is not able to successfully combine the businesses of Praxair and Linde in an efficient, cost-effective and timely manner, the anticipated benefits and cost savings of the business combination may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected.

Following the completion of the business combination, Linde AG will be majority owned by Linde plc. While Linde plc intends to enter (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH) into a domination agreement with Linde AG, if the effectiveness of such agreement is delayed as a result of litigation or otherwise or does not occur, this may have an adverse effect on the ability to realize synergies and cost reductions and the market value of Linde plc shares.

Following the completion of the business combination, Linde AG will be indirectly majority-owned by Linde plc and, thus, become a dependent company of Linde plc within the meaning of Section 17 of the German Stock Corporation Act. The legal framework for this dependency between Linde plc and Linde AG is, subject to other applicable law, set forth in Sections 311 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act, which may prevent or impede the realization of synergies and cost reductions absent a domination agreement. If Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) holds at least 75% of Linde AG's outstanding shares after completion of the business combination, which it will if the minimum acceptance condition (as defined herein) is satisfied, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) will hold the requisite voting rights to approve a domination agreement at a meeting of Linde shareholders. However, if Linde plc does not hold 75% of Linde AG's outstanding shares after the completion of the business combination or such approval is contested or the effectiveness of such agreement is delayed as a result of litigation or otherwise or does not occur, Linde plc may be unable to initiate any transactions or measures that are disadvantageous to Linde AG, unless Linde plc provides adequate compensation to Linde AG. If the disadvantage caused by any transaction or other measure cannot be assessed or compensated, Linde plc will be unable to initiate such transaction or measure, which may preclude Linde plc from implementing certain transactions related to the integration of Linde into the combined group, including realizing synergies. The failure to realize synergies may lead to a decline of the value of Linde plc shares. At the same time, any disadvantageous corporate actions under a domination agreement may result in a decline in the business and earnings power of Linde, which may have a material adverse effect on the assets, financial position and income of Linde and could also materially adversely affect the market value of the remaining Linde shares.

A combined Praxair and Linde may experience a loss of customers or may fail to win new customers in certain countries.

Following the business combination, third parties with whom Praxair or Linde had relationships prior to the announcement of the business combination may terminate or otherwise reduce the scope of their relationship with

either party in anticipation or after the completion of the business combination. In addition, the combined group may face difficulties to acquire new customers in certain countries. Any such loss of business or the inability to win new customers could limit the combined group's ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the business combination. Such risks could also be exacerbated by a delay in the settlement of the exchange offer and the business combination.

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The combined group may be unable to retain and motivate Praxair and/or Linde personnel successfully.

The success of the business combination will depend, in part, on the combined group's ability to retain the talents and dedication of key employees, including key decision-makers, currently employed by Praxair and Linde. Such employees may decide not to remain with Praxair and Linde, as applicable, while the business combination is pending or with the combined group after the business combination is completed. If key employees terminate their employment, or if an insufficient number of employees are retained to maintain effective operations, the combined group's business activities may be adversely affected and management's attention may be diverted from successfully integrating Praxair and Linde to hiring suitable replacements, all of which may cause Linde plc's business to deteriorate. Praxair and Linde may not be able to locate suitable replacements for any key employees who leave either company, or offer employment to potential replacements on reasonable terms. In addition, Linde plc, Praxair and Linde may not be able to motivate certain key employees following the completion of the business combination due to organizational changes, reassignments of responsibilities, the perceived lack of appropriate opportunities for advancement or other reasons. If the combined group fails to successfully retain and motivate the employees of Praxair and/or Linde, relevant capabilities and expertise may be lost which may have an adverse effect on the cash flows and the financial condition and results of operations of Linde plc, Praxair and Linde.

Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair

Due to the size and geographic reach of Praxair's operations, a wide range of factors, many of which are outside of Praxair's control, could materially affect its future operations and financial performance. Praxair's management believes the following risks may significantly impact Praxair:

General Economic Conditions *Weakening economic conditions in markets in which Praxair does business may adversely impact Praxair's financial results and/or cash flows.*

Praxair serves a diverse group of industries across more than 50 countries, which generally leads to financial stability through various business cycles. However, a broad decline in general economic or business conditions in the industries served by its customers could adversely affect the demand for Praxair's products and impair the ability of its customers to satisfy their obligations to Praxair, resulting in uncollected receivables and/or unanticipated contract terminations or project delays. In addition, many of Praxair's customers are in businesses that are cyclical in nature, such as the chemicals, electronics, metals and energy industries. Downturns in these industries may adversely impact Praxair during these cycles. Additionally, such conditions could impact the utilization of Praxair's manufacturing capacity which may require it to recognize impairment losses on tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment, as well as intangible assets such as goodwill, customer relationships or intellectual property.

Cost and Availability of Raw Materials and Energy *Increases in the cost of energy and raw materials and/or disruption in the supply of these materials could result in lost sales or reduced profitability.*

Energy is the single largest cost item in the production and distribution of industrial gases. Most of Praxair's energy requirements are in the form of electricity, natural gas and diesel fuel for distribution. Praxair attempts to minimize the financial impact of variability in these costs through the management of customer contracts and reducing demand through operational productivity and energy efficiency. Large customer contracts typically have escalation and pass-through clauses to recover energy and feedstock costs. Such attempts may not successfully mitigate cost variability, which could negatively impact Praxair's financial condition or results of operations. The supply of energy has not been a significant issue in the geographic areas where Praxair conducts business. However, regional energy conditions are unpredictable and may pose future risk.

For carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, helium, hydrogen, specialty gases and surface technologies, raw materials are largely purchased from outside sources. Where feasible, Praxair sources several of these raw

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materials, including carbon dioxide, hydrogen and calcium carbide, as chemical or industrial byproducts. In addition, Praxair has contracts or commitments for, or readily available sources of, most of these raw materials; however, their long-term availability and prices are subject to market conditions. A disruption in supply of such raw materials could impact Praxair's ability to meet contractual supply commitments.

International Events and Circumstances *Praxair's international operations are subject to the risks of doing business abroad and international events and circumstances may adversely impact its business, financial condition or results of operations.*

Praxair has substantial international operations which are subject to risks including devaluations in currency exchange rates, transportation delays and interruptions, political and economic instability and disruptions, restrictions on the transfer of funds, the imposition of duties and tariffs, import and export controls, changes in governmental policies, labor unrest, possible nationalization and/or expropriation of assets, domestic and international tax laws and compliance with governmental regulations. These events could have an adverse effect on the international operations of Praxair in the future by reducing the demand for its products, decreasing the prices at which it can sell its products, reducing the U.S. dollar value of revenue from international operations or otherwise having an adverse effect on its business.

The United Kingdom's planned exit from the European Union has caused volatility in currency exchange rates as well as increased economic uncertainty. These factors could adversely affect Praxair's business and financial results primarily in Europe.

Global Financial Markets Conditions *Macroeconomic factors may impact Praxair's ability to obtain financing or increase the cost of obtaining financing which may adversely impact Praxair's financial results and/or cash flows.*

Volatility and disruption in the U.S. and global credit and equity markets, from time to time, could make it more difficult for Praxair to obtain financing for its operations and/or could increase the cost of obtaining financing. In addition, Praxair's borrowing costs can be affected by short- and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies which are based, in significant part, on its performance as measured by certain criteria such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. A decrease in these debt ratings could increase the cost of borrowing or make it more difficult to obtain financing. While the impact of volatility in the global credit markets cannot be predicted with certainty, Praxair believes that it has sufficient operating flexibility, cash reserves, and funding sources to maintain adequate amounts of liquidity to meet its business needs around the world.

Competitor Actions *The inability to effectively compete could adversely impact Praxair's results of operations.*

Praxair operates within a highly competitive environment worldwide. Competition is based on price, product quality, delivery, reliability, technology and service to customers. Competitors' behavior related to these areas could potentially have significant impacts on Praxair's financial results.

Catastrophic Events *Catastrophic events could disrupt the operations of Praxair and/or its customers and suppliers and may have a significant adverse impact on the results of operations.*

The occurrence of catastrophic events or natural disasters such as extreme weather, including hurricanes and floods; health epidemics; and acts of war or terrorism, could disrupt or delay Praxair's ability to produce and distribute its products to customers and could potentially expose Praxair to third-party liability claims. In addition, such events could impact Praxair's customers and suppliers resulting in temporary or long-term outages and/or the limitation of

supply of energy and other raw materials used in normal business operations. To mitigate these risks, Praxair evaluates the direct and indirect business risks, consults with vendors, insurance providers

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and industry experts, makes investments in suitably resilient design and technology, and conducts regular reviews of the business risks with management. Despite these steps, however, these situations are outside Praxair's control and may have a significant adverse impact on its financial results.

Retaining Qualified Personnel *The inability to attract and retain qualified personnel may adversely impact Praxair's business.*

If Praxair fails to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel, it may not be able to develop, market or sell its products or successfully manage its business. Praxair is dependent upon a highly skilled, experienced and efficient workforce to be successful. Much of Praxair's competitive advantage is based on the expertise and experience of key personnel regarding marketing, technology, manufacturing and distribution infrastructure, systems and products. The inability to attract and hire qualified individuals or the loss of key employees in very skilled areas could have a negative effect on Praxair's financial results.

Technological Advances *If Praxair fails to keep pace with technological advances in the industry or if new technology initiatives do not become commercially accepted, customers may not continue to buy Praxair's products and results of operations could be adversely affected.*

Praxair's research and development is directed toward developing new and improved methods for the production and distribution of industrial gases and the development of new markets and applications for the use of these gases. This results in the frequent introduction of new industrial gas applications and the development of new advanced air separation process technologies. Praxair also conducts research and development for its surface technologies to improve the quality and durability of coatings and the use of specialty powders for new applications and industries. As a result of these efforts, Praxair develops new and proprietary technologies and employs necessary measures to protect such technologies within the global geographies in which Praxair operates. These technologies help Praxair to create a competitive advantage and to provide a platform to grow its business. If Praxair's research and development activities do not keep pace with competitors or if Praxair does not create new technologies that benefit customers, future results of operations could be adversely affected.

Pension Liabilities *Risks related to pension benefit plans may adversely impact Praxair's results of operations and cash flows.*

Pension benefits represent significant financial obligations that will be ultimately settled in the future with employees who meet eligibility requirements. Because of the uncertainties involved in estimating the timing and amount of future payments and asset returns, significant estimates are required to calculate pension expense and liabilities related to Praxair's plans. Praxair utilizes the services of independent actuaries, whose models are used to facilitate these calculations. Several key assumptions are used in the actuarial models to calculate pension expense and liability amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, significant changes in actual investment returns on pension assets, discount rates, or legislative or regulatory changes could impact future results of operations and required pension contributions.

Operational Risks *Operational risks may adversely impact Praxair's business or results of operations.*

Praxair's operating results are dependent on the continued operation of its production facilities and its ability to meet customer contract requirements and other needs. Insufficient or excess capacity threatens Praxair's ability to generate competitive profit margins and may expose Praxair to liabilities related to contract commitments. Operating results are also dependent on Praxair's ability to complete new construction projects on time, on budget and in accordance with performance requirements. Failure to do so may expose Praxair's business to loss of revenue, potential litigation and

loss of business reputation.

Also inherent in the management of Praxair's production facilities and delivery systems, including storage, vehicle transportation and pipelines, are operational risks that require continuous training, oversight and control.

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Material operating failures at production, storage facilities or pipelines, including fire, toxic release and explosions, or the occurrence of vehicle transportation accidents could result in loss of life, damage to the environment, loss of production and/or extensive property damage, all of which may negatively impact Praxair's financial results.

Information Technology Systems *Praxair may be subject to information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches in data security.*

Praxair relies on information technology (which is herein referred to as IT) systems and networks for business and operational activities, and also stores and processes sensitive business and proprietary information in these systems and networks. These systems are susceptible to outages due to fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failures, viruses, break-ins and similar events, or breaches of security. Praxair has taken steps to address these risks and concerns by implementing advanced security technologies, internal controls, network and data center resiliency and recovery process. Despite these steps, however, operational failures and breaches of security from increasingly sophisticated cyber threats could lead to the loss or disclosure of confidential information, result in regulatory actions and have a material adverse impact on Praxair's operations, reputation and financial results.

Acquisitions and Joint Ventures *The inability to effectively integrate acquisitions or collaborate with joint venture partners could adversely impact Praxair's financial position and results of operations.*

In addition to the proposed business combination with Linde, Praxair has evaluated and expects to continue to evaluate, a wide array of potential strategic acquisitions and joint ventures. Many of these transactions, if consummated, could be material to its financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the process of integrating an acquired company, business or group of assets may create unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. Although historically Praxair has been successful with its acquisition strategy and execution, the areas where Praxair may face risks include:

the need to implement or remediate controls, procedures and policies appropriate for a larger public company at companies that prior to the acquisition lacked these controls, procedures and policies;

diversion of management time and focus from operating existing business to acquisition integration challenges;

cultural challenges associated with integrating employees from the acquired company into the existing organization;

the need to integrate each company's accounting, management information, human resources and other administrative systems to permit effective management;

difficulty with the assimilation of acquired operations and products;

failure to achieve targeted synergies and cost reductions; and

inability to retain key employees and business relationships of acquired companies. Foreign acquisitions and joint ventures involve unique risks in addition to those mentioned herein, including those related to integration of operations across different cultures and languages, currency risks and the particular economic, political and regulatory risks associated with specific countries. Also, the anticipated benefit of potential future acquisitions may not materialize. Future acquisitions or dispositions could result in the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or amortization expenses, or impairments of goodwill, any of which could adversely impact Praxair's financial results.

Table of Contents**Risks Relating to the Business of Linde*****Weakening economic conditions in markets in which Linde operates may adversely impact its business or results of operations.***

As a company with global operations, Linde is subject to cyclical trends and the general development of the global economy. While the ongoing high level of sovereign debt in key European economies, as well as in the United States and major emerging markets, has faded somewhat into the background due to extensive intervention on the part of the central banks, the political uncertainty has increased. 2017 is an election year, with elections due to be held in several countries including Germany. The uncertainty surrounding the possible course charted out by new governments in Europe and North America could, among other things, put a damper on the investment climate and pose a threat to the anticipated growth in the medium term. It is expected that the new administration in the United States will bring about significant policy changes regarding, among other topics, foreign trade, imports, economic and energy-related policies, the consequences and extent of which cannot currently be assessed with certainty, but which may also have political and economic effects beyond the United States. The effects on global economic growth of interest rate levels, oil prices and expansive fiscal policies could fuel further uncertainty regarding structural reforms.

The United Kingdom referendum on the withdrawal from the European Union and related United Kingdom government action have created significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union and have also given rise to calls for the governments of other European Union member states to consider withdrawal from the European Union. These developments or the perception that any of them could occur may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions.

Linde may experience numerous economic challenges in the short to mid-term. The uncertainty regarding the stability of the positive growth outlook for the United States and the future monetary policy pursued by the Federal Reserve, as well as its impact on the currencies and economies of the emerging markets, are risk factors for the global economy. Following the rate hikes implemented by the Federal Reserve in 2016, it is not yet clear whether or not, and to what extent, central banks in other countries will also raise their interest rates in order to prevent large scale capital outflows. Interest rate policy measures could put the economies of certain countries under pressure and result in increased volatility on the financial markets, with a potential negative impact on the global economy.

The risk of a more pronounced growth slowdown than expected on the Asian and other high-growth markets, as well as the possibility of a continued weak economic environment in the South Pacific region, could have a negative impact on the global economy, as well as on the industries that Linde serves and its business. For example, in 2016, the ongoing weak economic environment in the manufacturing industry and a declining investment in the mining industry had an adverse impact on growth of Linde's gases division (which is herein referred to as Linde Gases Division), prompting the need to identify and implement cost-cutting measures.

Further economic risks could arise from the uncertain political development of the world's geopolitical crisis spots. In particular, the global increase in the risk of terrorism could prompt short-term economic contractions.

Should the global economy weaken significantly, there would be the threat of lost sales, a potential lack of new business, for example due to an ensuing reluctance to invest, and an increase in the risk of bad debts in the operating business due to the increasing inability of customers to make payments.

In its function as the parent company of The Linde Group, Linde AG holds investments in group companies. The carrying amounts of these investments run the risk of a diminution in value should the economic situation or exchange rates of these group companies change for the worse. This scenario might have an adverse impact on the net income of

Linde AG.

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Linde has a dual focus on its gases business and on its engineering project business (plant construction). These two businesses, and their different product areas and plant types, respectively, may be affected differently in terms of revenue and earnings when there are changes in certain economic conditions. In particular, the engineering project business may be materially impacted by a short-term decline of commodity prices (including oil and natural gas prices) or general economic conditions, which typically have a more direct effect on the willingness of its customers or potential customers to invest in new plants, the expansion of existing plants or other projects, on which Linde is dependent. Therefore, negative economic or other developments affecting the main industries that Linde addresses may have a negative effect on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The inability to effectively compete could adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

The competitive pressure facing Linde is mounting both on markets that offer significant growth potential and on more mature markets. This is being fueled, in particular, by weak growth prospects and the migration of existing industries. All the markets in which The Linde Group is active are also characterized by a trend towards improvement of cost-effective structures, which in turn would increase competition even further.

Existing or new competitors that may appear may develop their current products and technologies further or create alternative ones that are more attractively priced, offer higher quality or are more appealing for other reasons than Linde's products. If new or better developed products can be offered at more attractive prices, or if such products are more attractive than Linde's products for other reasons such as a higher degree of functionality, demand for Linde's products would fall, which could have a material adverse effect on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Cost pressure in the healthcare sector could adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

In the healthcare product area, cost pressure in the healthcare sector and the current trend towards outsourcing by government agencies and health insurance funds have intensified the risk of losing contracts. For example, in the United States, price reductions came into effect at the beginning of 2016 due to government tenders, and these cuts were stepped up further from July 1, 2016. However, some price cuts were subsequently postponed to the beginning of 2017. Such price cuts generally have a negative impact on Linde's revenue and earnings development. In addition, changes in the law, for example, with regard to case based lump sums or outsourcing and tendering processes, could have an adverse effect on the opportunities for developing new business in certain countries. In particular, competitive bidding processes may limit reimbursements that Linde is able to achieve from governments in the healthcare sector. These factors are especially relevant in sales markets in the United States and in Europe. For example, a potential expansion of Medicare's competitive bidding program in the United States or changes to the bidding or contracting process could limit Linde's ability to service Medicare beneficiaries in certain geographic markets.

Any materialization of these risks could result in material adverse effects on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks associated with pricing may adversely impact Linde's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks associated with the setting of prices generally arise in areas where certain cost increases cannot be passed on to the customer. The high level of volatility in energy prices and the price of raw materials mean that there is a risk that targets for revenue and earnings might not be met if the resulting increase in costs is not taken into consideration when contracts are agreed and prices are set, or not taken into consideration in a timely manner. Therefore risks associated with the setting of prices could have a significant adverse impact on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents***Customer and sales risks associated with the commercialization of new customer projects and existing projects could adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.***

Customer and sales risks associated with both the commercialization of new customer projects or follow-up projects and existing projects cannot be eliminated, especially in the growth markets. There might be technical or economic reasons on the customer side or in the sales markets which could require changes being made to the project or contract. As a result it may not be possible to produce the quantities originally assumed in the business plan in full or it may only be possible to produce such quantities behind schedule. This might give rise not only to uneconomic production processes, but also to significant adverse variances from budgeted cash flow, thereby jeopardizing the revenue and earnings targets attached to the investment.

In addition, Linde may be required to compensate customers for losses and damages if Linde is unable to manufacture and deliver the agreed products because, for example, it is unable to achieve the required production capacities in time. Such compensations could have a material adverse effect on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

A sustained low oil and natural gas price environment could adversely impact Linde's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The global economic outlook and the further development of oil prices are interrelated. Sustained low prices for oil, natural gas and liquefied natural gas (which is herein referred to as LNG), or a drop in such prices, could further exacerbate the general reluctance to invest in the energy sector, particularly in those countries that are heavily reliant on oil or natural gas. This would, in turn, have a negative impact on the providers of capital-intensive goods from the industrialized nations. A prolonged phase of low oil prices would increase the risk of mounting insolvency rates among fracking companies in the United States or state bankruptcies, both of which would have a negative impact on the financial markets and the global economy.

The high oil price levels in the past have contributed to significant investments in Linde's products, such as large-scale plant manufacturing. However, demand for Linde's products has been affected by the decline of the oil price combined with the saturation of certain markets that had increased investment activity during periods of higher oil price levels, for example regarding the shale gas business in North America. While oil prices have recovered from prior comparative low levels, a decline in price, or oil price volatility, could have a negative impact on Linde's engineering division (which is herein referred to as Engineering Division) and the achievement of its short-term order intake targets. Potential customers in the petrochemical and natural gas processing industry could postpone their investment plans further in a climate of uncertainty. For example, in 2016, due to the low prices of oil, natural gas and LNG, the oil and gas industry reduced its investment level drastically, and other industries, such as the chemical industry, were affected as well by the low oil and gas prices. In addition, even if oil price levels further stabilize or increase, Linde's customers may continue their restrictive investment policies and may further postpone new plant constructions or other major investment projects. When it comes to integrated gases projects in the energy sector, the reluctance to invest among customers is also a risk that affects the Linde Gases Division. Any such reluctance or failure of customers to invest in Linde's products and services could have a material adverse effect on Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in the cost of gas, raw materials and energy and/or disruption of Linde's supply chain could result in lost sales or adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

A key element in the success of the business units is the ready availability of products and services purchased by Linde, which must be of suitable quality, and obtainable in appropriate quantities at prices in line with market

conditions. This applies not only to certain gases which Linde does not produce itself, but also to other materials which are dependent on raw materials such as steel, aluminum and brass as well as energy.

Where take-or-pay agreements have been concluded with gases suppliers and long-term procurement strategies are in place, sales risks might possibly arise for The Linde Group if it has not also entered into

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corresponding agreements with customers. These procurement contracts often provide that compensation must be paid by Linde if there is a premature termination or if Linde buys less than the quantities originally specified. Such compensations could have a significant adverse impact on Linde's financial condition and results. Risks may also arise for The Linde Group if long-term procurement contracts are not matched by sales contracts covering a similarly long period.

Linde's manufacturing, construction and other activities may lead to personal injury, environmental or property damage, which may have an adverse impact on Linde's business or results of operations.

The manufacturing of products and construction of plants by The Linde Group may entail risks associated with the production, filling, storage and transport of raw materials, goods or waste, and the distribution of products and related logistics services. These risks might lead to personal injury, damage to property or environmental damage, which in turn might result in business interruptions, monetary penalties, compensation payments or environmental clean-up costs. The reputation of The Linde Group could also suffer if any such event were to occur.

Despite Linde's health and safety programs and other safety measures, Linde could incur substantial liability in excess of any applicable insurance that could adversely affect Linde's results of operations and financial condition.

The Linde Group's various operating processes are associated with risks which might lead to environmental damage. The Linde Group focuses on reducing emissions and on making continual improvements to its operations to ensure the efficient use of resources, materials and energy. However, the possibility that The Linde Group's activities might lead to environmental damage or that remediation works might cost more than originally budgeted cannot be ruled out.

Production or other business interruptions, including with respect to catastrophic events, may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

A business interruption at one of Linde's main plants or at a customer's on-site plant could adversely affect the business, results of operations and reputation of The Linde Group. This would be particularly true if the interruption to the business were to be caused by an accident which also resulted in personal injury or damage to the environment. Risks also include machinery failure or plant breakdowns, which may lead to capacity bottlenecks.

A risk to Linde's employees and to the net assets, financial condition and results of operations of The Linde Group is also posed by catastrophic events, natural disasters, pandemics, acts of war and terrorist or other criminal attacks. Any such events may, for example, cause disruptions in the supply chain or the project business of Linde. These risks may also have an indirect impact on Linde if customers or suppliers of The Linde Group are significantly affected by any of them.

Technical quality and other problems in plant construction projects may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

Complex major plant construction projects pose particular risks. The Linde Group's Engineering Division handles significant contracts which may be worth several hundred million euros and where construction may take a number of years and involve complex processes.

Typically, the Engineering Division is involved in the design and construction of turnkey plants. Potential risks may arise as a result of the cost accounting and execution of such complex projects, which are subject to uncertainty. Risks may include unexpected technical problems, supply bottlenecks and quality problems with suppliers of major components, unforeseen developments during on-site assembly and problems with partners or subcontractors. Such

risks may cause project delays and cost overruns and have a material adverse impact on Linde's business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Linde operates technologically complex and interconnected production plants and builds such plants for customers. Any stoppage in or any technical failure of such plants could result in serious damage through accidents, loss of production, customers, revenue and reputation, as well as in penalties and liabilities to customers and other persons. Production of Linde's own plants as well as the assembly of customer's plants may be affected by loss of suppliers or interruptions in the delivery of raw materials, parts, subassemblies or components.

Risks related to counterparties, liquidity, interest rate movements and exchange rates may adversely impact Linde's financial results or cash flows.

Due to its global operations, Linde is exposed to a number of financial risks. In particular, these include credit risks, counterparty risks, liquidity risks and risks arising from movements in interest rates and exchange rates. Interest rate risk arises as a result of fluctuations in interest rates caused by the markets. These fluctuations affect both the interest expense borne by Linde and the fair values of financial instruments. In the case of exchange rate risks, there are operational transaction risks, which are the result, for example, of supply contracts for individual projects spread across different currency zones, and translation risks, which arise from currency translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries where those subsidiaries have a functional currency other than The Linde Group's reporting currency. Counterparty risks arise where one or more counterparties (for example, customers) are unable to perform their contractual obligations, including paying amounts owed to Linde in full and on time. For example, in the recent past Linde has experienced counterparty insolvency in the U.K. steel sector. Any materialization of counterparty risks may lead to bad debts owed to The Linde Group and the inability to collect outstanding receivables. Any of these financial risks may have a material adverse effect on Linde's business, financial results or cash flows.

Risks related to pension scheme commitments may adversely impact Linde's financial results or cash flows.

In more than 50 countries, including Germany, companies in The Linde Group have defined benefit commitments to their employees under occupational pension schemes. Depending on the structure of the schemes, one-off payments may be made or the employees may be entitled to a pension for life with an annual increase which may be variable or inflation-linked. As a result, The Linde Group is exposed to risks arising from unexpectedly high rates of inflation or increases in life expectancy.

The amount of the obligation is the actuarial present value of all pension commitments and is expressed as the defined benefit obligation under IFRS. The amount of the obligation is subject to annual changes in the valuation assumptions, especially those relating to the discount rate and the rate of inflation. This gives rise to interest rate risks and inflation risks.

In most pension schemes, the obligation is covered by assets which are maintained separately. The worth of the pension assets is subject to fluctuations in the fair value of those assets: for example, bonds and shares. Therefore, Linde is exposed to market risks, especially interest rate risks, spread risks and equity risks.

The risks relating to pension obligations on the one hand and to pension assets on the other hand, and therefore to the net funding position of pensions, are quantified and evaluated on a regular basis by Linde. There is a natural conflict between a significant reduction of the risk and the achievement in the long term of the return on assets required to keep pace with the potential increase in the obligation.

Inadequate future investment performance of pension assets or adverse changes in assumptions associated with Linde's pension schemes could have a material adverse effect on its financial results or cash flows.

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Linde's operations are subject to changes in political, legal or social circumstances, which may adversely impact its business or results of operations.

Linde's business is exposed to economic, political and legal risks due to the international nature of its business. Some of the countries in which Linde manufactures or offers services or into which it exports are subject to significantly reduced economic, political, social and legal stability.

A fundamental risk for Linde is posed by potential radical changes in the political, legal and social environment. Potential risks that Linde might encounter in different countries as a global corporation include the nationalization or expropriation of assets, legal risks, the prohibition of capital transfers, bad debts with government institutions, war, terrorist attacks and other unrest. Political unrest and wars may also be the cause of indirect risks (economic risks, project risks and risks associated with commercialization), as a result for example of political and economic sanctions that may extend beyond the borders of the actual region in crisis. For example, the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including sanctions imposed on Russia related thereto, might have an impact on Linde's large plant construction business in Russia, leading to delays or cancellations relating to the implementation of existing projects. There could also be an indirect negative impact on Linde companies in other countries in the Linde Gases Division and in other markets in the Engineering Division if Linde customers were to change their investment or business plans as a result of the relevant political unrest or due to any imposition or escalation of sanctions.

There is also the risk that embargoes or sanctions are agreed or imposed for certain countries in which Linde operates, which could have an adverse impact on existing trading relations or investment plans which are in place even before the embargo comes into force.

Risks arising from the acquisition and sale of companies as well as the entry into or exit from joint ventures may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

Linde is exposed to risks in connection with the acquisition and sale of companies, products, and technologies as well as risks in connection with the entry into or exit from joint ventures, in addition to the proposed business combination with Praxair. Linde has completed a variety of such transactions in the past, which are associated with complex risks, and expects to continue to carry out such acquisitions and sales and entering into joint ventures in the future. The corresponding risks include delays and challenges that could arise in the process of integrating companies acquired into The Linde Group or due to an inadequate review of business and other risks in the context of the acquisition of a company or in the context of a joint venture. In addition, there is the risk that Linde's profitability might be reduced because of successful claims made against Linde relating to representations and warranties given in the course of the sale of a company or contractual arrangements in the context of a joint venture, or relating to known or unknown liabilities of any divested business for which Linde may be held responsible during or after a divestiture. There can be no assurance that Linde will be able to identify suitable targets or complete acquisitions or enter into joint ventures on favorable terms or at all, find buyers for the businesses it intends to divest or achieve the expected proceeds from a divestiture.

Acquisitions carry many additional risks. These include, among others:

It may not be possible to successfully integrate the acquired business, including its administrative functions such as accounting and human resources.

It may not be possible to integrate the acquired technologies or products with current products and technologies.

It may not be possible to retain key personnel of the acquired business.

The purchaser may assume material unknown liabilities of acquired companies, including legal or intellectual property contingencies or other significant risks that may not have been detected by the due diligence process.

It may be difficult to implement, restore, or maintain internal controls, procedures, and policies.

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In addition, acquisitions and joint ventures may be capital intensive and tie up valuable management resources. It is also possible that not all material risks in connection with the establishment of joint ventures will be identified in the due diligence processes or that any such risks will be identified or sufficiently taken into account in the decision-making process or the respective agreements. Furthermore, in joint ventures or other co-operations and partnerships, Linde has only limited influence on the organization and business success of the entities concerned. Thus, Linde's ability to exploit the strategic potential of such joint ventures, co-operations and partnerships may be impaired if Linde were unable to agree with its partners on a common strategy and its implementation. The interests of Linde's partners may also conflict with Linde's interests and Linde may be prevented, for example due to the governance structure and rights allocation within the joint venture and the applicable partnership agreements, from achieving its own goals. Moreover, the acquired businesses or joint venture entities might not perform as anticipated, due to technical or other difficulties or changing framework conditions. In such cases, Linde may be forced in the future to recognize impairment losses on assets acquired or the goodwill of the cash-generating unit(s) to which the goodwill resulting from the applicable acquisition was allocated to, or on the participation relating to a joint venture entity. Such underperformance or any technical or other difficulties may have a negative effect on Linde's financial condition and cash flows, resulting in less than expected revenues and potentially requiring Linde to contribute additional, unexpected funds to enable the continued operations of the joint venture or to service financial or other debts of the joint venture entity. Any such conflicts may also give rise to claims, which can be costly and time consuming and have a negative effect on the future performance of the joint venture. Further, Linde is exposed to risks associated with the business of the acquired businesses, some of which Linde may not presently be aware of; and Linde might not have indemnification claims against the sellers or former shareholders of the acquired business for any such risks.

Linde may fail to recognize growth opportunities or realize expected benefits of strategic initiatives, including efficiency programs.

Linde's long-term growth targets are based on, among other things, the growth areas of energy, the environment and healthcare, as well as on dynamic trends in fast-growing economies.

Failure to identify growth opportunities and execute productivity improvements may limit increases in profitability and may have a material adverse effect on Linde's market and financial position. These risks can materialize from inadequate processes or a lack of resources to identify opportunities and exploit them.

There are also risks associated with the internal measures adopted by The Linde Group to achieve its targets. These include strategic initiatives, for example, the expansion of the product portfolio, acquisition and investment projects and innovation. The risks associated with such projects are principally the result of the uncertainty attached to assumptions about the future development of the underlying business model and to the amount of the net investment in an acquisition project or the net cash inflow from an investment project. Linde may fail to execute or achieve anticipated outcomes of its strategic initiatives, which may affect how the market perceives Linde and could impede its growth and profitability.

Overexposure to a single region, customer segment or a particular technology might, for example, have an adverse impact on Linde's net assets, financial position and results of operations and on its future growth prospects if the assumed overall circumstances change, for example, in a situation where economic conditions worsen or customers fail to extend their contracts.

In addition, Linde has two major programs in place to enhance efficiency. With the Focus program, Linde has taken key organizational adjustment steps in recent years with the aim of reducing costs by up to 180 million per year from 2015 to 2017, as a result of these measures. The LIFT program, launched in the autumn of 2016, includes measures to

further optimize Linde's portfolio, review and streamline the range of products and services offered as well as regional activities, for example by withdrawing from unattractive regional markets, further strengthen regional responsibilities, and invest in digital distribution channels. The LIFT program is also designed to run for a period of three years and aims to generate further planned savings of

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around 370 million per year from 2019 onwards. Linde may also implement further efficiency improvement and cost saving initiatives in the future. Linde has incurred, and may continue to incur further substantial restructuring costs and cash-outs, including severance payments and capital expenditures. If historical costs and expenses and those Linde will continue to incur as part of its efficiency improvement measures are not offset by future savings, Linde's financial position may be adversely affected. Expected efficiency improvements and cost savings are based on certain assumptions and estimates and are therefore subject to uncertainties. There can also be no assurance that these initiatives will bring about the targeted cost savings, efficiencies and the expected increase in Linde's business potential and earnings.

Any failure to timely implement efficiency improvements and cost savings measures, or the realization of any of the aforementioned risks during or after the implementation, may have a material adverse effect on Linde's business, results of operations, financial position, cash flows and prospects.

Linde might be subject to IT failures, network or system interruptions, data loss and breaches in data security.

Many processes in the Linde organization are dependent on the reliability of the IT infrastructure, software applications and data. Therefore, breakdowns or interruptions in the relevant systems or data loss generally have a negative impact on business processes or production. Longer-term shutdowns or critical data loss could adversely affect the net assets, financial position and results of operations of The Linde Group. Breaches of data protection rules, unauthorized data retrieval or the loss of personal data or sensitive corporate data might result in compensation claims, penalty charges, competitive losses and long-term damage to reputation and a loss of confidence in Linde.

IT failures, network or system interruptions, data loss, breaches in data security or any other IT failure may adversely impact the company's business and results of operations.

Risks related to the development of, or the access to, technology may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

Linde's success is dependent in part on its continued investment in technologies to develop new products and services across all businesses, new applications for existing products or to design effective means for producing industrial gases. Innovative projects differ from normal capital expenditure projects because of their novelty. Generally, the more innovative the project, the greater the risks attached to it. Despite the opportunities for growth which may be presented by the activities of Linde's research departments, there is a risk that, due to the high level of complexity of the technologies and markets and the fast rate of change associated with them, projects might be postponed, or might not be able to proceed for technological, economic, legal, or safety reasons. The collaboration with research and development partners can give rise to additional risks to the projects' success, for example, the risk that a partner becomes insolvent. On the other hand, there is also the risk that competitors might develop new technologies faster or in a more sustainable manner than Linde and then launch those onto the market and through this present a threat to Linde's core technologies. Failure to access or develop technology or anticipate, manage or adopt technological changes in operations or product applications on a timely basis could have a material impact on Linde's future business and results of operations.

The inability to attract or retain qualified personnel may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

Linde's success is dependent on its highly skilled, experienced and efficient workforce. The inability to attract and hire qualified individuals or the loss of key employees in skilled areas could have a negative effect on Linde's business or results of operations.

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Potential labor union disputes may adversely impact Linde's business or results of operations.

A portion of Linde's employees are covered by various national collective bargaining agreements, which set minimum standards for employment. A prolonged failure of unions to renew or renegotiate a collective bargaining agreement could result in industrial action or other labor unrest that is outside of The Linde Group's control.

This could disrupt Linde's business and may result in a breach of service parameters or contracts. If not resolved in a timely and cost-effective manner, such industrial action or other labor unrest could prevent or hinder Linde's operations from being carried out normally and could have a material adverse effect on Linde's business and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Regulatory Environment and Legal Risks

Praxair, Linde and Linde plc are subject to a variety of international government regulations. Changes in these regulations could have an adverse impact on the business, financial position and results of operations.

Praxair, Linde and Linde plc are subject to regulations in the following areas, among others:

environmental protection including climate change;

domestic and international tax laws and currency controls;

safety;

securities laws applicable in the United States, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, and other jurisdictions;

trade and import/export restrictions, as well as economic sanctions laws;

antitrust matters;

global anti-bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; and

healthcare regulations.

Changes in these or other regulatory areas may impact Praxair's and Linde's profitability, may require Praxair and Linde to spend additional resources to comply with the regulations, or may restrict their ability to compete effectively in the marketplace. Noncompliance with such laws and regulations could result in penalties or sanctions that could have an adverse impact on Praxair's and Linde's financial results and/or reputation.

Praxair and Linde are subject to various environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air or water, the storage, handling and disposal of chemicals, hazardous substances and wastes, the remediation of contamination, the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, and other potential climate change initiatives. Violations of these laws could result in substantial penalties, third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, or sanctions. Particularly in the healthcare product area, which is largely state-regulated, regulatory changes could have material adverse effects on the companies' profitability or on the opportunities for developing new business. Other examples are the design of the EU emissions trading system, including the additional administrative burdens and costs related thereto, and the extra burden being placed on energy-intensive industrial gases production by the increase in electricity prices as a result of additional statutory levies. Praxair and Linde may also be subject to liability for the investigation and remediation of environmental contamination at properties that they own or operate and at other properties where they or their predecessors have operated or arranged for the disposal of hazardous wastes.

In addition, Praxair and Linde are affected by measures being taken to regulate the international financial markets. In a variety of jurisdictions, Praxair and Linde must comply with comprehensive rules and reporting requirements when processing financial transactions. Breaches of these rules and requirements may incur significant penalties from the relevant supervisory authorities. Examples are the Dodd Frank Act in the United

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States and the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (which is herein referred to as EMIR) in Europe. EMIR sets, among others, clearing obligations for certain standardized over-the-counter derivative contracts, requires risk mitigation techniques for non-standard over-the-counter derivatives (*i.e.*, portfolio reconciliation and dispute resolution, timely deal confirmation, and portfolio compression) and introduced an obligation to report all trades in defined instruments to trade repositories. German law requires annual auditing and certification of Linde's EMIR compliance by an auditor. Non-compliance with EMIR obligations may be subject to a fine and be made public by BaFin.

Praxair and Linde are subject to a particularly extensive legal and regulatory framework, including numerous laws aiming at preventing fraud and abuse, marketing, billing, documenting and record keeping, and an expanded regulatory oversight. A greater degree of regulatory scrutiny, together with an extensive legal and regulatory framework, increases the risks that the relevant operations will fail to comply with the applicable laws and regulations and be exposed to civil and criminal liability. This could have a material adverse effect on the companies' competitiveness, profitability and financial position.

The outcome of litigation or governmental investigations may adversely impact Praxair's or Linde's business or results of operations.

With their international operations, Linde and Praxair are exposed to numerous legal risks. These may include, in particular, risks relating to claims or governmental investigation relating to product liability, competition and antitrust law, export control, customs regulations, labor law, data protection, supply contracts, engineering projects, patent law, tax legislation, healthcare regulations and environmental protection, among others. Praxair, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries as well as certain companies in The Linde Group are party to various lawsuits and governmental investigations arising in the ordinary course of business. Adverse outcomes in some or all of the claims pending may result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief that could adversely affect Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's ability to conduct business. The litigation and other claims Praxair and Linde face are subject to inherent uncertainties. Legal or regulatory judgments or agreed settlements might give rise to expenses which are not covered, or are not fully covered, by insurance benefits and may also lead to negative publicity and reputational damage. An unfavorable outcome or determination could cause a material adverse impact on Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's results of operations.

Praxair and Linde are subject to anti-corruption laws in the jurisdictions in which they operate, as well as trade compliance and economic sanctions laws and regulations. A failure to comply with these laws and regulations may subject the companies to civil and criminal penalties, harm their reputation and materially adversely impact their respective businesses or results of operations.

Doing business globally requires Praxair and Linde to comply with the laws and regulations of numerous jurisdictions, placing restrictions on operations and business practices. Certain laws and regulations, such as those related to anti-corruption, trade and compliance and economic sanctions, require Praxair and Linde to implement policies and procedures designed to ensure that Praxair and Linde, their employees and other intermediaries comply with the applicable restrictions. These restrictions include prohibitions on the sale or supply of certain products, services and any other economic resources to embargoed or sanctioned countries, governments, persons and entities. Compliance with these restrictions requires, among other things, screening of business partners. Praxair currently conducts operations in Russia and Linde currently conducts operations in Russia and Iran, in each case, in accordance with applicable economic sanctions laws. Despite the companies' commitment to legal compliance and corporate ethics, neither can ensure that its policies and procedures will always protect it from intentional, reckless or negligent acts committed by employees or agents under the applicable laws. In addition, such restrictions on operations and business practices as well as required procedures may become more stringent or cumbersome in the future, including as a result

of changes in applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, as a result of the business combination and the transaction structure, Praxair and Linde may become subject to additional laws and regulations that, among other things, may place further restrictions on the companies' operations and business practices, and may lead to Linde plc losing existing business or limiting

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its ability to generate new business, which could have an adverse effect on their respective operations in these or other countries, and may result in certain categories of investors divesting Linde plc securities, which could in turn have an adverse effect on the prices of Linde plc's securities. Violations of anti-corruption laws, export control laws and regulations, and economic sanctions laws and regulations are punishable by civil penalties, including fines and debarment from government contracts, as well as criminal fines and imprisonment. If Praxair or Linde fails to comply with laws governing the conduct of international operations, Praxair or Linde may be subject to criminal and civil penalties and other remedial measures, which could materially adversely affect its reputation, business and results of operations.

Potential product defects or inadequate customer care may adversely impact Praxair's and Linde's business or results of operations.

Risks associated with products and services may result in potential liability claims, the loss of customers or damage to Praxair's and The Linde Group's reputation. Principal possible causes of risks associated with products and services are product defects or an inadequate level of customer care when Praxair and Linde are providing services.

Praxair and The Linde Group are exposed to legal risks relating to product liability in the countries where they operate, including countries such as the United States, where legal risks—in particular legal risks stemming from class action product liability—have historically been more significant than in other countries. The outcome of any pending or future products and services proceedings or investigations cannot be predicted and legal or regulatory judgments or agreed settlements may give rise to significant losses, costs and expenses.

The manufacturing and sale of products as well as the construction of plants by Praxair and The Linde Group may give rise to risks associated with the production, filling, storage, handling and transport of raw materials, goods or waste. Industrial gases are potentially hazardous substances and medical gases and the related healthcare services must comply with the relevant specifications in order to not adversely affect the health of patients treated with them.

These products and services, if not handled or performed appropriately, might lead to personal injuries, business interruptions, environmental damages or other significant damages, which may result in a number of negative consequences, including:

liability payments, losses, monetary penalties or compensation payments;

environmental clean-up costs or other costs and expenses;

exclusion from certain market sectors deemed important for future development of the business; and

loss of reputation.

In addition, neither Praxair nor Linde can exclude any product defects or inadequate provision of services. Risks associated with products and services may result in negative consequences such as potential liability claims, contracts failing to be extended, contractual penalties, inclusion in lists of prohibited counterparties and damage to the companies' reputation. Such consequences may have a material adverse effect on Praxair's and Linde's respective businesses and results of operations.

Any claims beyond Praxair's or Linde's insurance coverage limits, or that are otherwise not covered by Praxair's or Linde's insurance, may result in substantial costs, a reduction in its available capital resources and may have an adverse impact on Praxair's or Linde's financial results or cash flows.

Praxair and Linde carry various forms of business and liability insurance in types and amounts believed reasonable and customary for similarly situated companies in the industry. However, Praxair and Linde are not able to have insurance coverage for all of the risks and liabilities assumed in connection with their respective

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businesses, including product liability, breakdown of machinery, damages to buildings and other assets, injuries to employees, customers or vendors and environmental contamination. In addition, insurance policies generally have deductibles or limits that reduce the amount of Praxair's and Linde's potential recoveries from insurance. As a result, not all of the companies' potential business losses are covered under their respective insurance policies. Should Praxair or Linde sustain a significant uncovered loss, this could reduce their respective net income or result in a net loss. Additionally, if one or more insurance counterparties were to fail, Praxair or Linde would bear the entire amount of an otherwise insured loss. As a result, any claims beyond Praxair's or Linde's insurance coverage limits or that are otherwise not covered by their insurance or are made against non-solvent parties may have a material adverse effect on the companies' financial results or cash flows.

Praxair and Linde may not be successful in protecting their intellectual property rights or in avoiding infringement claims relating to intellectual property rights of third parties.

Praxair and Linde own a large number of patents and other intellectual property. While there is a presumption that patents are valid, the granting of a patent does not necessarily imply that they are effective or that potential patent claims can be enforced to the degree required or desired. In addition, Praxair and Linde cannot guarantee that all the patents they have applied for or planned in connection with new technological developments will be granted in each of the countries where the companies consider this necessary or desirable. Also, the possibility that third parties may infringe Praxair's or Linde's patents and/or other intellectual property rights and that the companies, for legal or factual reasons, might be unable to halt such infringements, cannot be excluded.

In addition, non-confidential know-how and industrial secrets that are not patented or cannot be patented are of paramount importance in Praxair's and Linde's business, in particular in areas with technologically demanding products and production processes.

Should Praxair or Linde not be able to protect their intellectual property, they may not be able to profit from the advances in technology it has achieved, which could lead to a reduction in its future results of operations. This could affect their respective competitive position and any resulting reduction in revenues would have a material adverse effect on Praxair's or Linde's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, Praxair and Linde cannot exclude the possibility that they infringe or will infringe the patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties. If that were to happen, Praxair or Linde would be prevented from using the affected technologies in the countries where such intellectual property rights were granted. In such cases, Praxair and Linde may be prohibited from manufacturing or marketing certain products and may be forced to obtain licenses or make changes to its manufacturing processes. Further, it could be exposed to demands for compensation for infringements. Praxair and Linde could also be forced to purchase licenses to make use of technology from third parties, which would entail corresponding costs.

If such events occur, they may have a material adverse effect on Praxair's or Linde's competitiveness, business, profitability and financial position.

U.S. civil liabilities may not be enforceable against Linde plc.

Linde plc is organized under the laws of Ireland and substantial portions of its assets will be located outside of the United States. In addition, certain members of the board of directors of Linde plc (which is herein referred to as the Linde plc board of directors), the Linde supervisory board and the Praxair board of directors, and certain members of the Linde executive board and officers of Linde AG and Linde plc, as well as certain experts named herein, reside outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United

States upon Linde plc, Linde AG or such other persons residing outside the United States, or to enforce outside the United States judgments obtained against such persons in U.S. courts in any action, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. In

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addition, it may be difficult for investors to enforce, in original actions brought in courts in jurisdictions located outside the United States, rights predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws.

A judgment for the payment of money rendered by a court in the United States based on civil liability would not be automatically enforceable in Ireland. There is no treaty between Ireland and the United States providing for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments. The following requirements must be met before the foreign judgment will be deemed to be enforceable in Ireland:

- (i) the judgment must be for a definite sum;
- (ii) the judgment must be final and conclusive; and
- (iii) the judgment must be provided by a court of competent jurisdiction.

An Irish court will also exercise its right to refuse judgment if the foreign judgment (a) was obtained by fraud; (b) violated Irish public policy; (c) is in breach of natural justice; or (d) if the judgment is irreconcilable with an earlier foreign judgment.

Based on the foregoing, there can be no assurance that U.S. investors will be able to enforce against Linde plc, any member of its board of directors, the Linde supervisory board or executive board, or the Praxair board of directors, or any officer of such companies, or any expert named herein who is a resident of a country other than the United States, any judgments obtained in U.S. courts in civil and commercial matters, including judgments under the U.S. federal securities laws.

In addition, there is doubt as to whether an Irish court would accept jurisdiction and impose civil liability on Linde plc, any member of its board of directors, the Linde supervisory board or executive board, or the Praxair board of directors, or any officer of such companies, or any expert named herein who is a resident of a country other than the United States, in an original action predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in Ireland against Linde plc or such member, officer or expert, respectively.

Risks Relating to Tax Matters

A change in Linde plc's tax residency could have a negative effect on Linde plc's future profitability, and may trigger taxes on dividends or exit charges.

Linde plc intends to manage its affairs so that it is centrally managed and controlled in, and effectively managed from, the United Kingdom and therefore has its tax residency only in the United Kingdom. However, we cannot assure you that Linde plc is or will continue to be resident only in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

Under current Irish legislation, a company is regarded as resident for tax purposes in Ireland if it is centrally managed and controlled in Ireland, or, in certain circumstances, if it is incorporated in Ireland. Under current U.K. legislation, a company that is centrally managed and controlled in the United Kingdom is regarded as resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes unless it is treated as resident in another jurisdiction pursuant to any appropriate double tax treaty with the United Kingdom. Other jurisdictions may also seek to assert taxing jurisdiction over Linde plc. For example, a company is subject to German taxation on its worldwide income if it has either its registered seat or place of effective management and control in Germany. This is a question of fact and needs to be determined on an overall assessment of the actual circumstances. Where a company is treated as tax resident under the domestic laws of both the United Kingdom and Ireland, article 4(3) of the Double Tax Convention between Ireland and the United

Kingdom (which is herein referred to as the residence tie-breaker) currently provides that the company shall be treated as resident only in one of those two jurisdictions if its place of effective management is situated there. A similar situation would exist if Linde plc was treated as a tax resident under the domestic laws of both the United Kingdom and Germany, or of Ireland and Germany.

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The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has proposed a number of measures relating to the tax treatment of multinationals, some of which are to be implemented by amending double tax treaties through a multilateral instrument (which is herein referred to as the MLI). The MLI has been signed by a number of countries, including Ireland and the United Kingdom. The MLI allows signatories to opt into or out of certain changes: the effect for a given double tax convention depends on the options chosen by the two contracting states. Ireland and the United Kingdom have indicated they intend to change the residence tie-breaker so that it will depend on a ruling by the competent authorities (that is, the tax authorities) of the two contracting states, instead of an objective application of the place of effective management test. Accordingly, if Ireland and the United Kingdom maintain their position and enough other countries ratify the MLI, the residence tie-breaker would be amended to depend on a determination by Irish Revenue Commissioners and HM Revenue and Customs. It is not certain when this will take place nor what factors will be taken into account in making the determination, but Linde plc does not expect such a determination to alter its tax residency.

It is possible that in the future, whether as a result of a change in law (including the entry into force of the MLI or a change to the intention of Ireland or the United Kingdom in relation to the MLI) or the practice of any relevant tax authority or as a result of any change in the conduct of Linde plc's affairs, Linde plc could become, or be regarded as having become, resident in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom. If Linde plc ceases to be resident in the United Kingdom and becomes resident in another jurisdiction, it may be subject to U.K. exit charges, and could become liable for additional tax charges in the other jurisdiction (including, by way of example, dividend withholding taxes or corporate income tax charges). If Linde plc were to be treated as resident in more than one jurisdiction, it could be subject to multiple taxation. If, for example, Linde plc were considered to be a tax resident of Ireland, Linde plc could become liable for Irish corporation tax and any dividends paid by it could be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax. If Linde plc were to be treated as tax resident in Germany, it would become liable for German corporate income tax on its worldwide income and trade tax on its income allocable to its German business, and dividends paid by Linde plc to its shareholders could be subject to German dividend withholding tax, and such tax may not be fully creditable or refundable under a double tax convention or the domestic rules of a shareholder.

The relevant criteria for Linde plc's treatment as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes may not be met, or the IRS may not agree with the conclusion that Linde plc should be treated as such.

Although Linde plc is incorporated in Ireland, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (which is herein referred to as the IRS) may assert that Linde plc should be treated as a U.S. corporation (and, therefore, a U.S. tax resident) for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 7874 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (which is herein referred to as the Code). Further, changes to Section 7874 of the Code or the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, or interpretations thereof, could affect Linde plc's status as a foreign corporation.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a corporation is generally considered a U.S. domestic corporation (or U.S. tax resident) if it is organized in the United States, and a corporation is generally considered a foreign corporation (or non-U.S. tax resident) if it is not a U.S. domestic corporation. Because Linde plc is an entity incorporated in Ireland, it would generally be classified as a foreign corporation (or non-U.S. tax resident) under these rules. However, Code Section 7874 provides an exception under which a foreign incorporated entity may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Unless Linde plc has satisfied the substantial business activities exception, as defined in Section 7874 and described in more detail below (which is herein referred to as the Substantial Business Activities Exception), Linde plc would be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation (*i.e.*, as a U.S. tax resident) for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Code Section 7874 if the percentage (by vote or value) of Linde plc shares considered to be held by former holders of Praxair shares after the merger by reason of holding Praxair shares for purposes of Code Section 7874 (which is herein

referred to as the Section 7874 Percentage) is 60% or more (if, as expected, the Third Country Rule applies; under the Third Country Rule, if (i) there is an acquisition of a domestic company

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by a foreign acquiring company in which the Section 7874 Percentage is at least 60% (reduced from the general 80% threshold otherwise applicable under Section 7874 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder), and (ii) in a related acquisition, such foreign acquiring company acquires another foreign corporation and the foreign acquiring company is not subject to tax as a resident in the foreign country in which the acquired foreign corporation was subject to tax as a resident prior to the merger, then the foreign acquiring company will be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes). In order for Linde plc to satisfy the Substantial Business Activities Exception, at least 25% of the employees (by headcount and compensation), real and tangible assets and gross income of the Linde plc expanded affiliated group must be based, located and derived, respectively, in the country in which Linde plc is a tax resident after the merger. The Substantial Business Activities Exception is not expected to be satisfied.

The Section 7874 Percentage is currently expected to be less than 60%. However, the calculation of the Section 7874 Percentage is complex, is calculated based on the facts as of the effective time of the merger, is subject to detailed regulations (the application of which is uncertain in various respects and would be impacted by changes in such regulations) and is subject to factual uncertainties (including fluctuations in the value of Praxair shares, and therefore in the value of Linde plc shares, as of the effective time of the merger). As a result, the IRS could assert that the Section 7874 Percentage is greater than or equal to 60% and that Linde plc therefore is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a U.S. domestic corporation (*i.e.*, as a U.S. tax resident). If the IRS successfully challenged Linde plc's status as a foreign corporation, significant adverse tax consequences would result for Linde plc, the combined group and for certain of Linde plc's stockholders.

Linde plc is not currently expected to be treated as a domestic corporation, but it is possible that changes in U.S. federal income tax law or changes in the facts and circumstances of the transactions contemplated in the business combination agreement could alter that result. Linde plc may decide in accordance with the German Takeover Act to lower the minimum acceptance condition prior to the expiration of the offer acceptance period. However, if the number of validly tendered Linde shares is not at least 74% of all outstanding Linde shares (as of any date of determination no earlier than the date on which the results of the exchange offer as of the expiration of the additional acceptance period are finally determined), then Praxair and Linde will each have the right to terminate certain specified covenants, including the covenant to obtain regulatory approvals, which, in turn, is expected to result in the termination of the business combination. In addition, Praxair and Linde will each have the right to terminate such specified covenants, subject to tax resolution procedures agreed by the parties, if certain changes in U.S. federal income tax law occur (including certain proposed changes) that, if finalized and made effective, should cause Linde plc to be treated as a domestic corporation. But, if only the facts and circumstances of the transactions contemplated in the business combination agreement change, then Praxair and Linde may not be able to terminate such specified covenants (and, as a result, may not be able to terminate the business combination) after the expiration of the exchange acceptance period, even if Linde plc would be treated as a domestic corporation upon the completion of the business combination.

The merger and the exchange offer may not qualify as exchanges described in Section 351(a) of the Code or as exchanges pursuant to a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

The merger is expected to qualify as an exchange described in Section 351(a) of the Code and as an exchange pursuant to a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and the exchange offer is expected to qualify as an exchange described in Section 351(a) of the Code and may also qualify as an exchange pursuant to a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. In general, assuming the merger and the exchange offer so qualify, U.S. holders of Praxair and Linde shares would, respectively and except with respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares, recognize gain (but not loss) on the Praxair shares exchanged in the merger, and not recognize any gain, income or loss on the Linde shares

exchanged in the exchange offer. However, the requirements for such qualifications are complex and subject to legal and factual uncertainties.

It is not a condition to the closing of the business combination in the business combination agreement that the merger or the exchange offer qualify as an exchange described in Section 351(a) of the Code or as an

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exchange pursuant to a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and none of Linde plc, Linde or Praxair intends to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger or the exchange offer. Consequently, there is no guarantee that the IRS will agree that the merger and exchange offer so qualify. If the IRS successfully challenges the treatment of the merger or the exchange offer, the tax consequences to U.S. holders may differ from those described above and, particularly with respect to Linde shareholders, adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences may result, including the recognition of taxable gain by certain holders of Linde shares (including U.S. holders and certain foreign persons).

Transfers of Linde plc ordinary shares may be subject to Irish stamp duty.

For the majority of transfers of Linde plc shares, there will not be any Irish stamp duty. However, Irish stamp duty will become payable in respect of certain share transfers occurring after completion of the business combination. A transfer of Linde plc shares from a seller who holds shares beneficially (*i.e.* through DTC or Clearstream) to a buyer who holds the acquired shares beneficially will not be subject to Irish stamp duty (unless the transfer involves a change in the nominee that is the record holder of the transferred shares). A transfer of Linde plc shares by a seller who holds shares directly (*i.e.* not through DTC or Clearstream) to any buyer, or by a seller who holds the shares beneficially to a buyer who holds the acquired shares directly, may be subject to Irish stamp duty (currently at the rate of 1% of the price paid or the market value of the shares acquired, if higher) payable by the buyer. A shareholder who directly holds shares may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account to be held through DTC/Clearstream (or vice versa) without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided that the shareholder has confirmed to Linde plc's transfer agent that there is no change in the ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares.

Because of the potential Irish stamp duty on transfers of Linde plc shares, directly registered Praxair shareholders may face disadvantages if they do not open broker accounts and do not transfer their shares into such accounts as soon as possible, and in any event prior to completion of the business combination. Any person who wishes to acquire Linde plc shares after completion of the business combination may face disadvantages if they do not acquire such shares through DTC, Clearstream or another securities depository.

Changes in tax laws and policy could adversely impact Praxair's, Linde's and the combined group's financial position or results of operations.

Linde plc, Praxair and Linde are subject to the tax rules and regulations in the U.S., Germany, Ireland, the U.K. and other countries in which Linde plc, Praxair and Linde and their affiliates operate. Such tax rules and regulations are subject to change on a prospective or retroactive basis. Under current economic and political conditions, including the referendum in June 2016 in the U.K. in which voters approved an exit from the EU and the ongoing exit process, tax rates and policies in any jurisdiction, including the U.S., the U.K. and EU, are subject to significant change. In particular, since Linde plc is expected to be treated as U.K. tax resident, any potential changes in the tax rules applying to U.K. tax-resident companies would directly affect Linde plc.

When tax rules change, this may result in a higher tax expense and the need to make higher tax payments. In addition, changes in tax legislation may have a significant impact on Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's tax receivables and tax liabilities as well as on their deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. Moreover, uncertainty about the tax environment in some regions may restrict Linde plc's, Praxair's or Linde's opportunities to enforce their respective rights under the law. Companies in the combined group will also operate in countries with complex tax regulations which could be interpreted in different ways. Interpretations of these regulations or changes in the tax system might have an adverse impact on the tax liabilities, profitability and business operations of Praxair, Linde or the combined group. Linde plc, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and their respective subsidiaries are subject to periodic audits by the tax

authorities in various jurisdictions or other review actions by the relevant financial or tax authorities. The ultimate tax outcome may differ from the amounts

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recorded in Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's financial statements and may materially affect their respective financial results for the period when such determination is made.

In the current environment, the U.S. Congress, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other government agencies in jurisdictions where Linde plc and its affiliates do business have had an extended focus on issues related to the taxation of multinational corporations. One area of focus has been base erosion and profit shifting, including situations where payments are made between affiliates from a jurisdiction with high tax rates to a jurisdiction with lower tax rates. Additionally, changes during the new U.S. presidential administration, including significant tax reform, could significantly change the U.S. federal income tax rules and regulations applicable to Linde plc, Praxair, Linde and their shareholders, including the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to the business combination. However, the prospect of tax reform, and the nature of any such reform, remains highly uncertain. Any such changes, among other possible changes in applicable tax rules and regulations, could affect the treatment of Linde plc, Praxair, Linde, or their respective affiliates or shareholders significantly.

Risks Relating to Linde plc Shares

There has been no prior public market for Linde plc shares, and the market price of Linde plc shares may be volatile.

Linde plc will list the Linde plc shares on the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. It is not expected, but cannot be entirely excluded that an active public market for Linde plc shares may not develop or be sustained after the completion of the business combination. Linde plc cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop or how liquid that market might become.

The market price of Linde plc shares may be volatile. Broad general economic, political, market and industry factors may adversely affect the market price of Linde plc shares, regardless of Linde plc's actual operating performance. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the price of Linde plc shares may include, among other things:

actual or anticipated variations in operating results and the results of competitors;

changes in financial estimates by Linde plc or by any securities analysts that might cover Linde plc shares;

conditions or trends in the industry, including regulatory changes;

announcements by Linde plc or its competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;

announcements of investigations or regulatory scrutiny of Linde plc's operations or lawsuits filed against it;

additions or departures of key personnel; and

issues or sales of Linde plc shares, including sales of shares by its directors and officers or its strategic investors.

Shareholders of Linde plc may lose parts of or their entire investment, if the market price of Linde plc shares falls due to one or several of the described factors.

Any dividend paid in respect of Linde plc shares is subject to a number of factors, including the distributions of earnings to Linde plc by its subsidiaries, the financial condition and results of operations of the combined group, as well as the distributable reserves of Linde plc.

Although Linde plc currently expects to pay dividends, any dividend paid or changes to dividend policy are within the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including distributions of earnings to Linde plc by its subsidiaries, the financial condition and results of operations of the combined group, legal requirements, including limitations imposed by Irish law, terms of any outstanding shares of preferred

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stock, restrictions in any debt agreements that limit its ability to pay dividends to shareholders, restrictions in any series of preferred stock and other factors the board of directors deems relevant. As a holding company, Linde plc will conduct substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries, such entities will generate substantially all of its operating income and cash flow, and Linde plc's ability to pay dividends is limited under Irish law to the extent it has distributable reserves. Distributable reserves means the accumulated realized profits less accumulated realized losses. In addition, no distribution or dividend may be made if the net assets of Linde plc are not, or would not be after giving effect to such distribution or dividend, equal to, or in excess of, the aggregate of Linde plc's called-up share capital plus undistributable reserves. Linde plc's ability to pay dividends in the future is affected by a number of factors, principally on its ability to receive sufficient dividends from its subsidiaries. The ability of such entities to make dividend payments to Linde plc depends largely on their financial condition and ability to generate profits. In addition, because Linde plc's subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities, they will have no obligation to pay any dividends or to lend or advance to Linde plc funds and may be restricted from doing so by contract, including other financing arrangements, charter provisions, other shareholders or the applicable laws and regulations of the various countries in which they operate. Additionally, claims of the creditors of Linde plc's subsidiaries have priority over any claims that Linde plc may have with respect to the assets of its subsidiaries. Further, the ability of Linde plc to direct dividend payments from Linde AG may be limited during any period prior to Linde AG becoming a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Linde plc. Any delay in implementing the post-completion reorganization could adversely impact the payment of dividends from Linde AG to Linde plc.

Linde plc will not have distributable reserves immediately following completion of the business combination. Until such time as Linde plc creates distributable reserves through dividends from its subsidiaries, the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc (by reducing its share premium) requires the approval of the Irish High Court and, in connection with seeking such court approval, we are seeking the approval of Praxair shareholders on a non-binding advisory basis at the special meeting of shareholders of Praxair, Inc. and approval on a non-binding advisory basis is provided by the Linde shareholders as part of the offer acceptance. Linde plc is not aware of any reason why the Irish High Court would not approve the creation of distributable reserves, however, the issuance of the required order is a matter for the discretion of the Irish High Court. There will also be no guarantee that the non-binding advisory approvals by Praxair shareholders will be obtained. In the event that distributable reserves of Linde plc are not created in this way, distributions by way of dividends, share repurchases or otherwise will generally not be permitted under Irish law until such time as the group has created sufficient distributable reserves in the audited statutory financial statements of Linde plc as a result of its business activities.

The rights and responsibilities of the shareholders of Linde plc will be governed by Irish law and the Linde plc constitution, which will differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under Delaware or German law and the current organizational documents of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG.

Following the completion of the business combination, Linde plc's corporate affairs will be governed by the Linde plc constitution and the laws governing companies incorporated in Ireland. The rights of Linde plc shareholders and the responsibilities of members of the Linde plc board of directors under the laws of Ireland will differ from the rights of shareholders and the responsibilities of a company's board of directors under the laws of Delaware and the supervisory board and executive board of a company under German law.

Material differences in the rights of Praxair shareholders prior to the business combination, on the one hand, and the rights of Linde plc shareholders after the business combination, on the other hand, will include, among others, differences with respect to the following:

distributions, dividends, repurchases and redemptions;

dividends in shares / bonus issues;

the election and removal of directors;

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the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors;

conflicts of interests of directors;

the indemnification of directors and officers and other limitations on director liability;

the convening of annual meetings of shareholders and special shareholder meetings;

notice provisions for meetings;

the quorum for shareholder meetings;

the exercise of voting rights;

shareholder suits;

rights of dissenting shareholders;

anti-takeover measures; and

provisions relating to the ability to amend the constitution.

Material differences in the rights of Linde shareholders prior to the business combination, on the one hand, and the rights of Linde plc shareholders after the business combination, on the other hand, will include, among others, the following:

distributions, dividends, repurchases and redemptions;

the election and removal of directors;

the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors;

conflicts of interests of directors;

the indemnification of directors and officers and other limitations on director liability,

the convening of annual meetings of shareholders and special shareholder meetings;

notice provisions for meetings;

the quorum for shareholder meetings;

the exercise of voting rights;

shareholder suits;

rights of dissenting shareholders;

anti-takeover measures; and

provisions relating to the ability to amend the constitution.

Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the business combination and will exercise less influence over management of the combined group.

After the completion of the business combination, Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders will own a smaller percentage of Linde plc than they currently own of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, respectively. Upon completion of the business combination, and assuming that all of the issued Linde shares are exchanged in the exchange offer, former Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders will each own approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares on a fully diluted basis, i.e., taking into consideration shares still to be issued, immediately after the business combination. Consequently, Praxair shareholders, as a group, will have reduced ownership and voting power in the combined group compared to their current ownership and voting power in Praxair, Inc., and Linde shareholders, as a group, will have reduced ownership and voting power in the combined

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group compared to their current ownership and voting power in Linde AG and each, as a group, could exercise less influence over the management and policies of the combined group than they currently have over the management and policies of Praxair and Linde, respectively.

Shareholders of Linde plc could be diluted in the future if Linde plc increases its issued share capital because of the dis-application of statutory preemption rights. In addition, shareholders in certain jurisdictions, including the United States, may not be able to exercise their pre-emption rights even if those rights have not been dis-applied.

As a matter of Irish law, holders of Linde plc shares will have a pre-emption right with respect to any issuance of Linde plc shares for cash consideration or the granting of rights to subscribe for Linde plc shares for cash consideration, unless such pre-emption right is dis-applied, in whole or in part, either in the Linde plc constitution or by resolution of the shareholders of Linde plc at a general meeting of shareholders or otherwise. It is intended that the Linde plc constitution that will be in effect upon the completion of the business combination will dis-apply the statutory pre-emption rights to the maximum extent permitted by Irish law, *i.e.*, the Linde plc board of directors will be permitted to issue up to all of Linde plc's authorized but unissued share capital on a non pre-emptive basis for cash consideration at any stage during the period of five years after the date of completion of the business combination. Accordingly, the board of directors will have discretion to issue up to all of Linde plc's authorized but unissued share capital for cash consideration without regard to pre-emption rights for a period of five years from the date of completion of the business combination. In addition, even if the dis-application of pre-emption rights contained in the Linde plc constitution expires (and is not renewed by shareholders at general meeting) or is terminated by the shareholders of Linde plc in a general meeting, due to laws and regulations in certain jurisdictions outside Ireland, shareholders in such jurisdictions may not be able to exercise their pre-emption rights unless Linde plc takes action to register or otherwise qualify the rights offering under the laws of that jurisdiction. For example, in the United States, U.S. holders of Linde plc shares may not be able to exercise pre-emption rights unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is declared effective with respect to the Linde plc shares issuable upon exercise of such rights or an exemption from the U.S. registration requirements is available. If shareholders in such jurisdictions are unable to exercise their pre-emption rights, their ownership interest in Linde plc would be diluted. Any future issuance of Linde plc shares or debt instruments convertible into Linde plc shares where pre-emption rights of Linde plc shareholders are not available or are excluded would result in the dilution of existing Linde plc shareholders and reduce the earnings per Linde plc share, which could have a material adverse effect on the price of Linde plc shares.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements and assumptions in this document contain or are based on forward-looking information. Forward-looking statements are based on Praxair's, Linde's or Linde plc's beliefs and assumptions on the basis of factors currently known to them. These forward-looking statements include terms and phrases such as: anticipate, expect, continue, should, could, may, plan, project, predict, will, potential, forecast, and similar. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding benefits of the proposed business combination, integration plans and expected synergies and cost reductions, anticipated future growth, financial and operating performance and results. Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from the results predicted or expected. No assurance can be given that these forward-looking statements will prove accurate and correct, or that projected or anticipated future results will be achieved. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based upon information available to Praxair, Linde and Linde plc on the date hereof, and each of Praxair, Linde and Linde plc disclaims and does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than Praxair, Linde or Linde plc has described. All such factors are difficult to predict and beyond Praxair's, Linde's or Linde plc's control. These factors include:

failure to obtain applicable governmental or regulatory approvals in a timely manner or otherwise, or being required to accept conditions, including divestitures, that could reduce the anticipated benefits of the proposed business combination as a condition to obtaining regulatory approvals;

the ability to implement the business combination and to satisfy applicable closing conditions;

the ability to integrate the operations of Praxair and Linde, the ultimate outcome of the combined group's commercial and operating strategy, including the ultimate ability to realize synergies and cost reductions;

operating costs, customer loss or business disruption being greater than expected in anticipation of, or, if consummated, following, the business combination;

the effects of a combination of Praxair and Linde, including the combined group's future financial position, operating results, strategy and plans;

the combined group's, Praxair's and Linde's ability to maintain effective internal controls;

unanticipated litigation, claims or assessments, as well as the outcome/impact of any current/pending litigation, claims or assessments, including in connection with a potential post-completion reorganization;

potential security violations to the combined group's, Praxair's and Linde's information technology systems;

the investment performance of Praxair's and Linde's pension plan assets, which could require Praxair and Linde to increase their pension contributions;

changes in legislation or governmental regulations affecting the combined group, Praxair and Linde; international, national or local economic, social or political conditions or other factors such as currency exchange rates, inflation rates, recessionary or expansive trends, taxes and regulations and laws that could adversely affect Praxair and Linde or their clients; and

other factors discussed elsewhere in this document.

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Accordingly, investors are strongly advised to read this entire document, including the sections entitled: Summary, Risk Factors, Recent Developments, Business and Certain Information about Linde plc, Business and Certain Information About Praxair, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair, Business and Certain Information about Linde and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde. These sections include more detailed descriptions of factors that might have an impact on the business of the combined group, Praxair and Linde and the market in which they operate.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Formation of Certain Companies in Preparation of the Business Combination

Linde plc was formed on April 18, 2017. On May 26, 2017, it formed Zamalight Holdco LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Immediately following its formation Zamalight Holdco formed Merger Sub, a Delaware corporation, as a wholly-owned subsidiary. If the merger is completed, Merger Sub will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger. On July 26, 2017, Linde plc formed Linde Holding GmbH, a German limited liability company (*GmbH*) domiciled in Germany, which on July 28, 2017, in turn formed Linde Intermediate Holding AG, a German stock corporation (*AG*) domiciled in Germany to facilitate the settlement of the exchange offer and a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde. These entities have not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to their formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Therefore, there have been no other significant changes in the financial condition, results of operations or general course of business of Linde plc and its subsidiaries since the date of Linde plc's incorporation.

Business Combination Agreement

On June 1, 2017, Linde plc, Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub entered into a business combination agreement pursuant to which Praxair, Inc. will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through the merger and Linde AG will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc shortly after the exchange offer. In connection therewith, on June 1, 2017, Linde plc announced its intention to commence a voluntary public takeover offer in the form of the exchange offer for all Linde shares. On August 10, 2017, Linde plc, Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub entered into an amendment to the business combination agreement to clarify the treatment of fractional shares and to make other administrative modifications to the business combination agreement.

Recent Developments Relating to Praxair

Since June 30, 2017 until the date of this document no events with material impact on Praxair's financial condition and results of operations have occurred.

For a description of developments during the six months ended June 30, 2017, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair.

Recent Developments Relating to Linde

Since June 30, 2017 until the date of this document no events with material impact on Linde's financial condition and results of operations have occurred.

For a description of developments during the six months ended June 30, 2017, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Presentation of Financial Information

This document contains:

certain audited balance sheet information of Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) as of April 18, 2017, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, derived from Linde plc's audited balance sheet that is included herein beginning on page F.1-1, and certain unaudited consolidated financial information of Linde plc as of June 30, 2017 and for the period April 18, 2017 to June 30, 2017, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, derived from Linde plc's unaudited consolidated financial statements that are included herein beginning on page F.1-7;

certain unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017, and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, included herein beginning on page 236;

certain audited consolidated financial information of Praxair as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, derived from Praxair's audited consolidated financial statements that are included herein beginning on page F.2-27, and certain unaudited condensed consolidated financial information of Praxair as of June 30, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, derived from Praxair's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements that are included herein beginning on page F.2-2; and

certain audited consolidated financial information of Linde as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, derived from Linde's audited consolidated financial statements that are included herein beginning on page F.3-15, and certain unaudited condensed consolidated financial information of Linde as of June 30, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, derived from Linde's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements that are included herein beginning on page F.3-2.

The financial information set forth in this document has been rounded for ease of presentation. Accordingly, in certain cases, the sum of the numbers in a column in a table may not conform to the total figure given for that column. Negative amounts are presented in parentheses.

For additional information on the presentation of financial information in this document, see the financial statements of Linde plc beginning on page F.1-1 of this document, the condensed consolidated financial statements of Praxair beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and the consolidated financial statements of Praxair beginning on page F.2-27 of this document, the condensed consolidated financial statements of Linde beginning on page F.3-2 of this document and the consolidated financial statements of Linde beginning on page F.3-17 of this document.

Sources of Industry and Market Data

Unless otherwise indicated, the information contained in this document on the market environment, market developments, growth rates, market trends and competition in the market in which Linde plc, Praxair and Linde operate is taken from publicly available sources, including third-party sources, or reflects Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's estimates that are principally based on information from publicly available sources. Linde plc confirms that the information included in this document that has been sourced from a third party has been accurately reproduced and that, as far as Linde plc is aware and was able to ascertain from such information, no facts have been omitted that would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Table of Contents**Currency Presentation**

All references in this document to EUR , euro and refer to the legal currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended, and all references to U.S. dollars, U.S.\$ and \$ refer to the legal currency of the United States of America.

Exchange Rates

The table below shows the low, high, average and period end noon buying rates in The City of New York for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for U.S.\$ per 1.00. The average is computed using the noon buying rate on the last business day of each month (for which data was presented) during the period indicated.

Period	Exchange Rates			Period End
	Low	High	Average	
	(U.S. dollars per euro)			
2016	1.0375	1.1516	1.1029	1.0552
2015	1.0524	1.2015	1.1032	1.0859
2014	1.2101	1.3927	1.3210	1.2101
2013	1.2774	1.3816	1.3303	1.3779
2012	1.2062	1.3463	1.2909	1.3186

The table below shows the high and low noon buying rates in The City of New York for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for U.S.\$ per 1.00 for each month during the six months prior to the date of this document.

Period	Exchange Rates			Period End
	Low	High	Average	
	(U.S. dollars per euro)			
August 1, 2017 - August 4, 2017	1.1754	1.1880	1.1824	1.1754
July 2017	1.1336	1.1826	1.1530	1.1826
June 2017	1.1124	1.1420	1.1233	1.1411
May 2017	1.0869	1.1236	1.1050	1.1236
April 2017	1.0606	1.0941	1.0714	1.0895
March 2017	1.0514	1.0882	1.0691	1.0698
February 2017	1.0551	1.0802	1.0650	1.0618

On August 4, 2017, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars was 1.00 = USD 1.1754.

The rates presented above may differ from the actual rates used in the preparation of Linde plc's and Linde's financial statements and other financial information appearing in this document. The inclusion of such rates is not meant to suggest that the U.S. dollar amounts actually represent euro amounts or that such amounts could have been converted to U.S. dollars at any particular rate, if at all.

General and Specific Information About the Linde plc Shares

Voting Rights

The shares into which Praxair shares will be converted in the merger and which will be exchanged for Linde shares in the exchange offer are Linde plc shares, nominal value 0.001 per share. The holders of Linde plc shares are entitled to one vote for each share upon all matters presented to the Linde plc shareholders. Subject to

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any preferences granted to other classes of Linde plc securities that may be outstanding in the future (including any preferred shares), there are no voting right restrictions or preferences with respect to shareholders of Linde plc. For a more detailed discussion, see [Description of Linde plc Shares](#) and [Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination](#).

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

The Linde plc shares to be issued to Praxair shareholders in replacement of their Praxair shares that will be cancelled in the merger, and which will be issued to Linde shareholders in exchange for their Linde shares in the exchange offer, will carry full dividend rights following their issuance. The holders of Linde plc shares are entitled to receive such dividends as the Linde plc board of directors from time to time may declare out of funds legally available. Entitlement to dividends is subject to the preferences granted to other classes of securities Linde plc may have outstanding in the future, including any preferred shares, and may be restricted by the terms of Linde plc's future debt instruments. In the event of liquidation of Linde plc, holders of Linde plc shares are entitled to share in any assets of Linde plc remaining after satisfaction in full of its liabilities and satisfaction of such dividend and liquidation preferences of holders of other classes of securities of Linde plc, including any preferred shares. Linde plc may not issue any fractions of shares upon any occasion of the declaration, issuance and distribution of a dividend payable in shares; all such fractions to which any shareholder might otherwise be entitled in connection with any such declaration, issuance, distribution or exchange will be eliminated and disposed of by such method, authorized, permitted or not prohibited by law, as may be determined by the Linde plc board of directors. For a more detailed discussion, see [Dividends and Dividend Policy](#) and [Description of Linde plc Shares](#).

Form and Certification; Transfer Agent and Registrar

Linde plc shares are uncertificated registered shares. On the basis of a resolution of the board of directors of Linde plc to issue the Linde plc shares, these shares will be created in book-entry form by the transfer agent and registrar of Linde plc. The Linde plc shares will be deposited upon issuance in a securities account on behalf of The Depository Trust Company, a limited purpose trust company in New York, New York (which is herein referred to as "DTC"), and registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co., whereby DTC's nominee will become the legal owner of the Linde plc shares. With respect to the Linde plc shares issued as exchange offer consideration for the tendered Linde shares, DTC will credit Clearstream's DTC participant account with such shares and Clearstream will in turn credit interests in such shares to the account of the settlement agent at Clearstream in favor of the former Linde shareholders. The settlement agent will arrange for the transfer of interests in the Linde plc shares through Clearstream to the custodian banks.

DTC will act as third party depository for Clearstream and will hold such shares on behalf of the Linde shareholders through a custodial chain between DTC, Clearstream and the custodian banks.

Currency of the Issuance

The Linde plc shares are denominated in euro.

ISIN/WKN/Ticker Symbol

The International Securities Identification Number, the German Securities Code, and the Ticker Symbol of the Linde plc shares will be as follows:

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International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)	IE00BZ12WP82
German Securities Code (<i>Wertpapierkennnummer</i>) (WKN)	A2D SYC
Ticker Symbol	LIN

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Existing Quotation

Linde plc shares are not currently listed or traded on any exchange.

Share Transfer Restrictions

Prior to completion of the business combination and subject to applicable law, no shareholder shall transfer its shares to any person, other than another Linde plc shareholder or shareholders, unless they have obtained the prior written approval of all other Linde plc shareholders. The board has the right to decline to register or suspend registration of a transfer of Linde plc shares. Upon completion of the business combination, Linde plc shares shall be freely transferrable, subject to the board's right to refuse to register a transfer in the following circumstances:

the instrument of transfer is not duly stamped, if required, and lodged, accompanied by the certificate (if any) for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Linde plc board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;

the instrument of transfer is in respect of more than one class of share;

the instrument of transfer is in favor of more than four persons jointly;

the Linde plc board of directors is not satisfied that all applicable consents, authorizations, permissions or approvals of any governmental body or agency in Ireland or any other applicable jurisdiction required to be obtained under relevant law prior to such transfer have been obtained; or

the Linde plc board of directors is not satisfied that the transfer would not violate the terms of any agreement to which Linde plc (or any of its subsidiaries) and the transferor are party or subject.

Stock Exchange Listings

Prior to the time of delivery of the Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the merger, Linde plc will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the NYSE (trading in U.S. dollars), subject to official notice of issuance, and will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the regulated market (*regulierter Markt*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) (trading in euros).

All conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied on or prior to the expiration of the acceptance period on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time (or waived until one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), except for the regulatory condition. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. If all conditions have been satisfied by the end of the additional acceptance period to the exchange offer, the exchange offer will be consummated without undue delay thereafter and Linde plc shares are expected to commence trading on the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on or shortly after that date. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied by the end of the additional acceptance period to the exchange offer (or waived until one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period),

completion of the business combination will be delayed until satisfaction of the regulatory condition; admission to, and commencement of, trading will be delayed accordingly.

The listing of the Linde plc shares on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) is subject to the admission of the Linde plc shares on the basis of an additional admission prospectus to be approved by the CBI as competent authority of Linde plc's home member state (or to the extent that the CBI transfers the function of approving the prospectus in accordance with Regulation 40 of the Irish Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005, BaFin as competent authority of Linde plc's host member state) or a document containing information which is regarded by the competent authority as being equivalent to that of a prospectus.

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Certain Defined Terms

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires:

ADR refers to an American Depositary Receipt evidencing an American Depositary Share which represents the beneficial interest in one tenth of a Linde share deposited with Deutsche Bank Shareholder Services;

BaFin refers to the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht);

business combination refers to the merger and the exchange offer, together;

business combination agreement refers to the business combination agreement, dated as of June 1, 2017, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of August 10, 2017, by and among Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub, as the same may be amended from time to time;

business day refers to any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banks in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, or New York, New York, are generally closed, except when the context requires otherwise;

CBI refers to the Central Bank of Ireland;

Central European time refers to the local time in Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Central European Summer Time or Central European Time, as applicable);

combined group refers to Linde plc, together with its subsidiaries, following completion of the business combination;

Eastern Time refers to the local time in New York, New York, United States (Eastern Daylight Time or Eastern Standard Time, as applicable);

Engineering Division refers to Linde's engineering division;

EU refers to the European Union;

EUR, or euro refers to the euro, the legal currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended;

Exchange Act refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

exchange offer refers to the exchange offer to be made by Linde plc for Linde shares;

German exchange offer document refers to the German language exchange offer document;

HSR Act refers to the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended;

Linde or The Linde Group refers to Linde AG and its direct and indirect consolidated subsidiaries;

Linde AG refers to Linde Aktiengesellschaft, a stock corporation (Aktiengesellschaft) incorporated under the laws of Germany, registered with the commercial register of the local court of Munich under number HRB 169850;

Linde Gases Division refers to Linde's gases division;

Linde executive board refers to the Executive Board of Linde AG;

Linde shareholders refers to the holders of Linde shares;

Linde shares refers to the ordinary shares of Linde AG;

Linde supervisory board refers to the Supervisory Board of Linde AG;

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merger refers to the merger of Merger Sub with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger, in accordance with the business combination agreement;

Linde plc refers to Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Ireland, with registration number 602527 and having its registered office at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380, Ireland and its principal executive offices at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom;

Linde plc articles of association refers to the articles of association of Linde plc as they will be in effect as of completion of the business combination;

Linde plc board of directors refers to the board of directors of Linde plc as of completion of the business combination;

Linde plc constitution refers to the Linde plc memorandum of association and Linde plc articles of association as they will be in effect as of completion of the business combination;

Linde plc memorandum of association refers to the memorandum of association of Linde plc as it will be in effect as of completion of the business combination;

Linde plc shares refers to the ordinary shares of Linde plc;

Linde plc shareholders refers to holders of Linde plc shares;

Praxair refers to Praxair, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its direct and indirect consolidated subsidiaries;

Praxair board of directors refers to the board of directors of Praxair, Inc.;

Praxair, Inc. refers to Praxair, Inc., a Delaware corporation, registered with the Delaware Division of Corporations under File number 2176449;

Praxair shares refers to the common shares of Praxair, Inc.;

Praxair shareholders refers to holders of Praxair shares;

Praxair special meeting refers to the Praxair, Inc. special meeting of shareholders being held on September 27, 2017;

SEC refers to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;

Securities Act refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended;

U.S. dollars, U.S.\$ and \$ refers to the legal currency of the United States of America; and

working day refers to any day other than a Sunday or a federal public holiday in Germany. Other defined terms used throughout this document are indicated in the text.

Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection

Linde AG publishes its annual and interim reports and other information on its website www.linde.com. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through this website is not a part of this document.

Praxair, Inc. files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that it files at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about its public reference room. SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, you may inspect these annual, quarterly and current reports, and other information Praxair, Inc. files with the SEC at the offices of Praxair, Inc. at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268.

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Linde plc has filed a Registration Statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act with the SEC with respect to the Linde plc shares to be issued in the merger and the exchange offer. This document constitutes a proxy statement of Praxair, Inc. that also constitutes a prospectus of Linde plc and a U.S. offering prospectus of Linde plc to be used in connection with the exchange offer. This document does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 because certain parts of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 are omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Registration Statement on Form S-4 and its exhibits are available for inspection and copying as set forth above.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

The SEC allows Linde plc and Praxair, Inc. to incorporate by reference certain Praxair information filed with the SEC, which means that Linde plc and Praxair, Inc. can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this document. With respect to this document, information that Praxair, Inc. later files with the SEC and that is incorporated by reference will automatically update and supersede information in this document and information previously incorporated by reference into this document.

Each document incorporated by reference into this document is current only as of the date of such document, and the incorporation by reference of such document is not intended to create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Linde plc, Praxair or Linde since the date of the relevant document or that the information contained in such document is current as of any time subsequent to its date. Any statement contained in such incorporated documents is deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this document to the extent that a subsequent statement contained in another document that is incorporated by reference into this document at a later date modifies or supersedes that statement. Any such statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this document.

This document incorporates by reference the documents listed below, which Praxair, Inc. has previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important information about Praxair and its financial condition, business and results.

Praxair, Inc. SEC Filings (File No. 001-11037)	Period
Annual Report on Form 10-K	For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (filed on March 1, 2017).
Definitive Proxy Statement	For Praxair's 2017 Annual Meeting (filed on March 15, 2017).
Current Reports on Form 8-K	Filed on April 28, 2017, June 1, 2017, July 5, 2017 and August 10, 2017.
Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q	For the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2017 (filed on April 27, 2017) and June 30, 2017 (filed on July 27, 2017).
Description of Praxair shares	Set forth under the caption Item 11. Description of Registrant's Securities to Be Registered in Praxair, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form 10 dated March 10, 1992, as amended by Praxair, Inc.'s Form 8, dated May 22, 1992, Form 8, dated June 9, 1992 and Form 8,

dated June 12, 1992.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, information furnished by Praxair on any Current Report on Form 8-K, including the related exhibits, that, pursuant to and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC, is not

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deemed filed for purposes of the Exchange Act will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this document unless expressly provided otherwise in such Current Report on Form 8-K.

This document also incorporates by reference additional documents that Praxair, Inc. files with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act between the date of this document and the date of the Praxair special meeting (with respect to the proxy statement/prospectus) or the consummation of the exchange offer (with respect to the exchange offer prospectus), or the date that the business combination agreement is terminated. Such documents are considered to be a part of this document, effective as of the date such documents are filed. In the event of conflicting information in these documents, the information in the latest filed document should be considered correct.

Praxair, Inc. has supplied all information contained or incorporated by reference in this document relating to Praxair, and Linde AG has supplied all information contained in this document relating to Linde. Both Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have contributed information relating to the exchange offer and the merger.

You can obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference into this document from the SEC, through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Copies of documents that Praxair, Inc. files with the SEC are also available at the offices of Praxair, Inc., 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268.

Documents Available for Inspection

Until the completion of the business combination, or the earlier termination of the business combination agreement, the following documents, or copies thereof, may be inspected during regular business hours at Linde plc's registered office at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380, Ireland:

the Linde plc constitution;

the audited balance sheet of Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) as of April 18, 2017, and the unaudited financial statements as of and for the period ended June 30, 2017, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP;

certain unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017, and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP;

Praxair's audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and Praxair's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP;

Linde's audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, and Linde's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2017 and for

the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB;

the opinions of the financial advisors of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG; and

the business combination agreement.

The listed documents will also be available in electronic form for twelve months after publication of this document at Linde plc's website at www.lindepraxairmerger.com. Information contained on Linde plc's website does not constitute part of this document and is not incorporated by reference into this document.

Potential Interests

Linde plc has entered into the business combination agreement with Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub. Such other parties to the business combination agreement are persons acting jointly with

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Linde plc pursuant to Section 2(5) sentence 1 of the German Takeover Act and have an interest in the completion of the business combination.

Pursuant to Section 2(5) sentence 1 of the German Takeover Act, in conjunction with Section 2(5) sentence 3 of the German Takeover Act subsidiaries of Linde plc (*i.e.*, Zamalight Holdco, Merger Sub, Linde Holding GmbH and Linde Intermediate Holding AG) are persons acting jointly with Linde plc and also have an interest in the completion of the business combination.

Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited Zweigniederlassung Frankfurt am Main (which is herein referred to as BofA Merrill Lynch), Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs AG (which is herein referred to as Goldman Sachs), Morgan Stanley Bank AG and its affiliates (which is herein referred to as Morgan Stanley) and Perella Weinberg Partners UK LLP (which is herein referred to as Perella Weinberg) act as financial advisors to Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. in connection with the proposed business combination and will receive fees for such services. A portion of the fees of Credit Suisse, Morgan Stanley, and Perella Weinberg and all of Goldman Sachs fees are contingent upon consummation of the business combination.

Some of the Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors and some of the Linde executive board members, supervisory board members, and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders, respectively. In the case of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the continued service of certain directors and executive officers following the closing of the business combination, the treatment of stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards, severance benefits available to certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors upon a qualifying termination following the business combination, treatment of cash amounts deferred or contributed pursuant to Praxair's compensation deferral programs and retirement plans, and the indemnification of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde plc. In the case of Linde supervisory board members, executive board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the membership of board members on Linde plc's board of directors, the treatment of equity awards, investment shares and deferral shares, the release from the commitment for Linde supervisory board members to acquire and hold Linde shares and other adjustments to the share ownership policy for Linde supervisory board members, as well as severance benefits, compensation under the retention scheme for certain key employees and the indemnification of Linde supervisory board members and executive board members by Linde plc and of designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde AG and Linde plc.

Other than as described in this section, Linde plc is not aware of any substantial interest in the business combination of another party other than interest as a Praxair or Linde shareholder generally nor is it aware of any conflict of interest.

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THE PRAXAIR SPECIAL MEETING

Time, Place and Purpose of the Praxair Special Meeting

The Praxair special meeting is scheduled to be held on September 27, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, at Praxair Headquarters, 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268. The purpose of the Praxair special meeting is for Praxair shareholders:

to consider and vote on the proposal to adopt the business combination agreement and approve the transactions contemplated thereby (which is herein referred to as the "business combination proposal");

to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the reduction of the share premium account of Linde plc to allow for the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc, which are generally required under Irish law in order to allow Linde plc to make distributions and to pay dividends and repurchase or redeem shares following completion of the business combination (which is herein referred to as the "distributable reserves creation proposal");

to consider and vote on a non-binding advisory proposal to approve the compensation that may become payable to Praxair's named executive officers in connection with the business combination (which is herein referred to as the "compensation proposal"); and

to consider and vote on any proposal that may be made by the chairman of the Praxair board of directors to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to (1) solicit additional proxies with respect to the above-mentioned proposals and/or (2) hold the special meeting on a date that is no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the event that such date of expiration is extended (which is herein referred to as the "shareholder adjournment proposal").

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the business combination proposal, FOR the distributable reserves creation proposal, FOR the compensation proposal and FOR the shareholder adjournment proposal. For the reasons for these recommendations, see "The Business Combination" Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination.

Who Can Vote at the Praxair Special Meeting

Only holders of record of Praxair shares at the close of business on August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Praxair special meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof. As of the record date, there were 286,065,119 Praxair shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. You are entitled to one vote for each Praxair share you own for each matter to be voted on at the Praxair special meeting. Praxair shares that are held in treasury are not entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting.

Votes Required

The business combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Praxair shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that, of the Praxair shares outstanding, a majority must be voted FOR such proposal). A failure to vote, a broker non-vote, or an abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal.

The distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal each requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that, of the Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote, a majority must be voted FOR such proposals). An abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST such proposals. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on any of the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder

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adjournment proposal. The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the Praxair shares entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum. Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote but not voted, including Praxair shares represented by abstentions, will be considered present for quorum purposes. Broker non-votes will not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Adjournments

Where a quorum is present at the Praxair special meeting, the Praxair special meeting may be adjourned from time to time by a majority of the Praxair shareholders present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at that meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, unless otherwise required by statute. If the chairman of the Praxair board of directors proposes to adjourn the special meeting and the shareholder adjournment proposal is approved by the Praxair shareholders, the special meeting will be adjourned. At any adjourned meeting of the special meeting at which a quorum is present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the Praxair special meeting as originally notified. In order for the Praxair special meeting to be adjourned, the proposal to adjourn the meeting must be approved by a majority of the Praxair shares present or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote. See Proposal No. 4: The Shareholder Adjournment Proposal. In addition, whether or not a quorum of the shareholders is present, the Praxair bylaws permit the Praxair chairman to adjourn the special meeting to another place, date, and time.

Manner of Voting

If you are a Praxair shareholder and you hold your Praxair shares in your own name, you may submit your vote for or against (or abstain in respect of) the proposals submitted at the Praxair special meeting in person or by proxy. Your vote is important. Because many shareholders cannot attend the special meeting in person, it is necessary that a large number be represented by proxy. Most shareholders have a choice of voting over the internet, by using a toll-free telephone number, or by completing a proxy card or voting instruction card, as described below:

Vote on the Internet. If you have internet access, you may submit your proxy or voting instructions by following the instructions provided with your proxy materials and on your proxy card or voting instruction card;

Vote by Telephone. You can also vote by telephone by following the instructions provided with your proxy materials and on your proxy card or voting instruction card. Easy-to-follow voice prompts allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your instructions have been properly recorded; or

Vote by Mail. You may choose to vote by mail by marking your proxy card or voting instruction card, dating and signing it, and returning it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

Information and applicable deadlines for using the proxy card, or voting by telephone, through the internet or by mail, are set forth in the enclosed proxy card instructions. Alternatively, you may vote in person at the Praxair special meeting by ballot.

If your Praxair shares are registered in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee (which is also known as being held in street name), that broker, bank or other nominee has enclosed or will provide a voting instruction card for you to direct the broker, bank or other nominee how to vote your shares. Praxair shareholders who hold shares in street

name must return their instructions to their broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote their shares. If your Praxair shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, you must obtain a proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record, to be able to vote at the special meeting.

All shares entitled to vote and represented by a properly completed proxy (either by internet, telephone or mail) will be voted at the special meeting as indicated on the proxy unless earlier revoked by you. If no instructions are indicated for a matter on an otherwise properly completed proxy from a shareholder of record,

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the shares represented by that proxy will be voted on that matter as recommended by the Board of Directors. Execution of the proxy also confers discretionary authority on the proxy holders to vote your shares on other matters that may properly come before the Annual Meeting. If no instructions are indicated on a properly executed proxy card, the shares will be voted in accordance with the recommendation of the Praxair board of directors and, therefore, FOR the business combination proposal, FOR the distributable reserves creation proposal, FOR the compensation proposal and FOR the shareholder adjournment proposal.

If you return a properly executed proxy card or voting instruction card and have indicated that you have abstained from voting on a proposal, your Praxair shares represented by the proxy will be considered present at the Praxair special meeting for purposes of determining a quorum, but will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal, the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal. Praxair, Inc. urges you to mark each applicable box on the proxy card or voting instruction card to indicate how to vote your Praxair shares.

If you are a Praxair shareholder and your proxy indicates instructions for some, but not all, of the proposals, your votes will be cast as indicated on the specified proposals for which instructions are indicated and in accordance with the recommendation of the Praxair board of directors, as described above, for any proposal for which no instructions are indicated.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by:

submitting a later-dated proxy by mail, fax, telephone or through the internet; or

attending the Praxair special meeting and voting by paper ballot in person.

Attendance at the Praxair special meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute revocation of a previously granted proxy. If the Praxair special meeting is adjourned or postponed, it will not affect the ability of Praxair shareholders to exercise their voting rights or to revoke any previously granted proxy using the methods described above.

Broker Non-Votes

Broker non-votes are Praxair shares held by a broker, bank or other nominee that are represented at the Praxair special meeting, but with respect to which the broker or nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares to vote on a particular proposal and the broker does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal. Under the listing requirements of the NYSE, brokers who hold Praxair shares in street name for a beneficial owner of those shares typically have the authority to vote in their discretion on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion with respect to the approval of matters that the NYSE determines to be non-routine without specific instructions from the beneficial owner.

It is expected that under NYSE rules the business combination proposal, the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and, if brought, the shareholder adjournment proposal will all be considered non-routine. Therefore, if your broker, bank or other nominee holds your Praxair shares in street name, your broker, bank or other nominee will vote your Praxair shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote. For the business combination proposal, broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST adopting the business combination agreement. Broker non-votes are not considered shares entitled to vote on such matters and, therefore, will have no

effect on the distributable reserves creation proposal, the compensation proposal and the shareholder adjournment proposal.

If you hold your Praxair shares in the employees' retirement savings plan of Praxair, Inc., Praxair Puerto Rico BV, or the Dow Chemical Company, and if the plan trustee receives no voting instructions from you, then, under the applicable plan trust agreement, the plan trustee will: (i) vote your shares in the same proportion on each matter as it votes the shares for which it has received instructions under the Praxair, Inc. and Dow Chemical plans, and (ii) not vote your shares under the Praxair Puerto Rico BV plan.

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Solicitation of Proxies

The entire cost of soliciting proxies will be borne by Praxair, including the expense of preparing, printing and mailing this proxy statement/prospectus. Solicitation costs include payments to brokerage firms and others for forwarding solicitation materials to beneficial owners of Praxair's stock and reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs incurred for any follow up mailings. Praxair Inc. also has engaged Morrow Sodali LLC to assist in the solicitation of proxies from shareholders at a fee of \$48,000 plus reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to use of the mail, proxies may be solicited personally or by telephone by employees of Praxair without additional compensation.

Shareholder Sharing an Address

If you share an address with another shareholder, you may receive only one set of printed proxy materials (including this proxy statement/prospectus) unless you have provided contrary instructions. If you wish to receive a separate set of proxy materials now or in the future, you may contact the bank or broker that manages your account or, if you are a shareholder of record, you may contact Morrow Sodali LLC at (203) 658-9400 (banks and brokerage firms) and (800) 662-5200 (stockholders toll free), or online at px.info@morrow sodali.com. Similarly, if you share an address with another shareholder and have received multiple copies of the proxy materials, you may contact the bank or broker that manages your account or, if you are a shareholder of record, you may contact Morrow Sodali LLC at the above address to request delivery of only a single copy of these materials to your household.

Submission of Shareholder Proposals

Depending on if and when the merger is completed, Praxair, Inc. may not hold an annual meeting of shareholders in 2018. If the merger is not completed, Praxair shareholders will continue to be entitled to attend and participate in Praxair, Inc.'s annual meetings of shareholders. If such annual meeting is held, shareholder proposals will be eligible for consideration for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy for such annual meeting of shareholders in accordance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and Praxair, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

In order to be included in Praxair, Inc.'s proxy statement and form of proxy for Praxair, Inc.'s 2018 annual meeting of shareholders, a shareholder proposal must be received in writing at Praxair, Inc.'s principal executive offices on or before November 17, 2017. If, however, Praxair, Inc. holds its 2018 annual meeting before March 26, 2018, or after May 25, 2018, then Praxair, Inc. must include in the proxy statement for its 2018 annual meeting any shareholder proposals pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act that it receives a reasonable time before it begins to print and send its proxy materials.

Praxair shareholders may also submit director nominees pursuant to Praxair, Inc.'s proxy access bylaw for inclusion in Praxair, Inc.'s proxy statement for its 2018 annual meeting. Notice of director nominees must include the information required under Praxair, Inc.'s bylaws and must be received by its corporate secretary at its principal executive offices no earlier than the close of business (5:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on October 16, 2017 and no later than the close of business on November 15, 2017, unless the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders has been changed by more than thirty calendar days from the anniversary of the 2017 annual meeting. In that case, such notice must be received by Praxair, Inc.'s corporate secretary no earlier than the close of business on the 180th calendar day before the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders and no later than the close of business on the later of (i) the 150th calendar day before the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders and (ii) the 10th calendar day following the date on which public announcement of the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders is first made.

Under the terms of Praxair, Inc.'s certificate of incorporation, a shareholder who intends to present any item of business or a director nomination at the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders (other than through inclusion in

Praxair, Inc. s proxy statement under SEC Rule 14a-8 or the proxy access provisions of its bylaws), must provide

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Praxair, Inc. with written notice of such business at its principal executive office, including the information specified in the certificate of incorporation, which must be received no earlier than January 25, 2018 and no later than February 24, 2018, unless the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders has been advanced by more than thirty calendar days or delayed by more than sixty calendar days from the anniversary of the 2017 annual meeting. In that case, such notice must be received by Praxair, Inc.'s corporate secretary no earlier than the close of business on the 90th calendar day before the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders and no later than the close of business on the later of (i) the 60th calendar day before the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders and (ii) the 10th calendar day following the date on which the notice of the meeting was sent or a public disclosure of the date of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders is first made, whichever occurs first.

Proposal No. 1: The Business Combination Proposal

The business combination cannot be completed without the approval of the business combination proposal. The business combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Praxair shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that, of the Praxair shares outstanding, a majority must be voted FOR such proposal). A failure to vote, a broker non-vote, or an abstention will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the business combination proposal. The business combination agreement is attached as Annex A to this document.

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under Linde plc through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under Linde plc through the exchange offer.

The merger will be subject to and occur immediately after settlement of the exchange offer. In the merger, each Praxair share will be converted into the right to receive one Linde plc share. In the exchange offer, Linde shareholders will be offered to exchange each Linde share for 1.540 Linde plc shares. The exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of certain conditions, including the minimum acceptance condition, the Praxair requisite vote condition, the regulatory condition, and the other conditions described in the section The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer. All conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied on or prior to the expiration of the acceptance period on October 24, 2017 (or waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), except for the regulatory condition. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the initial acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. The merger will not occur before settlement of the exchange offer.

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair stock option will be converted into a Linde plc stock option on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc stock option will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. Such Linde plc stock option will have the same exercise price per share as the per-share exercise price applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair RSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will be equal to the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair PSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will be equal to the greater of (i) the

target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU and (ii) the percentage of the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU determined based on the achievement of the performance goals applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

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Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde after settlement of the exchange offer if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. A post-completion reorganization could eliminate any minority shareholder interests in Linde remaining after the settlement of the exchange offer or allow Linde plc to control Linde to the greatest extent permissible despite any remaining minority shareholder interests. The type of such transaction will primarily depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise. Post-completion reorganization transactions are expected to include a domination agreement (*Beherrschungsvertrag*) and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement (*Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) and may include squeeze-out transactions in accordance with German law. See [The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde](#).

The aggregate number of Linde plc shares issued to the Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders in the business combination will each represent approximately 50% of Linde plc's share capital outstanding immediately after the completion of the business combination, assuming that all Linde shareholders tender and do not withdraw their Linde shares in the exchange offer.

The rights of holders of Linde plc shares will be different from the rights of Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders because the Linde plc constitution immediately after the business combination will be different from the governing documents of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, and will be governed by Irish law instead of Delaware law and German law, respectively. See [Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination](#) for a description of the material differences.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously approved the business combination agreement and determined that the business combination is in the best interests of Praxair, Inc. and its shareholders.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the business combination proposal.

Proposal No. 2: The Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal

Under Irish law, Linde plc must have distributable reserves in its unconsolidated financial statements (prepared in accordance with the Irish Companies Act 2014 (which is herein referred to as the [Companies Act](#))) in order for it to legally make distributions (including the payment of cash dividends) to its shareholders, or, generally, to repurchase or redeem shares. Distributable reserves generally means the accumulated realized profits of Linde plc less accumulated realized losses of Linde plc and can include reserves created by way of capital reductions. Dividends and distributions by Linde plc would also be subject to additional limitations under Irish law.

Immediately following the business combination, the unconsolidated balance sheet of Linde plc will not contain any distributable reserves, and shareholders' equity in such balance sheet will be comprised entirely of (i) share capital (equal to the aggregate nominal value of the Linde plc shares issued pursuant to the business combination), (ii) share premium (resulting from the issuance of Linde plc shares in connection with the merger, which will be equal to the aggregate market value of Praxair shares as of close of business on the business day immediately prior to the closing date less the share capital provided to Praxair shareholders) and (iii) further share premium or, if applicable, the merger reserve (resulting from the issuance of Linde plc shares in connection with the German exchange offer, which will be equal to the aggregate market value of Linde shares owned by Linde plc on completion of the business combination, less the share capital provided to Linde shareholders, which will be converted to share premium following completion of the business combination).

We expect that, as soon as practicable following the completion of the business combination, Linde plc will seek to obtain the approval of the Irish High Court to convert all of its share premium, or such lesser amount as the directors of Linde plc may approve, to distributable reserves (which is herein referred to as the Linde plc

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distributable reserves creation). The approval of the Irish High Court is required for the Linde plc distributable reserves creation to be effective, and we believe that approval by Praxair shareholders of the Linde plc distributable reserves creation would facilitate obtaining the required order of the Irish High Court. Accordingly, we are proposing that Praxair shareholders approve the Linde plc distributable reserves creation at the special meeting of shareholders of Praxair, Inc.

Shareholder approval of the Linde plc distributable reserves creation is not a guarantee Linde plc will pay dividends or repurchase or redeem shares at any time. The Linde plc board of directors may decide not to pay dividends or repurchase or redeem shares. In addition, although we are not aware of any reason why the Irish High Court would not approve the Linde plc distributable reserves creation, shareholder approval is not a guarantee that the Irish High Court will approve the Linde plc distributable reserves creation.

The distributable reserves creation proposal is a non-binding, advisory vote and as a non-binding, advisory vote the distributable reserves creation proposal is not binding upon Praxair or the Praxair board of directors, and approval of the distributable reserves creation proposal is not a condition to completion of the business combination.

The vote on creation of distributable reserves in connection with the business combination is a vote separate and apart from the vote to adopt the business combination agreement. Accordingly, you may vote for the business combination proposal and vote against the distributable reserves creation proposal and vice versa.

The distributable reserves creation proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that of the Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote a majority must be voted **FOR** such proposals). An abstention will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** such proposal. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on the distributable reserves creation proposal.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the distributable reserves creation proposal.

Proposal No. 3: The Compensation Proposal

Under Section 14A of the Exchange Act and the applicable rules thereunder, Praxair, Inc. is required to provide Praxair shareholders with the opportunity to cast a non-binding, advisory vote on the compensation that may become payable to its named executive officers in connection with the business combination, as disclosed in this document, including as described in *The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Praxair, Inc.* This vote is commonly referred to as a *golden parachute say on pay* vote. It is a non-binding, advisory vote and relates only to already existing contractual obligations of Praxair that may result in a payment to its named executive officers in connection with, or following, the completion of the business combination. Further, the compensation proposal does not relate to any compensation arrangement that may become applicable to directors or executive officers who are not named executive officers.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that Praxair shareholders approve the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the compensation that may be paid or become payable to the named executive officers of Praxair, Inc. in connection with the business combination, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K in the table in the section of the joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled *The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Praxair, Inc.*, including the associated narrative discussion, and the agreements and plans pursuant to which such compensation may be paid or become payable, are

hereby APPROVED.

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As an advisory vote, the compensation proposal is not binding upon Praxair or the Praxair board of directors, and approval of the compensation proposal is not a condition to completion of the business combination. Accordingly, to the extent that Praxair is contractually obligated to pay the compensation, such compensation will be payable, subject only to the conditions applicable thereto, if the business combination is consummated and regardless of the outcome of the advisory vote. The change of control payments are a part of Praxair's comprehensive executive compensation program and are intended to align its named executive officers' interests with yours as shareholders by ensuring their continued retention and commitment during critical events such as the business combination, which may create significant personal uncertainty for them.

The vote on executive compensation payable in connection with the business combination is a vote separate and apart from the vote to adopt the business combination agreement. Accordingly, you may vote for the business combination proposal and vote against the compensation proposal and vice versa.

The compensation proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that of the Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote a majority must be voted **FOR** such proposals). An abstention will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** such proposal. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on the compensation proposal.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the compensation proposal.

Proposal No. 4: The Shareholder Adjournment Proposal

The shareholder adjournment proposal, if presented by the chairman of the Praxair board of directors at the Praxair special meeting, would allow to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to (1) solicit additional proxies in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting of shareholders to approve the business combination proposal and/or (2) hold the special meeting on a date that is no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the event that such date of expiration is extended.

The shareholder adjournment proposal is not a condition to completion of the business combination.

The vote on the shareholder adjournment proposal in connection with the business combination is a vote separate and apart from the vote to adopt the business combination agreement. Accordingly, you may vote for the business combination proposal and vote against the shareholder adjournment proposal and vice versa.

The shareholder adjournment proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Praxair shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting (meaning that of the Praxair shares represented at the Praxair special meeting and entitled to vote a majority must be voted **FOR** such proposals). An abstention will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the shareholder adjournment proposal. A failure to vote and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote on the shareholder adjournment proposal. In addition, whether or not a quorum of the shareholders is present, the Praxair bylaws permit the Praxair chairman to adjourn the special meeting to another place, date, and time.

The Praxair board of directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the shareholder adjournment proposal.

Table of Contents**THE BUSINESS COMBINATION****Information About the Companies*****Linde plc***

Linde plc is a newly incorporated public limited company formed under the laws of Ireland on April 18, 2017, that will become the parent company of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG upon the completion of the business combination. To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. On May 26, 2017, Linde plc formed Zamalight Holdco, a Delaware limited liability company. On July 26, 2017, Linde plc formed Linde Holding GmbH, a German limited liability company (*GmbH*), which on July 28, 2017, in turn formed Linde Intermediate Holding AG, a German stock corporation (*AG*), to facilitate the settlement of the exchange offer and a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde.

Linde plc's principal executive offices are located at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom, and its telephone number at that location is +44 1483 242200. Linde plc's registered office is located at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380 Ireland.

Praxair, Inc.

Praxair, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was founded in 1907 and became an independent publicly traded company in 1992. Praxair is a leading industrial gas company in North and South America and one of the largest worldwide. It continues to be a major technological innovator in the industrial gases industry. Its primary products in its industrial gases business are atmospheric gases (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, rare gases) and process gases (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, electronic gases, specialty gases, acetylene). Praxair serves a diverse group of industries including healthcare, petroleum refining, manufacturing, food, beverage carbonation, fiber-optics, steel making, aerospace, chemicals and water treatment. Praxair also designs, engineers, and builds equipment that produces industrial gases primarily for internal use. Praxair's surface technologies segment supplies wear-resistant and high-temperature corrosion-resistant metallic and ceramic coatings and powders.

Praxair, Inc.'s principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-6268, and its telephone number at that location is (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808, and its common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol PX and ISIN US74005P1049.

Linde AG

Linde AG, a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*), was founded in 1879. Linde is one of the largest gases and engineering companies worldwide. The Linde Group offers a wide range of compressed and liquefied gases as well as chemicals and is a partner for a variety of industries. Linde gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, helium and specialty gases, are used, for example, in the energy sector, steel production, chemical processing, environmental protection and welding, as well as in food processing, glass production, electronics and in the healthcare sector. Linde is also active in the sale of products in the field of medical technology, of pharmaceutical products and of other products in the healthcare area. Linde's engineering business includes the technology, engineering, procurement, project management and construction of industrial plants. Linde plants are used in a wide variety of fields such as the petrochemical and chemical industries, refineries and fertilizer plants, to recover air gases, to produce hydrogen and synthesis gases and to treat natural gas.

Linde AG's principal executive offices are located at Klosterhofstrasse 1, 80331 Munich, Germany and its telephone number at that location is +49 89 3575701. Its registered office is in Munich, Germany and its shares are listed on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the stock exchanges in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart, as well as the Tradegate Exchange and are also traded on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Hanover stock exchange, in each case under the symbol LIN and ISIN DE0006483001.

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Zamalight Holdco

Zamalight Holdco is a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc that was formed on May 26, 2017. To date, Zamalight Holdco has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Praxair, Inc. will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco in connection with the business combination.

Zamalight Holdco's principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-5113, and its telephone number at that location is +1 (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808.

Merger Sub

Zamalight Subco, Inc. (which is herein referred to as "Merger Sub") is a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco that was formed on May 26, 2017. To date, Merger Sub has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc.

Merger Sub's principal executive offices are located at 10 Riverview Drive, Danbury, Connecticut 06810-5113, and its telephone number at that location is +1 (203) 837-2000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19808.

Structure of the Business Combination

In the business combination, Praxair's business will be brought indirectly under Linde plc through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under Linde plc indirectly through the exchange offer. Following settlement of the exchange offer, Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. A post-completion reorganization could eliminate any minority shareholder interests in Linde AG remaining after the settlement of the exchange offer or allow Linde plc to control Linde to the greatest extent permissible despite any remaining minority shareholder interests. The type of such transaction will mainly depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise. Post-completion reorganization transactions include a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement, where minority shareholders remain outstanding, and squeeze-out transactions, where Linde plc (directly or indirectly) acquires all Linde shares owned by remaining Linde AG minority shareholders for adequate compensation. Linde shareholders located or resident in the United States will participate in potential post-completion reorganization transactions and will be treated equally with Linde shareholders located outside of the United States.

If Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) holds at least 75%, which it will if the minimum acceptance condition (as defined herein) is satisfied, but less than 90% of Linde AG's outstanding shares, Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) intends to enter into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG. Such agreement will give Linde plc control over Linde's management and/or transferring Linde's profits to Linde plc. For a more complete description of potential post-completion reorganization measures, see "Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde."

The following diagrams illustrate the simplified structure of Praxair, Linde and Linde plc prior to the consummation of the business combination, as well as after the consummation of the business combination assuming that following the exchange offer, Linde plc (through its wholly-owned subsidiaries Linde Holding

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GmbH and Linde Intermediate Holding AG) holds at least 75% of Linde AG's outstanding share capital, Linde Intermediate Holding AG and Linde AG enter into a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement, and Linde Holding GmbH and Linde Intermediate Holding AG enter into a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement:

Pre-Combination Structure; the Business Combination

Potential Post-Completion Structure

Upon completion of the business combination, Linde plc will be the holding company of the combined group. Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG each will be indirect subsidiaries of Linde plc. The former shareholders of Praxair, Inc. and the tendering shareholders of Linde AG will become shareholders of Linde plc.

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The following diagram illustrates the potential group structure after completion of the business combination.

Background of the Business Combination

The executive board and the supervisory board of Linde and the management and the board of directors of Praxair continually review their respective company's results of operations and competitive positions in the industries in which they operate as well as strategic alternatives. In connection with these reviews, each of Linde and Praxair from time to time evaluates potential transactions that would further its strategic objectives, including by meeting periodically with representatives of other companies in the industry, investment bankers and investors to discuss opportunities that would enhance shareholder value. As part of this evaluation of potential transactions, Linde and Praxair have from time to time discussed a potential business combination or regional acquisition transactions including potential business or asset swaps, but none of these discussions progressed beyond preliminary stages.

In the course of 2015, representatives from Linde and Praxair met twice, first in Munich, Germany on January 19, 2015 and then in New York, New York on July 21, 2015 to discuss certain strategic options between the two companies. While the possibility of a potential business combination of Linde and Praxair was raised by the Praxair representatives, the Linde representatives responded at the January 19, 2015 meeting that Linde was not prepared to engage in such discussions at such time, and at the July 21, 2015 meeting, the Linde representatives confirmed that Linde was not interested in pursuing such discussions because a potential business combination was not consistent with Linde's business plan at the time, and discussions on that subject were terminated after this meeting. The parties discussed other strategic options at both meetings involving business or asset swaps in certain geographic segments whereby Linde would acquire certain Praxair businesses or assets in various jurisdictions where Linde's business was more established and Praxair would acquire certain Linde businesses or assets in other jurisdictions where Praxair's business was more established. Discussions regarding such potential business or asset swaps continued from time to time following July 21, 2015 at a lower management level, but the parties did not agree on the scope and terms of such business or asset swaps.

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Beginning in late 2015, as a part of Praxair's normal strategic review of its business, Praxair's senior management began to evaluate several potential strategic alternatives it could pursue to accelerate future growth in sales and earnings, including a potential business combination with Linde, potential acquisitions of regional industrial gas businesses, and potential joint venture or divestment transactions involving certain Praxair businesses (noting that any potential divestment transaction would not have increased sales but would have been intended to increase earnings per share).

On February 23, 2016, Praxair held a meeting of its board of directors to discuss strategic options, including a potential business combination with Linde. During the meeting Praxair senior management reviewed the potential strategic and financial benefits of such a combination.

On May 3, 2016, Linde held its annual general meeting and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle was elected as a shareholder representative to the Linde supervisory board with effect as of May 21, 2016. Also on May 3, 2016, the members of the Linde supervisory board elected Prof. Dr. Reitzle as Chairman of the Linde supervisory board with effect as of May 21, 2016.

On June 8, 2016, Mr. Stephen Angel, the CEO of Praxair, and Dr. Wolfgang Büchele, then the Chairman of the executive board of Linde, discussed scheduling a meeting where they could explore the merits and feasibility of a potential transaction between the two parties. The meeting was subsequently scheduled for June 14, 2016.

On June 14, 2016, Mr. Angel, Dr. Büchele and Prof. Dr. Reitzle met in Munich, Germany and discussed the idea of a potential business combination between Linde and Praxair. In the meeting, a number of challenges, in particular related to antitrust laws, including potential divestitures that might be requested by the relevant authorities and the timing thereof, potential tax risks, potential challenges to the realization of synergies, employee interests, governance topics, stock exchange listing and index inclusion considerations and political risks, to such a potential business combination were identified, and it was tentatively agreed in the meeting and confirmed on the next day in a follow-up phone call between Mr. Angel and Dr. Büchele that the feasibility of any such business combination should be analyzed by both companies with the assistance of their legal and the Linde executive board's and Praxair's financial advisors prior to the commencement of any discussions on the possible terms and conditions of such a business combination.

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated June 15, 2016, Praxair retained Credit Suisse as its financial advisor in connection with a potential business combination involving Linde, based on Credit Suisse's qualifications, experience and reputation as an internationally recognized investment banking and financial advisory firm.

Linde sought the assistance of Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg as financial advisors in connection with a potential business combination involving Praxair. Morgan Stanley was selected based on Morgan Stanley's reputation, experience in transactions similar to the proposed business combination and familiarity with Linde. Perella Weinberg was selected based on Perella Weinberg's qualifications, expertise and reputation, its knowledge of the businesses and affairs of Linde and its knowledge of the industries in which Linde and Praxair conduct their respective businesses.

On June 20, 2016, Linde and Praxair entered into a nondisclosure agreement regarding the exchange of non-public information between Linde and Praxair. Among other terms, the nondisclosure agreement contained a standstill obligation prohibiting each party, for a specified period and subject to certain exceptions, from participating in an acquisition of the securities of the other party, soliciting any proxies with respect to the voting securities of the other party or seeking control or influence over the management, board of directors or executive or supervisory boards of the other party, in each case without the written consent of such other party.

On June 23, 2016, a meeting between representatives of Linde and Praxair took place in New York, New York. In addition to members of each party's management teams, representatives of Linde's legal advisors and the Linde executive board's financial advisors and representatives of Praxair's legal and financial advisors

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participated in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was for both companies, with the assistance of their legal and financial advisors, to jointly identify potential issues which might affect the feasibility of a potential business combination and to discuss possible structures for such potential business combination. At the meeting, Linde and Praxair agreed that the parties must first conduct an analysis of the feasibility of a potential business combination and, only following a satisfactory conclusion, should Linde and Praxair enter into detailed discussions regarding a potential business combination. During the course of the meeting the parties discussed various financial and legal topics, including synergy potential, transaction structure (including the formation of a new holding company and its potential domicile), regulatory considerations (including expected antitrust approvals) and index inclusion considerations, which the parties and their legal and financial advisors identified as topics that might affect the feasibility of a potential business combination. In the coming weeks, Linde and Praxair were to begin to evaluate synergy potential, Linde's and Praxair's respective external legal advisors were to begin to evaluate transaction structure and regulatory considerations, and Credit Suisse, Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg were to assist in the evaluation of index inclusion. During the course of the meeting the parties also discussed due diligence, documentary requirements to implement a proposed business combination transaction and applicable U.S. and E.U./German securities law considerations. The topics of valuation, governance, allocation of key positions and employee matters were not discussed in such meeting.

On June 27, 2016, Linde and Praxair executed a Clean Team Confidentiality Agreement and Common Interest Agreement, governing the terms and conditions under which the parties would exchange certain competitively sensitive information about each company. Linde and Praxair agreed that the exchange of such sensitive information would be required in order to assess the feasibility of a potential business combination from a merger control perspective and whether a potential business combination would generate sufficient synergies.

On July 6 and 7, 2016, representatives of Linde and Praxair met in Zurich, Switzerland. The parties discussed various financial and legal issues, including, among others, potential synergies, due diligence, transaction structures (including a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of using an exchange offer structure with respect to Linde as opposed to a European cross-border merger structure), and other primarily technical issues that would be relevant in order to assess the feasibility of a potential business combination. Such technical issues included a broad range of matters such as the expected index inclusion of Linde plc shares, a comparison of the implications of different tax domiciles under consideration, an analysis of the expected status of the new holding company as a U.S. issuer for SEC reporting purposes as opposed to foreign private issuer status under the SEC rules, and a more in-depth review of the expected documentary requirements to implement the proposed business combination transaction. In addition, Credit Suisse, Praxair's financial advisor, reviewed and discussed considerations relating to the proposed stock exchange listings for Linde plc shares and the likelihood of Linde plc shares being included in stock indexes. The feasibility analysis conducted by the parties with assistance from their legal and financial advisors produced certain results such as, regarding the topic of transaction structure, a preference for an exchange offer structure with respect to Linde, the identification of three potential European jurisdictions in which to incorporate the new holding company, a determination that the new holding company would likely be considered a U.S. issuer for SEC reporting purposes, and a draft timeline and documentary checklist for implementing a potential business combination. With respect to stock exchange listings and index inclusion, the result of the feasibility analysis was to target a listing of the Linde plc shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the NYSE and to aim for parallel inclusion in the DAX 30 and the S&P 500. The topics of valuation, governance, allocation of key positions and employee matters were not discussed in such meeting.

On June 28, 2016 and July 12, 2016, the Linde executive board met, and discussed, among other things, the initial results of the feasibility analysis for the potential business combination, including the topics of regulatory considerations, transaction structure and index inclusion. In such meetings, individual board members and key managers raised serious concerns with regard to the feasibility of the potential business combination with Praxair

(potential antitrust issues and potentially required divestitures, tax considerations related to the transaction structure and issues related to index inclusion), the timing of entering into discussions thereof and the doubts as to whether such potential business combination would be superior to alternative strategic options.

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On July 26, 2016, during a regularly scheduled meeting of the Praxair board of directors in New York, New York, the board discussed the potential business combination with Linde. That same day, Linde held an extraordinary meeting of its supervisory board in Munich, Germany, during which the executive board reported on the potential business combination. Dr. Büchele and Mr. Georg Denoke, then the CFO of Linde, each presented their contradictory assessments of such potential business combination and of the appropriate valuation of Linde and Praxair, respectively, and whether discussions of such potential business combination should be pursued. Representatives of the employees on the Linde supervisory board raised concerns with regard to the continuation of the German employees' co-determination and the protection of employees against shut-downs of plants and dismissals.

On July 27, 2016, the day after the regularly scheduled meeting of the Praxair board of directors and the extraordinary meeting of the Linde supervisory board, Mr. Angel, Dr. Büchele and Prof. Dr. Reitzle met in Munich, Germany to discuss the potential business combination. Mr. Angel and Dr. Büchele met again on August 4, 2016 in White Plains, New York, also to discuss the potential business combination. During these discussions, the Linde representatives explained that, while the then-current market capitalization of Praxair was higher than the then-current market capitalization of Linde, they strongly believed that other factors (historical share prices, sales and other financial figures) justified a higher valuation of Linde and, therefore, anything other than a 50%-50% ownership structure was not deemed acceptable.

On August 11, 2016, Praxair held a special telephonic meeting of the Praxair board of directors. Praxair senior management reviewed the status of the discussions with Linde with the Praxair board of directors, including Linde's communicated position that it would not accept anything other than a 50%-50% ownership structure. The Praxair board of directors authorized management to continue pursuit of a potential business combination with Linde on the basis of a 50%-50% ownership structure.

On August 16, 2016, following reports in the press on August 15, 2016 regarding the parties' discussions, Linde and Praxair each issued press releases confirming their preliminary discussions.

On August 17, 2016, Praxair sent a proposal letter and non-binding term sheet to Dr. Büchele at Linde, which included concrete terms on which Praxair was prepared to enter into negotiations of a potential business combination. Such terms included a 50%-50% ownership structure, a proposed exchange ratio in the combined company for each share of Linde common stock (which was based on the respective prevailing market values of Linde and Praxair as of August 15, 2016, plus a premium in respect of the Linde shares in order to arrive at a 50%-50% ownership structure on a fully-diluted basis), certain aspects of the corporate governance structure of the combined company and the appointment of certain members of the management team of the combined company.

On August 22 and 24, 2016, the Linde executive board met to discuss the proposal letter and non-binding term sheet received from Praxair. Following due deliberation, it decided that Linde would enter into discussions with Praxair regarding the terms of such term sheet.

Between August 22 and September 10, 2016, the parties exchanged drafts of the non-binding term sheet. However, there were no further in-person meetings between the representatives of the parties to negotiate or finalize the terms of the non-binding term sheet.

Based on the discussions and the drafts of the non-binding term sheet, certain issues relating to the governance structure, the allocation of management functions in the proposed new global organization and the protection of the Linde workforce remained unresolved. As a result thereof, the executive board was divided about the merits of the business combination. As a result of these unresolved issues, on September 12, 2016, in a telephone conference among the shareholder representatives of the Linde supervisory board, the shareholder representatives decided to

recommend to the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board that talks with Praxair be terminated. This was made public by Linde by way of an ad hoc announcement. Shortly

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thereafter, the Linde executive board resolved to terminate the talks with Praxair, which resolution was made public by way of an ad hoc announcement. On the same day Praxair issued a press release announcing that preliminary discussions regarding the potential business combination had been terminated.

On November 21, 2016, Praxair held a telephonic meeting of the Praxair board of directors, where Mr. Angel provided an update on an informal discussion that he had with Prof. Dr. Reitzle on November 17, 2016 and outlined a proposal to the Praxair board of directors for a reengagement of discussions with Linde. The Praxair board of directors discussed this proposal and approved submitting a revised business combination proposal to Linde.

On November 23, 2016, Praxair sent a revised proposal letter and draft non-binding term sheet to Linde, the terms of which included a 50%-50% ownership structure, an exchange ratio of 1.540 ordinary shares in a newly formed holding company, Linde plc, for each share of Linde common stock (which was based on the same methodology as the proposal at the time discussions terminated on September 12, 2016 but by reference to more recent market data *i.e.*, using the respective prevailing market values of Linde and Praxair as of November 17, 2016, plus a premium in respect of the Linde shares in order to arrive at a 50%-50% ownership structure on a fully-diluted basis), certain aspects of the corporate governance structure of Linde plc and the appointment of certain members of the management team of Linde plc. In particular, the main differences between this proposal and the proposal at the time discussions terminated on September 12, 2016 were that the proposal on November 23, 2016 included (a) the identification of specific individuals to become members of the management team of Linde plc, (b) the identification of specific global functions to be based in Germany and the United States and (c) a commitment that the business combination agreement would provide for adequate protection of employment in Germany, including no further headcount reductions beyond those announced by Linde in connection with its LIFT program for a period of three years.

On November 28, 29 and 30, 2016, the Linde executive board discussed the revised proposal in detail and compared the potential business combination with Praxair to other strategic options. In particular, the Linde executive board discussed and assessed the alternatives to continue to grow Linde's business on a stand-alone basis or to pursue a business combination with another major participant in the gases industry.

Following public reports about the potential business combination in the press, on November 29, 2016, Linde issued an ad hoc announcement disclosing that it had received a revised proposal from Praxair concerning a potential business combination. Shortly thereafter, Praxair issued a press release confirming that it had approached Linde about resuming discussions regarding a potential business combination.

On December 7, 2016, the Linde executive board discussed with the Linde supervisory board the strategic options with regard to the potential business combination with Praxair. The supervisory board authorized the executive board to resume talks about the essential conditions of a potential business combination of Linde and Praxair based on the proposal sent by Praxair on November 23, 2016 and the executive board of Linde resolved accordingly. On the same day, Dr. Büchele offered to resign as member and Chairman of the Linde executive board with immediate effect. Dr. Büchele's appointment as Chairman of the Linde executive board and his service agreement with Linde provided for an end of his term by April 30, 2017. Dr. Büchele had previously announced that he would not be available for a second term as Chairman of the Linde executive board beyond such date. In light of the decision to resume talks with Praxair, Dr. Büchele offered his resignation in order to allow for continuity in the position of the Chairman of the Linde executive board during the negotiations with Praxair. The Linde supervisory board accepted Dr. Büchele's resignation and appointed Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni as member and Chairman of the Linde executive board for a term beginning on December 8, 2016 and ending on December 31, 2018. Linde thereafter issued a press release and an ad hoc announcement regarding the foregoing.

On December 9, 2016, the Linde supervisory board executed an engagement letter with BofA Merrill Lynch to act as its financial advisor in connection with the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch was selected on the basis of BofA Merrill Lynch's experience in transactions similar to the business combination, its reputation in the investment community and its familiarity with Linde and its business.

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On December 16, 2016, the Linde executive board executed engagement letters with Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg to confirm and determine in detail their roles as financial advisors in connection with the business combination. Morgan Stanley was selected based on Morgan Stanley's reputation, experience in transactions similar to the proposed business combination and familiarity with Linde. Perella Weinberg was selected based on Perella Weinberg's qualifications, expertise and reputation, its knowledge of the businesses and affairs of Linde and its knowledge of the industries in which Linde and Praxair conduct their respective businesses.

On December 21, 2016, the Linde supervisory board executed an engagement letter with Goldman Sachs to act as its financial advisor in connection with the business combination. Goldman Sachs was selected because it is an internationally recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in transactions similar to the business combination.

Taking into account the overall importance of the transaction for Linde and the complexity and the size of the transaction, Linde's executive board and supervisory board each decided to seek two independent fairness opinions. With respect to the delivery of their respective fairness opinions, there was no material difference in the scope of the engagement or instructions given to each of the financial advisors.

From December 9, 2016 to December 11, 2016, the parties continued to negotiate the non-binding term sheet, including certain aspects of the corporate governance structure of Linde plc and the appointment of certain members of the management team of Linde plc, and by December 11, 2016, the parties had finalized the terms of the non-binding term sheet, subject to the review and approval of the respective Linde and Praxair boards. The exchange ratio of 1.540 ordinary shares in Linde plc for each share of Linde common stock, initially proposed on November 23, 2016, remained the exchange ratio in the final version of the non-binding term sheet.

On December 12, 2016, Praxair's board of directors met at its regularly scheduled meeting to discuss the revised non-binding term sheet, and Praxair's board of directors, after due deliberation and consultation with its legal and financial advisors, authorized Praxair's management to finalize the non-binding term sheet.

On December 15 and 16, 2016, Mr. Angel and Mr. White met with Prof. Dr. Belloni, Prof. Dr. Reitzle and certain Linde executives in Munich, Germany to discuss corporate governance principles and certain aspects of the non-binding term sheet.

On December 20, 2016, both the executive board and the supervisory board of Linde, after due deliberation and consultation with its legal and financial advisors, approved Linde's entry into the non-binding term sheet.

Also on December 20, 2016, the Praxair board of directors approved Praxair's entry into the non-binding term sheet and Linde and Praxair executed the non-binding term sheet which included certain key terms of the potential business combination, including a transaction structure involving a reverse triangular merger for Praxair and a German exchange offer for Linde, the corporate governance approach and branding for the combined company and parameters for the future integration of the parties' respective business operations. The non-binding term sheet provided for an all-stock transaction in which Linde shareholders would receive 1.540 shares in Linde plc for each Linde share and Praxair shareholders would receive one share in Linde plc for each Praxair share, resulting in Linde and Praxair shareholders each owning approximately 50% of Linde plc, if all Linde shares were to be tendered in the exchange offer. It also provided that Linde plc would be governed by a single board of directors with equal representation from Linde and Praxair. In keeping with this balanced leadership approach, Prof. Dr. Reitzle would become Chairman of the Linde plc board of directors and Mr. Angel would become the CEO of Linde plc and serve as a director on the Linde plc board of directors. The non-binding term sheet further provided that the new holding company would be named Linde, would be listed on both the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and would seek inclusion in the

S&P 500 and DAX 30 indices. The non-binding term sheet also provided that Linde plc would be formed and domiciled in a neutral member state of the European Economic Area and Mr. Angel, as the CEO, would be based in Danbury, Connecticut, with other functions to be appropriately split between Danbury, Connecticut and Munich, Germany.

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Subsequently, the Linde executive board established a steering committee, comprised of all the members of the Linde executive board as well as certain senior-level Linde executives involved in negotiating the potential business combination, to discuss and update the Linde executive board on the status of the proposed business combination on a regular basis.

On January 11, 2017, representatives of Linde and Praxair met in New York, New York and held an organizational kick-off meeting to discuss and organize transaction workstreams. Representatives of Linde's legal advisors and the Linde executive board's financial advisors as well as representatives of Praxair's legal and financial advisors also participated in the meeting. During the course of the meeting, the parties discussed a number of transaction workstreams and topics, including, among others, synergies, due diligence, the transaction structure, the expected legal documentation to implement the business combination and other planning matters.

On January 24, 2017, Praxair's board of directors met at its regularly scheduled meeting and discussed the initiation of the workstreams discussed at the January 11th meeting and an updated timeline on the proposed business combination.

The Praxair board of directors met at its next regularly scheduled meeting on February 28, 2017 and discussed the progress of certain transaction workstreams. Praxair's legal and financial advisors were also in attendance at the board meeting. Praxair's legal advisors discussed the board's fiduciary duties in connection with the potential business combination with Linde and the status of the business combination.

From March 1 to March 3, 2017, representatives of Linde and Praxair met in Munich, Germany. The parties discussed the status of various transaction workstreams and in particular the governance of Linde plc.

On March 7, 2017, Praxair's legal advisor sent an initial draft business combination agreement to Linde's legal advisors. From that date until the execution of the business combination agreement, the parties, with the assistance of their respective legal and the Linde executive board's and Praxair's financial advisors, negotiated the remaining key terms of the business combination agreement not covered in detail by the non-binding term sheet. The key terms negotiated included certain aspects of the corporate governance structure of Linde plc, the representations and warranties to be included in the business combination agreement, the interim operating covenants by which the parties would be bound between the execution of the business combination agreement and the closing of the business combination, the conditions of the exchange offer and the reverse triangular merger and the circumstances under which the agreement could be terminated and the consequences of such termination.

On March 23, 2017, Mr. Angel and Prof. Dr. Belloni met in Danbury, Connecticut and discussed various issues related to corporate governance and personnel matters regarding the potential business combination.

On April 6, 2017, Linde's executive board informed the supervisory board of Linde on the status of the discussions with Praxair.

On April 7, 2017, representatives of Linde and Praxair met in New York, New York. Representatives of their respective legal and the Linde executive board's and Praxair's financial advisors were also present at the meeting. The parties discussed various open points related to the draft business combination agreement and the corporate governance structure of Linde plc.

The Praxair board of directors met at its next regularly scheduled meeting on April 25, 2017 and discussed the progress of the business combination agreement and the registration statement. Praxair's legal and financial advisors were also in attendance at the board meeting.

On May 2, 2017, Mr. Angel, Prof. Dr. Belloni and representatives of Linde met in Danbury, Connecticut and discussed various issues related to the operation of certain Linde business segments, corporate governance and personnel matters regarding the potential business combination.

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On May 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18, 2017, representatives of Linde and Praxair and their respective legal advisors participated in telephonic and video conference calls to finalize the business combination agreement, including agreement on its governance provisions.

On May 19, 2017, Linde's executive board resolved to refer the decision to enter into the business combination agreement to the supervisory board for approval and submitted to the supervisory board the final draft of the business combination agreement, including the governance provisions, for its review.

The Praxair board of directors met on May 31, 2017 at a special meeting of the Praxair board of directors that was attended by certain members of the Praxair senior management and representatives of Praxair's financial and legal advisors. The Praxair board of directors reviewed and considered the terms of the proposed business combination agreement. Credit Suisse, Praxair's financial advisor, reviewed and discussed its financial analyses with respect to Praxair, Linde and the proposed business combination. At the request of the Praxair board of directors, Credit Suisse rendered its oral opinion to the Praxair board of directors (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of Credit Suisse's written opinion addressed to the Praxair board of directors dated the same date) as to, as of May 31, 2017, the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the merger after giving effect to the exchange of Linde shares for Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer pursuant to the business combination agreement. Thereafter, and following discussion of the factors identified under "The Business Combination - Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination," the Praxair board of directors determined that the business combination was in the best interest of Praxair's shareholders, and the Praxair board of directors approved the business combination agreement and related agreements.

On May 30, 2017, the executive board of Linde met at a special meeting attended by certain members of the Linde senior management involved with the proposed transaction, representatives of the financial advisors to the executive board of Linde, Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg, and representatives of Linde's legal advisors. The executive board of Linde reviewed and considered the terms of the proposed business combination agreement and the financial analyses discussed by Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg. Each of Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg also advised the executive board that, based upon the proposed terms of the draft business combination agreement, each financial advisor was prepared to render an opinion, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders of the Linde exchange ratio. On June 1, 2017, Linde's executive board and supervisory board each met at separate special meetings. The executive board of Linde reviewed and considered the terms of the proposed business combination agreement. The executive board of Linde also received the written opinions, each dated June 1, 2017, of each of Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by each such financial advisor as described in their respective opinions, the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered by Linde shareholders pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders. The supervisory board of Linde reviewed and considered the terms of the proposed business combination agreement and the financial analyses presented by BofA Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs, the supervisory board's financial advisors. The supervisory board of Linde also received the oral opinions of each of BofA Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs, subsequently confirmed by delivery of written opinions, each dated June 1, 2017, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by each such financial advisor as described in their respective opinions, the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered by Linde shareholders pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders. Thereafter, and following discussions of factors identified under "The Business Combination - Linde's Reasons for The Business Combination," Linde's executive and supervisory boards each approved the business combination agreement and related agreements.

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Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination

After due consideration and consultation with Praxair's management and Praxair's legal and financial advisors, at a meeting held on May 31, 2017, the Praxair board of directors unanimously (i) determined that the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are consistent with, and will further, the business strategies and goals of Praxair, and are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, the Praxair shareholders, (ii) approved and declared advisable the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, including the merger, and (iii) determined, subject to applicable law, to unanimously recommend that the Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement.

In reaching its determination, the Praxair board of directors considered a number of factors in connection with its evaluation of the proposed transaction, including the material factors mentioned below.

Strategic Considerations. The Praxair board of directors considered a number of strategic factors, all of which it viewed as supporting its determination that the business combination agreement, the business combination and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are fair to and in the best interests of Praxair, Inc. and its shareholders, including the following material factors:

The expectation that the business combination would create a leading integrated global industrial gases company, leveraging the unique strengths of each company by combining Linde's long-standing leadership in technology with Praxair's efficient operating model;

The expectation that the combination of the two companies' complementary strengths would create a company with increased capabilities across a larger global footprint and create a more resilient portfolio, higher growth potential, and an improved ability to develop and provide innovative, reliable and cost-efficient solutions to serve customers;

The expectation that the combined company would benefit from complementary positions in all key geographies and end markets;

The expected ability of the combined group to generate significant shareholder value through annual synergies and cost efficiencies of approximately \$1.2 billion. See "The Business Combination - Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information - Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates" for an estimate of expected synergies and cost efficiencies;

The combined group's (i) pro forma sales of approximately \$29 billion based on Praxair's and Linde's annual results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, prior to any divestitures, and a market value in excess of \$70 billion as of May 31, 2017, and (ii) robust balance sheet and strong cash flow generation, with financial flexibility to invest in future growth; and

The combined company would be named Linde, retaining the globally recognized brand and would be listed on both the New York Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Other Factors Considered by the Praxair Board of Directors. In addition to considering the strategic factors described above, the Praxair board of directors considered the following additional material factors, all of which it viewed as supporting its determination that the business combination agreement, the business combination and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are fair to and in the best interests of Praxair, Inc. and its shareholders:

The Praxair board of directors' understanding of the respective businesses, operations, financial condition, earnings, strategy and prospects of Praxair and Linde, taking into account the due diligence investigation of Linde performed by Praxair's management and Praxair's legal advisors, as well as Praxair's and Linde's historical and projected financial performance;

The current and prospective business climate in the industry in which Praxair and Linde operate, including the impact of a weakening industrial and capital cycle, fluctuating commodity prices and the

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relative weakness in certain emerging markets resulting in comparatively lower levels of investment opportunities and the position of current and likely competitors, including as a result of business combinations such as the merger of Air Liquide, S.A. with Airgas, Inc. in 2016;

Potential strategic alternatives that might be available to Praxair relative to the business combination, including remaining a standalone entity, which the Praxair board of directors evaluated with the assistance of its legal and financial advisors, and the Praxair board of directors belief that the business combination with Linde created the best reasonably available opportunity to maximize value for Praxair shareholders given the potential risks, rewards and uncertainties associated with each alternative, including execution and regulatory risks and achievement of anticipated synergies;

The combined group would integrate the skill sets and capabilities of each of the companies' management teams, governed by a single board of directors with equal representation from both companies, with the chairman of the Linde supervisory board, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, as Chairman, and Praxair, Inc.'s Chairman and CEO, Mr. Steve Angel, as CEO and a member of the board of directors;

The fact that after completion of the business combination former Praxair shareholders and former Linde shareholders would each hold approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares assuming that all Linde shares are tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer, based on the exchange ratio of one Linde plc share for one Praxair share in the merger and of 1.540 Linde plc shares for one Linde share in the exchange offer;

The financial analyses reviewed and discussed with the Praxair board of directors by representatives of Credit Suisse as well as the oral opinion of Credit Suisse rendered to the Praxair board of directors on May 31, 2017 (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of Credit Suisse's written opinion addressed to the Praxair board of directors dated the same date) as to, as of May 31, 2017, the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the Transaction pursuant to the business combination agreement;

The fact that the consideration payable to Praxair shareholders in the merger would be Linde plc shares and, therefore, would allow Praxair shareholders to participate in potential further appreciation of the combined group after the business combination;

The view that the terms and conditions of the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the covenants, closing conditions and termination provisions, are favorable to completing the business combination;

The view that the minimum acceptance condition would enable Linde plc to initiate the implementation of a domination agreement and/or profit and loss transfer agreement in an efficient timeframe following the

consummation of the exchange offer and the merger; and

The commitment that following the execution of the business combination agreement Praxair and Linde would establish an integration committee to oversee integration of the two companies and would develop and oversee a plan to implement the business strategy of the combined group.

The Praxair board of directors weighed these advantages and opportunities against a number of other material factors, uncertainties and risks identified in its deliberations potentially weighing negatively against the business combination, including:

The risk that the business combination may be delayed or may not be consummated, and the attendant adverse consequences for Praxair's business and financial results as a result of the pendency of the transaction and operational disruption;

The risk that regulatory approvals necessary to consummate the business combination may be delayed or not granted, which may delay or jeopardize the business combination, or that the conditions imposed by regulatory agencies in connection with the business combination, including any divestitures, may

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adversely impact the business, financial condition or results of operations of Praxair, Linde or Linde plc;

The risk that because the exchange ratios are fixed, a change in Praxair's or Linde's financial profile between the date of the business combination agreement and the completion of the business combination, could impact the value of Linde plc shares that Praxair shareholders will receive as consideration in the merger;

The challenges and difficulties of integrating the operations of Praxair and Linde;

The risk that the potential benefits, savings and synergies of the business combination may not be fully or partially achieved, or may not be achievable within the expected timeframe;

A considerable period of time may lapse before Linde plc would be able, if at all, to undertake a squeeze-out transaction to acquire any remaining Linde shares not tendered in the exchange offer;

The risk that the exchange offer could be completed and consummated with a significant amount of outstanding Linde shares not tendered, and that Linde plc may not be able to acquire such remaining Linde shares on a timely basis or at all, and that any such acquisition of such shares may require the payment of different or additional consideration than the consideration paid in the exchange offer;

The risk of diverting management focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters while working to implement the business combination, and other potential disruptions associated with combining the businesses and integrating the companies, and the potential effects of such diversion and disruption on the businesses and their respective regulators, customers, employees, suppliers, agents and others with whom they have business dealings;

The risk of litigation challenging the merger, the exchange offer or a post-completion reorganization transaction, which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the combined company after the business combination or the risk that an adverse judgment granting permanent injunctive relief could indefinitely enjoin completion of such transaction;

The requirement that Praxair, Inc. pay Linde AG a termination fee of \$250 million under certain circumstances. See "The Business Combination Agreement - Termination - Termination Fees";

The substantial costs to be incurred in connection with the business combination, including the costs of integrating the businesses of Praxair and Linde and the one-time transaction expenses arising from the business combination;

The risk that Praxair's shareholders may vote against approval of the business combination agreement; and

Various other risks associated with the business combination and the business of Praxair, Linde and the combined group, some of which are described in the section of this document titled Risk Factors.

The Praxair board of directors also considered the interests that Praxair executive officers, directors and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors have with respect to the business combination in addition to their interests as Praxair shareholders generally. See Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Praxair, Inc.

Although the foregoing discussion sets forth the material factors considered by the Praxair board of directors in reaching its determination, it is not intended to be exhaustive and may not include all of the factors considered by the Praxair board of directors, and each director may have considered different factors or given different weight to each factor. The above factors are not presented in any order of priority. In view of the variety of factors, the amount of information and the complexity of the matters considered, the Praxair board of directors did not find it practicable to, and did not, make specific assessments of, or assign relative weights to, the specific factors considered in reaching its determination. The explanation of the reasoning of the Praxair board of directors and certain information presented in this section are forward-looking in nature and should be read in light of the factors discussed in the section

Forward-Looking Statements.

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After careful consideration, the Praxair board of directors concluded that the potentially negative factors associated with the business combination were outweighed by the potential benefits that it expected Praxair, Inc. and its shareholders to achieve as a result of the business combination. Accordingly, the Praxair board of directors unanimously (i) determined that the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are consistent with, and will further, the business strategies and goals of Praxair, and are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, the Praxair shareholders, (ii) approved and declared advisable the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, including the merger, and (iii) determined, subject to applicable law, to unanimously recommend that the Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement.

Linde's Reasons for the Business Combination

After due consideration and consultation with its outside legal and financial advisors, the executive board of Linde, in its meeting held on June 1, 2017, determined that the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein are in the best interest of Linde and its shareholders and unanimously approved the business combination agreement. Also after due consideration and consultation with its outside legal and financial advisors, the supervisory board of Linde, in its meeting held on June 1, 2017, determined that the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein are in the best interest of Linde and its shareholders and approved the business combination agreement by a majority vote.

In reaching their determinations, the executive board and the supervisory board of Linde considered a number of different factors relating to the strategic rationale for the combination, including (but not limited to) the material factors discussed in more detail below:

Strategic Considerations. The executive board and the supervisory board of Linde expect that the business combination will provide a number of significant strategic opportunities, including:

The expectation that the combined company, operating under the Linde name and brand, will be a leading global company for industrial gases and plant construction, in light of a combined revenue of approximately \$29 billion based on Linde's and Praxair's annual results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, prior to any divestitures, and a combined market capitalization (based on current market capitalization of both companies) of approximately \$70 billion as of May 31, 2017.

The expectation that Linde will benefit from an expanded geographical presence of the combined company due to the complementary regional footprints of Linde and Praxair.

The expectation that the combined company will benefit from the realization of approximately \$1.2 billion (\$1.1 billion) in annual synergies and cost reductions, targeted to be achieved in approximately 3 years following the closing of the business combination, which are expected to arise from, among other factors, scale benefits (e.g., more efficient capital expenditure allocation), cost savings, and efficiency improvements, including \$310 million (\$295 million) of savings generated through the LIFT efficiency program. The achievement of these annual synergies and cost reductions is expected to require one-time costs of approximately \$1.0 billion (\$940 million). See *The Business Combination – Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information – Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates* for an estimate of

annual synergies and cost reductions.

The expectation that the transaction will strengthen Linde's Engineering Division by adding the complementary resources of Praxair, and presenting the opportunity for Linde to combine its engineering resources with the existing Praxair plants.

The fact that Linde and Praxair have common roots, values and visions and the expectation that the combined company will have a major interest in promoting talent and generating value, combining

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Linde's solution-oriented competencies, engineering-driven ideas and process reliability with Praxair's strengths in execution.

The expectation that the combined company will benefit from a combination of Linde's and Praxair's technological strengths, know-how and research & development capabilities, to extend its presence in many end-markets, regions and products to take advantage of growth and emerging trends.

The expectation that the combined company's expected strong balance sheet and cash flows will give it the financial strength to invest in the opportunities it identifies for future, profitable growth.

The expectation of obtaining stronger capital markets ratings for the shares of the combined company compared to the rating for Linde's shares if Linde were to remain a stand-alone company, with the Linde plc shares being listed on both the New York Stock Exchange and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the aim that Linde plc will be included in the S&P 500 and DAX 30 indices.

Other Factors. In addition to the strategic factors mentioned above, the executive board and the supervisory board of Linde considered the following additional material factors, all of which were deemed to support the determination that the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein were in the best interest of Linde and its shareholders, including (but not limited to):

Participation in Future Appreciation. The consideration payable to Linde shareholders in the exchange offer will be Linde plc shares and will therefore allow Linde shareholders to benefit from the advantages arising from the combined business while retaining the flexibility to sell the Linde plc shares subsequently.

Implied ownership. The exchange ratio consists of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered, and 1 Linde plc share for each Praxair share. Assuming that all of the Linde shareholders tender their shares in the exchange offer, this will result in the Linde and Praxair shareholders each owning approximately 50% of the shares in Linde plc. Such agreed exchange ratios will also mean a premium of approximately 6.5% for each Linde shareholder on the share price as of November 23, 2016 (*i.e.*, the date Praxair sent a revised proposal letter and draft non-binding term sheet to Linde, the terms of which included a 50:50 ownership structure and an exchange ratio of 1.540 ordinary shares in a newly formed holding company, Linde plc, for each Linde share);

Fairness Opinions. The Linde executive board considered the financial analyses and opinions presented to it by Morgan Stanley and Perella Weinberg and the Linde supervisory board considered the financial analyses and opinions presented to it by BofA Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs. These financial advisors concluded that, as of the respective dates of such opinions and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by each financial advisor as set forth in their respective opinions, the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share tendered by Linde shareholders pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders. See Summary Opinions of Financial Advisors to Linde AG;

Governance. The target 50:50 ownership between Linde and Praxair will be reinforced by having an equal representation of six board members from each of Linde and Praxair on the board of directors of Linde plc and an equal representation of three key executives each on the Management Committee which comprises the key executives from both Praxair and Linde who directly report to the CEO of Linde plc. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle (from Linde) will be Chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc while Mr. Stephen F. Angel (from Praxair) will be the CEO and a member of the board of directors of Linde plc. The operations of the business conducted by the Linde plc group will be appropriately divided between Munich and Danbury. This equal balance of power at both the board and shareholder level, as well as two operating locations, will help to integrate the skill sets and capabilities of each of the companies;

Continued employment. The Linde executive and supervisory boards considered it important that the business combination agreement acknowledges prior commitments with respect to the Linde

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workforce. Further, the Linde executive and supervisory boards considered that the combined company is expected to be a highly attractive employer; and

Alternatives. The members of Linde's executive and supervisory boards also considered several alternatives, such as growing Linde organically or inorganically, that might be available in the future to Linde and whether these other options might be stronger or weaker in light of the predicted changes in the market. With respect to the alternative of growing as a stand-alone company, it was analyzed that such alternative was expected to provide lower value creation for Linde shareholders than the business combination with Praxair and would not allow for the advantages expected from such business combination, including the creation of a leading company for industrial gases and plant construction, the potential to obtain stronger capital markets ratings for the shares of the combined company compared to the rating of Linde shares and the attractiveness for employees in light of global career opportunities. The alternative of a potential merger of equals or takeover of another participant in the gases industry was rejected for the following reasons: any leak of potential parallel evaluation processes would have jeopardized the discussions with Praxair; and it was considered unlikely that the same effects, in particular with regard to synergies, could be realized in such alternative transaction. After careful consideration of the advantages, disadvantages and risks involved in each of the alternatives, the Linde executive and supervisory boards therefore concluded that there were considerable disadvantages and risks as well as fewer potential benefits for Linde and its shareholders in connection with the other alternatives compared to the business combination with Praxair.

The Linde executive board and supervisory board also carefully considered a variety of risks, uncertainties and other potentially negative factors concerning the business combination, the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated therein, including (but not limited to) the following:

the risk that completion may not take place within the planned time period or at all, for example if the conditions to completion are not satisfied, including the risk that the minimum acceptance condition is not satisfied, which could result in a failure of the exchange offer or could make the proposed business combination commercially unfeasible, and the risk that some Linde shareholders decide not to exchange their shares and the potential value leakage arising therefrom in case of a subsequent squeeze-out or domination and/or loss and profit transfer agreement, or if the parties are not in a position to fulfill the conditions for the proposed combination in a timely manner or at all;

the risk that intervening events, changes or other circumstances (that, for example, trigger a material adverse change clause or result in the non-fulfillment of conditions precedent to the transaction) could lead to the termination of the business combination or the termination of certain covenants that oblige Linde and Praxair to cooperate and use reasonable best efforts to consummate the transaction;

the risk that the regulatory approvals necessary to consummate the business combination may be delayed or not granted, which may delay or jeopardize the business combination, or that a regulator or other body imposes restrictions or divestitures on the business combination, compliance with which would be necessary but could adversely impact the business of Linde, Praxair or the combined entity;

the risk that tax laws and regulations as well as their interpretation may cause the consolidated tax burden of Praxair, Linde or Linde plc to increase or create tax leakages reducing the overall combined net income of Praxair and Linde;

the risk that either Linde or Praxair suffers a fundamental deterioration in its respective financial position;

the possibility that the Praxair shareholders do not approve the business combination agreement;

the challenges, difficulties and costs of integrating the operations of Praxair and Linde, including the challenges involved with developing a new, integrated corporate culture as well as the risks associated with the diversion of management and employee attention from operational matters and from other business opportunities;

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the substantial transaction costs involved in undertaking the business combination and negotiating the necessary agreements;

the risk that the business combination could adversely affect employees or the corporate culture of Linde;

the risk that the combined company will be dependent on certain key managers and executives and the risk of employee dissatisfaction, demotivation or resignation triggered by the proposed business combination, including the risk that Linde or Praxair may be unable to retain employees in key positions or may have difficulties streamlining the current separate workforces of Linde and Praxair;

the ability of Linde to sustain relationships with particular clients, contractors and customers during the period prior to the closing of the business combination and of the combined entity to keep such relationships following consummation of the business combination, as well as the risk that joint former customers of Linde and Praxair may demand new contracts on better terms;

the risk that the anticipated advantages for Linde plc may be smaller than expected or may not be achieved within the expected timeframe, for example if Linde plc were unable to achieve the expected synergies and cost reductions due to an unsuccessful integration;

the risk that the combined company's portfolio leads to unintended problems, such as over-exposure to certain regional or product-related markets;

the risk of value leakage (or other difficulties) arising from Linde or Praxair having to divest parts of their business, deconsolidate joint ventures, or address terms in pre-existing contracts implicated by the business combination (such as the triggering of change of control clauses);

the risk that the combined group may be subject to restrictions on operations and business practices in particular in embargoed and sanctioned countries, including the risk that Linde may become subject to more stringent or cumbersome procedures as a result of the business combination and the transaction structure and that it may lose existing business or be limited in its ability to generate new business in these or other countries;

the risk that the anticipated capital market value-add is not achieved due to uncertainties arising from the new valuation of the company and the risk that Linde plc may not be included in the S&P 500 and/or the DAX 30;

the risk that active shareholders initiate litigation challenging the merger, the exchange offer or a post-completion reorganization transaction or any other measure which aims at delaying or blocking the successful completion of the business combination; and

several other risks that are contained in the annual and interim reports of Linde or in any public filing of Praxair or Linde plc (which can be found on the SEC's website) and risks associated with the business combination and the business of Linde, Praxair and the combined group, in particular those set out under the heading "Risk Factors" of this document.

The Linde executive board and supervisory board also considered the interests that executive and supervisory board members, and Linde AG's designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors, have with respect to the business combination.

Although the foregoing discussion sets forth the material factors considered by the Linde executive and supervisory boards in reaching their determination, it is not intended to be exhaustive and may not include all of the factors considered by the Linde executive and supervisory boards, and each board member may have considered different factors or given different weight to each factor. The above factors are not presented in any order of priority. In view of the variety of factors, the amount of information and the complexity of the matters considered, the Linde executive and supervisory boards did not find it practicable to, and did not, make specific assessments of, or assign relative weights to, the specific factors considered in reaching their determination. The

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explanation of the reasoning of the Linde executive and supervisory boards and certain information presented in this section are forward-looking in nature and should be read in light of the factors discussed in the section

Forward-Looking Statements.

After careful consideration, the Linde executive and supervisory boards concluded that the potentially negative factors associated with the business combination were outweighed by the potential benefits that they expected Linde and its shareholders to achieve as a result of the business combination. Accordingly, the Linde executive and supervisory boards each (i) determined that the exchange offer and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement are consistent with, and will further, the business strategies and goals of Linde and that they are in the best interests of Linde and its shareholders, (ii) approved the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, including the exchange offer, and (iii) determined, subject to the review of the exchange offer document and its fiduciary duties under German law, in its statement on the exchange offer under Section 27 of the German Takeover Act, that it will recommend that the Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer.

Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information***Certain Praxair and Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information***

While Praxair and Linde in the regular course provide certain unaudited forward-looking information for their respective current fiscal years as described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair Executive Summary Financial Results & Outlook, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde Outlook they generally do not make public long-term financial forward-looking information due to, among other reasons, the uncertainty, unpredictability and subjectivity of the underlying assumptions and estimates. As a result, neither Praxair, Linde nor Linde plc endorse the unaudited forward-looking financial information described in this section as a reliable indication of future results. Praxair has included in this section certain limited unaudited forward-looking financial information solely because this information was used, along with other information, to prepare financial information that Praxair management reviewed with the Praxair board of directors in connection with its evaluations of the proposed business combination and provided to Praxair's financial advisor who was instructed by Praxair to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors. Linde has included in this section certain limited unaudited financial information solely because this information was used, along with other information, to prepare financial information that Linde management reviewed with the Linde executive and supervisory boards in connection with its evaluations of the proposed business combination and provided to Linde's financial advisors who were instructed by Linde to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Linde executive and supervisory boards. Praxair made available certain financial information to Linde on a confidential basis, including the Praxair forward-looking financial information presented in the table below (which is herein referred to as Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information), in connection with Linde's evaluation of the business combination, and Linde made available certain financial information to Praxair on a confidential basis, including the Linde forward-looking financial information presented in the table below (which is herein referred to as Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information), in connection with Praxair's evaluation of the business combination. The unaudited forward-looking financial information was based on estimates and assumptions made by Praxair's and Linde's managements in the first and second quarter of 2017 and speak only as of the times such information was prepared. Except to the extent required by applicable law, neither Praxair, Linde nor Linde plc intend to update or revise the forward-looking financial information included in this document.

The unaudited forward-looking financial information presented below is unaudited forward-looking financial information prepared by Praxair management and Linde management, respectively. The inclusion of this unaudited

forward-looking financial information should not be regarded as an indication that any of Praxair, Linde, Linde plc, their respective financial advisors or any of their respective affiliates, officers, directors,

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partners, advisors or other representatives considered, or now considers, it to be an accurate prediction of actual future results, and readers of this document are cautioned not to rely on this forward-looking information. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking results will be achieved or that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than estimated.

Since the unaudited forward-looking financial information below covers multiple years, such information by its nature becomes less predictable with each successive year. The unaudited forward-looking financial information is based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain, many of which are beyond the control of Praxair's and Linde's managements. These variables and assumptions are based on information available at the time of preparation and include industry performance, competition, general business, economic, regulatory, market and financial conditions which are driven by global macro-economic forecasts. Additionally, the forecasts are based on estimates regarding the business, financial condition and results of operations of Praxair and Linde including estimates of key operating factors such as capital expenditures and acquisition activity. Any changes in such factors may cause the unaudited forward-looking financial information or the underlying assumptions to be inaccurate. Important factors that may affect actual results are described in the section Forward-Looking Statements. In addition, Praxair and Linde shareholders are urged to review the SEC filings of Praxair for a description of risk factors with respect to the business of Praxair and the risk factors described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair with respect to the business of Praxair and the risk factors described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Business of Linde with respect to the business of Linde. The unaudited forward-looking financial information was prepared solely for internal purposes of Praxair and Linde and as a basis for the opinions of their respective financial advisors and it was not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of forward-looking financial information, U.S. GAAP or IFRS. Neither the independent accountants of Praxair, Linde, Linde plc, nor any other independent accountants have audited, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the accompanying unaudited forward-looking financial information for the purpose of its inclusion herein, and accordingly, no such accountants have expressed any opinion or provided any form of assurance with respect thereto for the purpose of this document. The reports of Praxair's and Linde's independent accountants included in this document relate solely to the historical financial information of Praxair and Linde, respectively. They do not extend to the unaudited forward-looking financial information and should not be read to do so. The accompanying unaudited forward-looking financial information includes certain financial measures that are not consistent with U.S. GAAP or IFRS. Financial measures that are not consistent with U.S. GAAP and IFRS should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with U.S. GAAP and IFRS, and financial measures that are not consistent with U.S. GAAP or IFRS as used by Praxair or Linde may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts used by other companies. The footnotes to the table below provide certain supplemental information with respect to the calculation of these financial measures that are not consistent with U.S. GAAP or IFRS. The unaudited forward-looking financial information does not take into account any circumstances or events occurring after the date it was prepared and does not give effect to the business combination nor is it indicative for future results of the combined group.

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The following table presents the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information that Praxair management used, along with other information, to prepare information that it reviewed with the Praxair board of directors and provided to Praxair's financial advisor who was instructed by Praxair to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors. This Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information was also provided to Linde and used by Linde management, along with other information, to prepare information that it reviewed with the Linde executive and supervisory boards and provided to Linde's financial advisors who were instructed by Linde to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Linde executive and supervisory boards.

(\$ in millions)	Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information			
	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E
Sales	\$ 10,951	\$ 11,603	\$ 12,076	\$ 12,749
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	3,608	3,883	4,077	4,365
Operating profit	2,438	2,644	2,787	3,003
Capital expenditures and acquisitions	1,429	1,499	1,563	1,711
Unlevered free cash flow ⁽²⁾	1,461	1,564	1,675	1,731

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows: net income (including income from non-controlling interests) plus interest expense, plus income taxes plus depreciation and amortization and less equity income. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.
- (2) Unlevered free cash flow is calculated as follows: Operating cash flow less capital expenditures and acquisitions plus after tax interest expense. Unlevered free cash flow is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.

The following table presents certain additional selected unaudited forward-looking financial information for Praxair. Praxair management used this information, along with other information, to prepare information that it reviewed with the Praxair board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the proposed business combination and provided to Praxair's financial advisor which was instructed by Praxair to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors. This information was not relied upon by the Linde executive or supervisory board or Linde's financial advisors in their evaluation of the business combination.

(\$ in millions)	2021E
Sales	\$ 13,255
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	4,565
Operating profit	3,149
Capital expenditures and acquisitions	1,782
Unlevered free cash flow ⁽²⁾	1,839

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows: net income (including income from noncontrolling interests) plus interest expense, plus income taxes plus depreciation and amortization and less equity income. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure

of liquidity.

- (2) Unlevered free cash flow is calculated as follows: Operating cash flow less capital expenditures and acquisitions plus after tax interest expense. Unlevered free cash flow is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.

The following table presents Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information that Linde management used, along with other information, to prepare information that it reviewed with the Linde executive and supervisory boards in connection with its evaluation of the proposed business combination and provided to Linde's financial advisors who were instructed by Linde to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Linde executive and supervisory boards. This Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information was also provided to Praxair and used by Praxair management, along with other information, to prepare information that it

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provided to Praxair's financial advisor which was instructed by Praxair to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information			
	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E
Revenue	17,334	18,106	18,601	19,084
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	4,248	4,442	4,632	4,833
Net profit on operating activities – continuing operations ⁽²⁾	1,994	2,402	2,555	2,701
Capital expenditures and acquisitions	1,811	1,995	2,116	2,176
Unlevered free cash flow ⁽³⁾	1,572	1,627	1,608	1,688

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows: profit for the year from continuing operations, plus income tax expense, plus financial income and expenses, plus amortization of intangible assets/depreciation of tangible assets and plus restructuring costs. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.
- (2) Net profit on operating activities – continuing operations is calculated as earnings before interest and income taxes. Net profit on operating activities – continuing operations is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.
- (3) Unlevered free cash flow is calculated as Adjusted EBITDA adjusted for capital expenditures and acquisitions, changes in trade working capital and tax cash out and other cash flows and minus restructuring costs. Unlevered free cash flow is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.

The following table presents certain additional selected unaudited forward-looking financial information for Linde extrapolated by Praxair management from the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information. Praxair management used this information, along with other information, to prepare information that it provided to Praxair's financial advisor which was instructed by Praxair to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors. This information reflects Praxair management's expectations regarding Linde's future prospects, expected margins and revenue recognition. It was not relied upon by the Linde executive or supervisory board or Linde's financial advisors in their evaluation of the business combination.

<i>(in millions)</i>	2021E
Revenue	19,847
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	5,067
Net profit on operating activities – continuing operations ⁽²⁾	2,884
Capital expenditures and acquisitions	2,300
Unlevered free cash flow ⁽³⁾	1,741

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows: profit for the year from continuing operations, plus income tax expense, plus financial income and expenses, plus amortization of intangible assets/depreciation of tangible assets and plus restructuring costs. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.

- (2) Net profit on operating activities continuing operations is calculated as earnings before interest and income taxes. Net profit on operating activities continuing operations is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.
- (3) Unlevered free cash flow is calculated as Adjusted EBITDA adjusted for capital expenditures and acquisitions, changes in trade working capital and tax cash out and other cash flows and minus restructuring costs. Unlevered free cash flow is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows or a measure of liquidity.

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Although presented with numerical specificity, the above selected unaudited forward-looking financial information reflects numerous assumptions and estimates as to future events made by the Praxair management and the Linde management, respectively. At the dates the unaudited forward-looking financial information was prepared, the Praxair management and the Linde management believed such assumptions and estimates were reasonable. In preparing the foregoing unaudited forward-looking financial information, the Praxair management and the Linde management made assumptions regarding, among other things: changing market conditions, pricing and volume of products and services sold, costs, interest rates, corporate financing activities, including amount and timing of the issuance of debt, the timing and amount of ordinary share issuances, effective tax rates, and general and administrative costs.

No assurances can be given that the assumptions made in preparing the selected unaudited forward-looking financial information will accurately reflect future conditions. The estimates and assumptions underlying the selected unaudited forward-looking financial information involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, regulatory and financial market conditions and future business decisions which may not be realized and that are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and regulatory uncertainties and contingencies, including, among others, risks and uncertainties described in Risk Factors and Forward-Looking Statements, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of Praxair and/or Linde and will be beyond the control of the combined group. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumptions will prove to be accurate or that the projected results will be realized, and actual results likely will differ, and may differ materially, from those reflected in the unaudited forward-looking financial information, whether or not the business combination is completed.

No representation is made by Praxair, Linde, Linde plc, their respective financial advisors or any of their respective affiliates, officers, directors, partners, advisors or other representatives to any Praxair or Linde shareholder regarding the ultimate performance of Praxair, Linde or the combined group compared to the information included in the above unaudited forward-looking financial information.

PRAXAIR, LINDE AND LINDE PLC HAVE NOT UPDATED OR OTHERWISE REVISED AND DO NOT INTEND TO UPDATE OR OTHERWISE REVISE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS DOCUMENT THE ABOVE UNAUDITED FORWARD-LOOKING FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO REFLECT CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING AFTER THE DATE PREPARED OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF FUTURE EVENTS, EVEN IN THE EVENT THAT ANY OR ALL OF THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING FINANCIAL INFORMATION ARE NO LONGER APPROPRIATE, EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY LAW.

Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates

The limited unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates set forth below have been jointly prepared by Praxair management and Linde management and made available to the Praxair board and the Linde executive and supervisory boards in connection with their evaluations of the business combination and provided to Praxair's and Linde's respective financial advisors who were instructed to use and rely upon such information for purposes of providing advice to the Praxair board of directors and the Linde executive and supervisory boards, respectively. These limited unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain, many of which are beyond the control of Linde's and Praxair's management and will be beyond the control of Linde plc's management. The synergy and cost reduction estimates assumed that the business combination would be consummated and that the expected benefits of the business combination would be realized, including that no restrictions, terms or other conditions would be imposed in connection with the receipt of any necessary governmental, regulatory or other approvals or consents in connection with the consummation of the business combination. For further information regarding the assumptions and uncertainties underlying the estimates,

refer to the section titled Certain Praxair and Linde Forward Looking Financial Information. Additional important factors that may affect actual results are described in the section Forward-Looking Statements. Praxair and Linde shareholders are also urged to review

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the SEC filings of Praxair and the risk factors described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair with respect to the business of Praxair and the risk factors described in Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Business of Linde with respect to the business of Linde. As a result of the above, neither Praxair, Linde nor Linde plc endorse these unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates as a reliable indication of the amount of synergies that will be achieved in the future.

The unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates were not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of forward-looking financial information, U.S. GAAP or IFRS. Neither the independent accountants of Praxair or Linde nor any other independent accountants have audited, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the accompanying unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates for the purpose of inclusion herein, and accordingly, no such accountants have expressed any opinion or provided any form of assurance with respect thereto for the purpose of this document.

Praxair and Linde believe that the business combination brings together two leading companies with unique and complementary strengths. The combined group will have a strong position in all key geographies and end markets, and will result in a more diverse and balanced global portfolio. The combined group is also expected to realize approximately \$1.2 billion (1.1 billion) in annual synergies and cost reductions, which are targeted to be achieved within approximately 3 years following the closing of the business combination. These synergies and cost reductions are expected to arise from, among other factors, scale benefits, cost savings, and efficiency improvements, including existing cost reduction programs. There will be expected one-time costs of achieving these synergies and cost reductions which are estimated to be approximately \$1.0 billion (0.9 billion), including estimated transaction costs of \$0.2 billion (0.2 billion).

The majority of expected savings would be primarily driven by cost synergies and reductions (including improvements of internal processes and streamlining of organizational structures) which are expected to total approximately \$1.0 billion (0.9 billion). These saving estimates are based on the combined group's 2016 year-end financial position. The figures include existing cost reduction programs of Praxair and Linde which are independent of the business combination. However, Linde plc intends to achieve the total amount of synergies and efficiency savings irrespective of the allocation to the respective underlying drivers. For further details regarding such programs of Linde and how savings in connection therewith are reflected in the estimation of the synergies and cost reductions see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde Factors Affecting Results of Operations Restructuring Costs/Special Items.

The remaining savings of approximately \$0.2 billion (0.2 billion) are expected to be achieved from a reduction in capital expenditure through more efficient asset utilization, plant and distribution asset optimization and the avoidance of replacement capital in the overlapping geographies.

Finally, additional revenue growth related synergies may be achieved through cross-selling efforts and leveraging the combined group's expanded global reach and product portfolio.

The unaudited pro forma synergy and cost reduction estimates also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. As a result, actual results may differ materially from those contained in these estimates. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that these estimates will be realized.

PRAXAIR, LINDE AND LINDE PLC HAVE NOT UPDATED OR OTHERWISE REVISED AND DO NOT INTEND TO UPDATE OR OTHERWISE REVISE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS DOCUMENT THE ABOVE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA SYNERGY AND COST REDUCTION ESTIMATES TO REFLECT

CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING AFTER THE DATE PREPARED OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF FUTURE EVENTS, EVEN IN THE EVENT THAT ANY OR ALL OF THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING SUCH ESTIMATES ARE NO LONGER APPROPRIATE, EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY LAW.

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Opinion of Financial Advisor to Praxair

On May 31, 2017, Credit Suisse rendered its oral opinion to the Praxair board of directors (which was subsequently confirmed in writing by delivery of Credit Suisse's written opinion addressed to the Praxair board of directors dated the same date) as to, as of May 31, 2017, the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the Transaction pursuant to the business combination agreement.

Credit Suisse's opinion was directed to the Praxair board of directors (in its capacity as such), and only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the Transaction pursuant to the business combination agreement and did not address any other aspect or implication (financial or otherwise) of the business combination. The summary of Credit Suisse's opinion in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its written opinion, which is included as Annex F to this document and sets forth the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by Credit Suisse in preparing its opinion. However, neither Credit Suisse's written opinion nor the summary of its opinion and the related analyses set forth in this document are intended to be, and they do not constitute, advice or a recommendation to any holder of Praxair shares as to how such holder should vote or act on any matter relating to the business combination.

In arriving at its opinion, Credit Suisse:

reviewed a draft, dated May 25, 2017, of the business combination agreement;

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Praxair and Linde;

reviewed certain other information relating to Praxair, including financial forecasts relating to Praxair prepared and provided to Credit Suisse by the management of Praxair (the Praxair Projections);

reviewed certain other information relating to Linde, including financial forecasts relating to Linde prepared and provided to Credit Suisse by the management of Linde (the Linde Projections) and an extension of the Linde Projections prepared and provided to Credit Suisse by the management of Praxair (the Praxair Projections for Linde);

reviewed certain estimates jointly prepared and provided to Credit Suisse by the managements of Praxair and Linde with respect to the cost savings and synergies anticipated by the managements of Praxair and Linde to result from the business combination (the Synergies);

spoke with the managements of Praxair and Linde regarding the business combination and the business and prospects of Praxair, Linde and the pro forma combined company resulting from the business combination;

considered certain financial and stock market data of Praxair and Linde and compared that data with similar data for other companies with publicly traded equity securities in businesses Credit Suisse deemed similar to those of Praxair and Linde, respectively; and

considered such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria which Credit Suisse deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, Credit Suisse did not independently verify any of the foregoing information and, at Praxair's direction and with Praxair's consent, Credit Suisse assumed and relied upon such information being complete and accurate in all respects. With respect to the Praxair Projections, management of Praxair advised Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse assumed that the Praxair Projections were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Praxair as to the future financial performance of Praxair for the fiscal years contemplated therein. With respect to the Linde Projections, management of Linde advised Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse assumed that the Linde Projections

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were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Linde as to the future financial performance of Linde for the fiscal years contemplated therein. With respect to the Praxair Projections for Linde, management of Praxair advised Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse assumed that the Praxair Projections for Linde were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Praxair as to the future financial performance of Linde for the fiscal years contemplated therein. With respect to the Synergies anticipated by managements of Praxair and Linde to result from the business combination, the managements of Praxair and Linde advised Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse assumed that such forecasts were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the managements of Praxair and Linde as to such cost savings and synergies. Credit Suisse expressed no view or opinion with respect to the Praxair Projections, the Linde Projections, the Praxair Projections for Linde, the Synergies or the assumptions and methodologies upon which they were based and, at the direction of management of Praxair, Credit Suisse assumed that the Synergies would be realized in the amounts and the times indicated thereby. At the direction of management of Praxair, Credit Suisse further assumed that the Praxair Projections, the Linde Projections, the Praxair Projections for Linde and the Synergies were a reasonable basis on which to evaluate Praxair, Linde and the business combination and Credit Suisse used and relied upon such estimates and judgments for purposes of its analyses and opinion.

For purposes of its analyses and opinion Credit Suisse, with Praxair's agreement, assumed that (i) all of the issued and outstanding Linde shares would be exchanged for Linde plc shares at the Linde exchange ratio pursuant to the exchange offer, (ii) except as would not be material to its analyses or opinion, immediately following the consummation of the business combination the only assets and liabilities of Linde plc would be the consolidated assets and liabilities of Praxair and Linde immediately prior to the consummation of the business combination, and (iii) immediately following the consummation of the business combination, the issued capital of Linde plc would solely consist of the Linde plc shares issued in the merger or upon completion of the exchange of Linde shares for Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer.

In addition, Credit Suisse relied upon, without independent verification the assessments of the management of Praxair with respect to the ability of the pro forma combined company to integrate the businesses of Praxair and Linde. With Praxair's consent, Credit Suisse also assumed that, except as would not be material to Credit Suisse's analyses or opinion, in the course of obtaining any regulatory or third party consents, approvals or agreements in connection with the business combination, no modification, delay, limitation, restriction or condition would be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Praxair, Linde or the contemplated benefits of the business combination. With Praxair's agreement, for purposes of its opinion, Credit Suisse did not evaluate or consider the impact of any potential divestitures of businesses or assets that may be required or any limitations, restrictions or conditions that may be imposed by any governmental or regulatory authority in connection with or as a condition or result of the business combination. With Praxair's consent, Credit Suisse also assumed that the business combination would be consummated in accordance with all applicable foreign, federal, state and local laws and in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement, including the exchange offer, without waiver, modification or amendment of any term, condition or agreement thereof material to its analyses or opinion. In addition, Credit Suisse was not requested to make, and did not make, an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Praxair or Linde, nor was Credit Suisse furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals. Credit Suisse also assumed that the final form of the business combination agreement, when executed by the parties thereto, would conform to the draft reviewed by Credit Suisse in all respects material to its analyses and opinion.

Credit Suisse's opinion addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Praxair shares of the Praxair exchange ratio in the Transaction pursuant to the business combination agreement in the manner set forth in the opinion and did not address any other aspect or implication of the business combination, the business combination agreement or any other agreement, arrangement or understanding entered into in connection therewith or

otherwise, including without limitation any post-closing reorganization or sale, divestiture, spin-off, split-off or other disposition of any businesses or assets of Praxair, Linde or the pro forma

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combined company resulting from the business combination. In addition, other than assuming that the exchange pursuant to the exchange offer would be consummated immediately prior to the merger, Credit Suisse's opinion did not address or otherwise take into account any terms, aspects or implications of the exchange pursuant to the exchange offer or the structure of the business combination or any fees or expenses incurred as a result thereof. Furthermore, Credit Suisse's opinion did not address (i) the fairness of the Linde exchange ratio to any participant in the business combination or any of their respective security holders, (ii) the fairness of the Linde exchange ratio relative to the Praxair exchange ratio or (iii) the fairness of the amount or nature of, or any other aspect relating to, any compensation or consideration to be received or otherwise payable to any officers, directors, employees, security holders or affiliates of any party to the business combination, or class of such persons, relative to the Praxair exchange ratio, the Linde exchange ratio or otherwise. Furthermore, Credit Suisse did not express any advice or opinion regarding matters that require legal, regulatory, accounting, insurance, intellectual property, tax, environmental, executive compensation or other similar professional advice. Credit Suisse assumed that Praxair had or would obtain such advice or opinions from the appropriate professional sources. The issuance of Credit Suisse's opinion was approved by an authorized internal committee of Credit Suisse.

Credit Suisse did not investigate or otherwise evaluate, and its opinion does not address, the potential effects of the business combination or any related actions or transactions on the credit ratings of Praxair, Linde or Linde plc, the foreign, federal, state or other taxes or tax rates payable by Praxair, Linde or Linde plc or any regulatory or other fees and expenses payable by Praxair, Linde or Linde plc and, with Praxair's consent, Credit Suisse assumed that, except as would not be material to its analyses or opinion, such credit ratings, taxes and tax rates and such regulatory and other fees and expenses would not be adversely affected by or after giving effect to the business combination or any related actions or transactions. Credit Suisse's opinion was necessarily based on information made available to Credit Suisse as of the date of its opinion and upon financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on the date of its opinion. Credit Suisse did not undertake, and is under no obligation, to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw its opinion, or otherwise comment on or consider events occurring or coming to its attention after the date of its opinion. Credit Suisse did not express any opinion as to what the value of the Linde plc shares actually would be when issued to the holders of Praxair shares in the merger or the prices or ranges of prices at which Praxair shares, Linde shares or Linde plc shares may be purchased or sold at any time. Credit Suisse assumed that the Linde plc shares to be issued in the business combination would be approved for listing on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange prior to the consummation of the business combination. Credit Suisse's opinion did not address the relative merits of the business combination as compared to alternative transactions or strategies that might be available to Praxair, nor did it address the underlying business decision of the Praxair board of directors or Praxair to proceed with or effect the business combination.

In preparing its opinion to the Praxair board of directors, Credit Suisse performed a variety of analyses, including those described below. The summary of Credit Suisse's financial analyses is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Credit Suisse's opinion. The preparation of such an opinion is a complex process involving various quantitative and qualitative judgments and determinations with respect to the financial, comparative and other analytic methods employed and the adaptation and application of those methods to the unique facts and circumstances presented. As a consequence, neither Credit Suisse's opinion nor the analyses underlying its opinion are readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Credit Suisse arrived at its opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any individual analysis, analytic method or factor. Accordingly, Credit Suisse believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses, analytic methods and factors, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying Credit Suisse's analyses and opinion.

In performing its analyses, Credit Suisse considered business, economic, industry and market conditions, financial and otherwise, and other matters as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, the date of its opinion.

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No company or business used in Credit Suisse's analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Praxair, or Linde or the pro forma combined company resulting from the business combination and an evaluation of the results of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. The financial analyses performed by Credit Suisse were performed for analytical purposes only, were not intended to be and should not be construed as actual valuations or appraisals of Praxair, Linde or the pro forma combined company resulting from the business combination or their respective equity securities and 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 the analyses. While the results of each analysis were taken into account in reaching its overall conclusion with respect to fairness, Credit Suisse did not make separate or quantifiable judgments regarding individual analyses. In addition, any analyses relating to the value of assets, businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold, which may depend on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond the control of Praxair and Linde. Much of the information used in, and accordingly the results of, Credit Suisse's analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

Credit Suisse's opinion and analyses were among many factors considered by the Praxair board of directors in evaluating the proposed business combination. Neither Credit Suisse's opinion nor its analyses were determinative of the Praxair exchange ratio, the Linde exchange ratio or of the views of the Praxair board of directors with respect to the proposed business combination. Under the terms of its engagement, neither Credit Suisse's opinion nor any other advice or services rendered by it to Praxair or the Praxair board of directors in connection with the proposed business combination or otherwise, should be construed as creating, and Credit Suisse will not be deemed to have, any fiduciary, agency or similar duty to the Praxair Board, Praxair, Linde, the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination, any security holder or creditor of Praxair, Linde, the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination or any other person, regardless of any prior or ongoing advice or relationships. Under the terms of its engagement, Credit Suisse was retained by Praxair as an independent contractor and the opinion and other advice rendered by Credit Suisse were provided solely for the use and benefit of the Praxair board of directors (solely in its capacity as such) in connection with its evaluation of the proposed business combination. As a matter of applicable state law in the United States, Credit Suisse believes the opinion and other advice of Credit Suisse may not be used or relied upon by any other person without its prior written consent. *See e.g., Joyce v. Morgan Stanley*, 538 F.3d 797 (7th Cir. 2008), *HA2003 Liquidating Trust v. Credit Suisse Secs. (USA) LLC*, 517 F.3d 454 (7th Cir. 2008) and *Collins v. Morgan Stanley Dean Witter*, 224 F.3d 496 (5th Cir. 2000). By limiting the foregoing statement to matters of applicable state law in the United States, Credit Suisse is not, and should not be deemed to be, admitting that Credit Suisse has any liability to any persons with respect to its advice or opinion under the United States Federal Securities laws or German law. Furthermore such statement is not intended to affect the rights and responsibilities of the Praxair Board under governing state law in the United States, the United States Federal Securities laws or German law. Any claims under applicable state law in the United States, the United States Federal Securities laws or German law against Credit Suisse or the Praxair board of directors will be subject to adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Financial Analyses

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses reviewed by Credit Suisse with the Praxair board of directors in connection with the rendering of its opinion to the Praxair board on May 31, 2017. The analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the analyses, as well as the methodologies underlying, and the assumptions, qualifications and limitations affecting, each analysis, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Credit Suisse's analyses. Given the 1-for-1 Praxair exchange ratio, for purposes of Credit Suisse's analyses and opinion, the Linde exchange ratio was treated as the effective exchange ratio for the business combination. In addition, as discussed with Praxair, for purposes of Credit

Suisse's analyses and opinion, the Linde Projections and the Praxair Projections for Linde were converted from euros to United States dollars based on, among other things, publicly available forward exchange rates for the major currencies in which Linde derives its revenues.

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For purposes of its analyses, Credit Suisse reviewed a number of financial metrics including:

Enterprise Value generally the value as of a specified date of the relevant company's outstanding equity securities (taking into account its options and other outstanding convertible securities) plus the value as of such date of its net debt (the value of its outstanding indebtedness, preferred stock, non-controlling interests and capital lease obligations less the amount of cash).

Adjusted EBITDA generally the amount of the relevant company's net income (other than in the case of the Praxair Projections, including income from noncontrolling interests) plus interest expense, plus income taxes, and plus depreciation and amortization for a specified time period.

Has/Gets Analysis

Credit Suisse compared the implied value reference range per Praxair share indicated by a discounted cash flow analysis of Praxair on a standalone basis to, given the Praxair exchange ratio, the implied value reference range per ordinary share of the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination indicated by a discounted cash flow analysis of the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination after giving effect to the Synergies. With respect to Praxair, Credit Suisse calculated the estimated net present value of the projected after-tax, unlevered free cash flows of Praxair based on the Praxair Projections. With respect to the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination, Credit Suisse calculated the estimated net present value of the projected after-tax, unlevered free cash flows of the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination after giving effect to the Synergies based on the Praxair Projections, the Linde Projections, the Praxair Projections for Linde and the Synergies. With respect to Praxair, Credit Suisse applied a range of terminal value multiples of 12.0x to 13.0x to Praxair's estimated 2022E Adjusted EBITDA and discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 7.25%. With respect to the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination, Credit Suisse applied a range of terminal value multiples of 10.3x to 11.3x to the pro forma combined company's estimated 2022E Adjusted EBITDA and discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 7.25%. The discounted cash flow analysis of Praxair on a standalone basis indicated an implied value reference range of \$135 to \$157 per Praxair share as compared to an implied value reference range of \$144 to \$171 per ordinary share of the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination.

Contribution Analysis

Credit Suisse reviewed the contributions of Praxair and Linde to the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination of certain financial metrics based on the Praxair Projections, the Linde Projections and certain historical financial information for Praxair and Linde. The financial metrics reviewed included the (i) three-year average Adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 (actual), 2017 (estimated) and 2018 (estimated), (ii) three-year average net income for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 (actual), 2017 (estimated) and 2018 (estimated), and (iii) three-year average unlevered free cash flows for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 (actual), 2017 (estimated) and 2018 (estimated). For purposes of the contribution analysis, Credit Suisse calculated a range of implied effective exchange ratios based on the contributions with respect to those metrics by Praxair and Linde to the pro forma combined company resulting from the proposed business combination and the combined equity value of such pro forma combined company, which was based on the equity values of Praxair and Linde as of August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to a news report regarding a potential transaction involving Praxair and Linde. The contribution analysis indicated an implied effective exchange ratio reference range of 1.374x to 2.086x, as compared to the effective exchange ratio of 1.540x in the business combination pursuant to the business

combination agreement. The contribution analysis did not give effect to the Synergies.

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2016A	2018E Average	Relative Contribution		Implied Effective
		Praxair	Linde	Exchange Ratio
Adjusted EBITDA		44%	56%	2.050x
Net Income		53%	47%	1.374x
Unlevered Free Cash Flow		44%	56%	2.086x

Standalone Discounted Cash Flow Analyses

Credit Suisse performed a discounted cash flow analysis of each of Praxair and Linde on a standalone basis, without giving effect to the Synergies, by calculating the estimated net present value of the projected after-tax, unlevered free cash flows of Praxair based on the Praxair Projections and by calculating the estimated net present value of the projected after-tax, unlevered free cash flows of Linde based on the Linde Projections and the Praxair Projections for Linde. With respect to Praxair, Credit Suisse applied a range of terminal value multiples of 12.0x to 13.0x to Praxair's estimated 2022E Adjusted EBITDA and discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 7.25%. With respect to Linde, Credit Suisse applied a range of terminal value multiples of 9.0x to 10.0x to Linde's estimated 2022E Adjusted EBITDA and discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 7.25%. The ranges of terminal value multiples and discount rates applied for purposes of the discounted cash flow analyses with respect to Praxair and Linde were selected based on Credit Suisse's experience and judgment. The discounted cash flow analyses of Praxair and Linde on a standalone basis indicated an implied effective exchange ratio reference range of 1.252x to 1.753x, as compared to the effective exchange ratio of 1.540x in the business combination pursuant to the business combination agreement. The standalone discounted cash flow analyses did not give effect to the Synergies.

Selected Companies Analyses

Credit Suisse considered certain financial data for Praxair and Linde and selected companies with publicly traded equity securities Credit Suisse deemed relevant based on their share prices and publicly available research analyst estimates for those companies. The selected companies were selected because they were deemed similar to Praxair and Linde in one or more respects including the nature of their business, size, product mix, and financial performance. As noted above, the selected companies used in the selected companies analysis for comparative purposes to Praxair and Linde are not identical to Praxair and Linde and an evaluation of the results of the selected companies analysis is not entirely mathematical. As a consequence, the ranges of multiples applied for purposes of the selected companies analysis were selected based on Credit Suisse's experience and judgment. Unless the context indicates otherwise, share prices for Praxair, Linde and the selected companies used in the selected companies analysis described below were as of May 19, 2017.

The financial data reviewed included enterprise value as a multiple of publicly available research analyst estimates of Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2017, or 2017E Adjusted EBITDA. The selected companies consisted of Air Liquide, S.A. and Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. and the corresponding multiples for the selected companies, Praxair and Linde were:

	Enterprise Value / 2017E Adjusted EBITDA
Air Liquide, S.A.	11.1x
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	11.8x
Praxair	12.9x
Linde	9.2x

Taking into account the results of the selected companies analysis, Credit Suisse applied multiple ranges of 12.0x to 13.0x to Praxair's estimated 2017E Adjusted EBITDA based on the Praxair Projections and 9.0x to 10.0x to Linde's estimated 2017E Adjusted EBITDA based on the Linde Projections. The selected companies

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analysis indicated an implied effective exchange ratio reference range of 1.333x to 1.672x, as compared to the effective exchange ratio of 1.540x in the business combination pursuant to the business combination agreement. The selected companies analysis did not give effect to the Synergies.

Other Matters

Praxair retained Credit Suisse as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed business combination with Linde based on Credit Suisse's qualifications, experience and reputation as an internationally recognized investment banking and financial advisory firm. For its services as financial advisor to Praxair in connection with the business combination, Credit Suisse is entitled to a fee of \$43,000,000 of which \$100,000 became payable upon its engagement, \$1,500,000 became payable upon the delivery of its opinion and the balance of which is contingent upon the consummation of the business combination. In addition, Praxair has agreed to reimburse certain of Credit Suisse's expenses and to indemnify Credit Suisse and certain related parties for certain liabilities and other items arising out of or related to its engagement.

Credit Suisse and its affiliates have in the past provided and/or are currently providing investment banking and other financial advice and services to Praxair, Linde and their respective affiliates for which Credit Suisse and its affiliates have received, and would expect to receive, compensation including, among other things, during the past two years, with respect to Praxair and its affiliates, having acted as joint book-running manager of offerings of debt securities by Praxair in January 2015 and February 2016, for which Credit Suisse received aggregate fees of less than \$2 million. Credit Suisse is also a lender under Praxair's revolving credit facility. Credit Suisse and its affiliates may in the future provide investment banking and other financial advice and services to Praxair, Linde, Linde plc and their affiliates for which advice and services Credit Suisse and its affiliates would expect to receive compensation. If requested by Praxair, Credit Suisse may participate in financings, refinancings and related transactions for Praxair, Linde and/or the pro forma combined company resulting from the business combination. Credit Suisse is a full service securities firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities as well as providing investment banking and other financial advice and services. In the ordinary course of business, Credit Suisse and its affiliates may acquire, hold or sell, for its and its affiliates' own accounts and the accounts of customers, any currency or commodity that may be involved in the business combination and equity, debt and other securities and financial instruments (including bank loans and other obligations) of Praxair, Linde and any other company that may be involved in the business combination, as well as provide investment banking and other financial advice and services to such companies and their affiliates.

Opinions of Financial Advisors to Linde AG***Opinion of BofA Merrill Lynch, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board***

BofA Merrill Lynch is an internationally recognized investment banking firm which is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes. Linde selected BofA Merrill Lynch to provide an opinion to the Linde supervisory board in connection with the business combination on the basis of BofA Merrill Lynch's experience in transactions similar to the business combination, its reputation in the investment community and its familiarity with Linde and its business.

On June 1, 2017, at a meeting of Linde's supervisory board held to evaluate the business combination, BofA Merrill Lynch delivered to Linde's supervisory board an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated June 1, 2017, to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in its opinion, the exchange ratio provided for in the business combination was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Linde shares.

The full text of BofA Merrill Lynch's written opinion to Linde's supervisory board, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the

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review undertaken, is attached as Annex E to this document and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The following summary of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. BofA Merrill Lynch delivered its opinion to Linde's supervisory board for the benefit and use of Linde's supervisory board (in its capacity as such) in connection with and for purposes of its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the business combination and no opinion or view was expressed as to the relative merits of the business combination in comparison to other strategies or transactions that might be available to Linde or in which Linde might engage or as to the underlying business decision of Linde to proceed with or effect the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the business combination and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the proposed business combination or any related matter.

In connection with rendering its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch:

- (a) reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Linde and Praxair;
- (b) reviewed certain internal financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Linde furnished to or discussed with BofA Merrill Lynch by the management of Linde, including certain financial forecasts relating to Linde prepared by the management of Linde (which is referred to herein as Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information));
- (c) reviewed certain internal financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Praxair furnished to or discussed with BofA Merrill Lynch by the management of Praxair, including certain financial forecasts relating to Praxair prepared by the management of Praxair (which is referred to herein as Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information));
- (d) reviewed certain estimates as to the amount and timing of cost savings anticipated by the managements of Linde and Praxair to result from the business combination (which are referred to herein as synergies) as well as additional transaction-related costs;
- (e) discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Linde with members of senior management of Linde and discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Praxair with members of senior management of Praxair;
- (f) reviewed the potential pro forma financial impact of the business combination on the future financial performance of Linde plc, including the potential effect on Linde plc's estimated earnings per share;
- (g)

reviewed the trading histories for Linde Shares and Praxair Shares and a comparison of such trading histories with each other and with the trading histories of other companies BofA Merrill Lynch deemed relevant;

- (h) compared certain financial and stock market information of Linde and Praxair with similar information of other companies BofA Merrill Lynch deemed relevant;
- (i) compared certain financial terms of the business combination to financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of other transactions BofA Merrill Lynch deemed relevant;
- (j) reviewed the relative financial contributions of Linde and Praxair to the future financial performance of Linde plc on a pro forma basis;
- (k) reviewed a draft, dated May 30, 2017 of the business combination agreement (which is referred to herein as the draft business combination agreement); and
- (l) performed such other analyses and studies and considered such other information and factors as BofA Merrill Lynch deemed appropriate.

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In arriving at its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information and data publicly available or provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it and relied upon the assurances of the managements of Linde and Praxair that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information or data inaccurate or misleading in any material respect. With respect to the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, BofA Merrill Lynch was advised by Linde, and assumed, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of Linde as to the future financial performance of Linde. With respect to the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, BofA Merrill Lynch was advised by Praxair, and assumed, with Linde's consent, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of Praxair as to the future financial performance of Praxair and other matters covered thereby. BofA Merrill Lynch relied, at the direction of Linde, on the assessments of the managements of Linde and Praxair as to Praxair's ability to achieve the synergies and was advised by Linde, and has assumed, that the synergies will be realized in the amounts and at the times projected. BofA Merrill Lynch did not make and was not provided with any evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Linde or Praxair, nor did it make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Linde or Praxair. BofA Merrill Lynch did not evaluate the solvency or fair value of Linde or Praxair under any laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. BofA Merrill Lynch assumed, at the direction of Linde, that the business combination would be consummated 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 governmental, regulatory and other approvals, consents, releases and waivers for the business combination, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications, would be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Linde, Praxair or the contemplated benefits of the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch also assumed, at the direction of Linde, that the final executed business combination agreement would not differ in any material respect from the draft business combination agreement that it reviewed.

BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no view or opinion as to any terms or other aspects of the business combination (other than the exchange ratio, to the extent expressly specified in its opinion), including, without limitation, the form or structure of the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch was not requested to, and it did not, participate in the negotiation of the terms of the business combination, nor was it requested to, and it did not, provide any advice or services in connection with the business combination other than the delivery of its opinion. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which it understands Linde has received such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals. BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no view or opinion as to any such matters. BofA Merrill Lynch was not requested to, and it did not, solicit indications of interest or proposals from third parties regarding a possible acquisition of all or any part of Linde or any alternative transaction. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to the holders of Linde shares and no opinion or view was expressed with respect to any consideration received in connection with the business combination by the holders of any other class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of any party. In addition, no opinion or view was expressed with respect to the fairness (financial or otherwise) of the amount, nature or any other aspect of any compensation to any of the officers, directors or employees of any party to the business combination, or class of such persons, relative to the exchange ratio. Furthermore, no opinion or view was expressed as to the relative merits of the business combination in comparison to other strategies or transactions that might be available to Linde or in which Linde might engage or as to the underlying business decision of Linde to proceed with or effect the business combination. BofA Merrill Lynch did not express any opinion as to what the value of Linde plc ordinary shares actually would be when issued or the prices at which Linde plc ordinary shares, Linde shares, Praxair common stock or other Linde or Praxair securities would trade at any time, including following announcement or consummation of the business combination. In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no opinion or recommendation as to how any stockholder should vote or act in connection with the business combination or any related matter. Except as described above, Linde imposed no other limitations on the

investigations made or procedures followed by BofA Merrill Lynch in rendering its opinion.

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BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, monetary, market and other conditions and circumstances as in effect on, and the information made available to BofA Merrill Lynch as of, the date of its opinion. It should be understood that subsequent developments may affect its opinion, and BofA Merrill Lynch does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion. The issuance of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was approved by a fairness opinion review committee of BofA Merrill Lynch.

The following represents a brief summary of the material financial analyses presented by BofA Merrill Lynch to Linde's supervisory board in connection with its opinion. **The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses performed by BofA Merrill Lynch, 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 performed by BofA Merrill Lynch. Considering the data set forth in the tables 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 the financial analyses performed by BofA Merrill Lynch.**

*Financial Analyses**Discounted Cash Flow Analysis.*

Linde. BofA Merrill Lynch performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Linde as of March 31, 2017 to calculate the estimated present value of the standalone unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Linde was forecasted to generate during Linde's fiscal years 2017 through 2020 based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information. BofA Merrill Lynch also calculated the terminal value for Linde by applying the Gordon growth model at a discount rate ranging from 6.1% to 7.7% and an assumed perpetual growth rate ranging from 2.25% to 2.75%. The cash flows and terminal value were then discounted to present value as of March 31, 2017 using discount rates ranging from 6.1% to 7.7%, which were based on an estimate of Linde's weighted average cost of capital. This analysis indicated the following approximate implied per share equity value reference range for Linde (excluding synergies):

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Linde

105.9 - 199.3

Praxair. BofA Merrill Lynch performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Praxair as of March 31, 2017 to calculate the estimated present value of the standalone unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Praxair was forecasted to generate during Praxair's fiscal years 2017 through 2020 based on the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information. BofA Merrill Lynch also calculated the terminal value for Praxair by applying the Gordon growth model at a discount rate ranging from 6.5% to 8.0% and an assumed perpetual growth rate ranging from 2.75% to 3.25%. The cash flows and terminal value were then discounted to present value as of March 31, 2017 using discount rates ranging from 6.5% to 8.0%, which were based on an estimate of Praxair's weighted average cost of capital. This analysis indicated the following approximate implied per share equity value reference range for Praxair (excluding synergies):

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Praxair

\$85.9 - \$154.1

Implied Exchange Ratio. Using the implied per share equity value reference ranges calculated for each of Linde and Praxair using the discounted cash flow analysis, and adopting a dollar/euro exchange rate of 1.12 as of May 26, 2017 for the conversion of Praxair's per share equity value reference range, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the implied exchange ratio. By dividing the mid-point of Linde's equity value per share range by the

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mid-point of Praxair's equity value per share range, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the following implied exchange ratio:

Implied Exchange Ratio

1.42x

Selected Publicly Traded Companies Analysis. BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed publicly available financial and stock market information for Linde, Praxair and the following two publicly traded companies in the industrial gases industry:

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

L Air Liquide S.A.

BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed, among other things, enterprise values of the selected publicly traded companies, calculated as equity values based on closing stock prices on May 26, 2017, plus debt and debt-like items, less cash and cash-like items, plus non-controlling interest and less investments into associates, as a multiple of such companies' calendar year 2018 estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciations and amortization (EBITDA), commonly referred to as EBITDA multiples. BofA Merrill Lynch then applied the ranges of such companies' calendar year 2018 EBITDA multiples of 9.6x to 9.8x (with respect to Linde) and 11.9x to 12.1x (with respect to Praxair), derived from the selected publicly traded companies and adjusted based on the historic 5-year spread of Linde and Praxair multiples against the peer average, to Linde's and Praxair's calendar year 2018 estimated EBITDA, respectively. Estimated financial data of the selected publicly traded companies were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates, and estimated financial data of Linde and Praxair were based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, respectively. This analysis indicated the following approximate implied per share equity value reference ranges for Linde and Praxair:

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Linde

181.7 - 185.7

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Praxair

\$128.9 - \$131.1

In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch also reviewed the equity value of the selected publicly traded companies, based on closing stock prices on May 26, 2017, as a multiple of calendar year 2018 estimated net income (which are referred to herein as P/E multiples). BofA Merrill Lynch then applied the ranges of such companies' calendar year 2018 P/E multiples of 18.0x to 19.9x (with respect to Linde) and 19.9x to 21.8x (with respect to Praxair), derived from the selected publicly traded companies and adjusted based on the historic 5-year spread of Linde and Praxair multiples against the peer average, to Linde's and Praxair's calendar year 2018 estimated net incomes, respectively. Estimated financial data of the selected publicly traded companies were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates, and estimated financial data of Linde and Praxair were based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, respectively. This analysis indicated the following approximate implied per share equity value reference ranges for Linde and Praxair:

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Linde

Reference Range for Praxair

152.9 - 169.1

\$122.2 - \$133.8

Implied Exchange Ratio. Using the implied per share equity value reference ranges calculated for each of Linde and Praxair using the selected publicly traded companies analysis and adopting a dollar/euro exchange rate of 1.12 as of May 26, 2017 for the conversion of Praxair's per share equity value reference range, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the implied exchange ratios. By dividing the mid-point of Linde's equity value per share range

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by the mid-point of Praxair's equity value per share range for each of the P/E and EBITDA multiples, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the following implied exchange ratios:

Average Implied EBITDA Multiple	Average Implied P/E Multiple
Exchange Ratio	Exchange Ratio
1.58x	1.41x

No company used in this analysis is identical or directly comparable to Linde or Praxair. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of this analysis is not entirely mathematical. Rather, this analysis involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies to which Linde and Praxair were compared.

Other Factors

In rendering its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch also reviewed and considered other factors that did not form part of the financial analysis underlying its opinion, but were referenced for information purposes, including, among other things:

trading prices of Linde common stock and Praxair common stock as of August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, using a dollar to euro exchange rate of 1.12 on May 26, 2017, which indicated an implied exchange ratio of 1.31x;

a range of publicly available research analyst price targets for each of Linde and Praxair as of August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, using a dollar to euro exchange rate of 1.12 on May 26, 2017, which indicated an implied exchange ratio of 1.29x; and

premiums in the following merger of equals transactions, with a median premium of 6.4% to the target's price as of the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, which indicated an implied exchange ratio of 1.40x:

Wood Group plc / Amec Foster Wheeler plc

Essilor International SA / Luxottica Group SpA

Koninklijke Ahold N.V. / Delhaize Group NV/SA

Nokia Corp. / Alcatel-Lucent S.A.

Cyberonics Inc. / Sorin SpA

Telecity Group plc / InterXion Holding NV

Klépierre S.A. / Corio N.V.

Carphone Warehouse Group plc / Dixons Retail plc

Holcim Ltd / Lafarge S.A.

SSAB AB / Rautaruukki Oyj

Publicis Groupe S.A. / Omnicom Group Inc.

Glencore International plc / Xstrata plc

Misys plc / Temenos Group AG

Deutsche Börse AG / NYSE Euronext, Inc.

London Stock Exchange Group plc / TMX Group Inc.

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PartyGaming plc / Bwin Interactive Entertainment AG

Acergy S.A. / Subsea 7 Inc.

British Airways plc / Iberia Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A.

Peter Hambro Mining plc / Aricom plc

Gaz de France SA / Suez SA

Unibail Holding S.A / Rodamco Europe N.V.

Taylor Woodrow plc / George Wimpey plc

Derwent Valley Holdings plc / London Merchant Securities plc

Metal Bulletin plc / Wilmington Group plc

Nokia Corporation (Carrier Networks) / Siemens AG (Carrier Networks)

Alcatel SA / Lucent Technologies, Inc.

Boots Group plc / Alliance UniChem plc

Capital Radio plc / GWR Group plc

Informa Group plc / Taylor & Francis Group plc

iSOFT Group plc / Torex plc

Logica plc / CMG plc

National Grid plc / Lattice Group plc

Telia AB / Sonera Corporation

Smiths Industries plc / TI Group plc

Ocean Group plc / NFC plc

Glaxo Wellcome plc / SmithKline Beecham plc

Celltech Group plc / Medeva plc

Reckitt-Coleman, RB / Benckiser NV

Siebe plc / BTR plc

Scottish Hydro-Electric plc / Southern Electric plc

Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB / Enso Oy

Merita Ltd / Nordbanken AB

Guinness plc / Grand Metropolitan plc

Sandoz AG / Ciba-Ceigy AG.

No company, business or transaction used in this analysis is identical or directly comparable to Linde, Praxair or the business combination. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of this analysis is not entirely mathematical. Rather, this analysis involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition or other values of the companies, business segments or transactions to which Linde, Praxair and the business combination were compared.

BofA Merrill Lynch also referenced for information purposes the transaction values, calculated as the enterprise value implied for the target company based on the consideration payable in two selected transactions

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involving companies in the industrial gases industry, as a multiple of the target company's last twelve months EBITDA. Such transactions had a different transaction structure compared to the business combination because they involved a cash change of control as opposed to a merger of equals.

Miscellaneous

As noted above, the discussion set forth above is a summary of the material financial analyses presented by BofA Merrill Lynch to Linde's board of directors in connection with its opinion and is not a comprehensive description of all analyses undertaken by BofA Merrill Lynch in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial 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 financial opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. BofA Merrill Lynch believes that its analyses summarized above must be considered as a whole. BofA Merrill Lynch further believes that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered 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 BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses and opinion. The fact that any specific analysis has been referred to in the summary above is not meant to indicate that such analysis was given greater weight than any other analysis referred to in the summary.

In performing its analyses, BofA Merrill Lynch considered industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Linde and Praxair. The estimates of the future performance of Linde and Praxair in or underlying BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those estimates or those suggested by BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses. These analyses were prepared solely as part of BofA Merrill Lynch's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to the holders of Linde shares and were provided to Linde's board of directors in connection with the delivery of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which a company might actually be sold or the prices at which any securities have traded or may trade at any time in the future. Accordingly, the estimates used in, and the ranges of valuations resulting from, any particular analysis described above are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty and should not be taken to be BofA Merrill Lynch's view of the actual values of Linde or Praxair.

The type and amount of consideration payable in the business combination was determined through negotiations between Linde and Praxair, rather than by any financial advisor, and was approved by Linde's Management Board and supervisory board. The decision to enter into the BCA was solely that of Linde. As described above, BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion and analyses were only one of many factors considered by Linde's supervisory board in its evaluation of the proposed business combination and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of Linde's supervisory board or management with respect to the business combination or the exchange ratio to the holders of Linde shares.

Linde has agreed to pay BofA Merrill Lynch for its services in connection with the business combination a fee of \$500,000, payable upon delivery of its opinion. Linde also has agreed to reimburse BofA Merrill Lynch for its expenses incurred in connection with BofA Merrill Lynch's engagement and to indemnify BofA Merrill Lynch, any controlling person of BofA Merrill Lynch and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates comprise a full service securities firm and commercial bank engaged in securities, commodities and derivatives trading, foreign exchange and other brokerage activities, and principal investing as well as providing investment, corporate and private banking, asset and investment management, financing and financial advisory services and other commercial services and products to a wide range of companies,

governments and individuals. In the ordinary course of their businesses, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates invest on a principal basis or on behalf of customers or manage funds that invest, make or hold long or

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short positions, finance positions or trade or otherwise effect transactions in the equity, debt or other securities or financial instruments (including derivatives, bank loans or other obligations) of Linde, Praxair and certain of their respective affiliates.

BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates in the past have provided, currently are providing, and in the future may provide investment banking, commercial banking and other financial services to Linde and have received or in the future may receive compensation for the rendering of these services, including having acted or acting as arranger, bookrunner and lender under certain term loans, letters of credit and leasing for Linde and having provided or providing certain treasury and management services and products to Linde. In the two years preceding the date of the opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates derived aggregate revenues from Linde and its affiliates of approximately \$13.9 million for investment, corporate banking and other markets services.

In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates in the past have provided, currently are providing, and in the future may provide investment banking, commercial banking and other financial services to Praxair and have received or in the future may receive compensation for the rendering of these services, including having acted or acting as administrative agent, arranger, bookrunner and lender under certain term loans, letters of credit and leasing for Praxair, having provided or providing certain treasury and management services and products to Praxair and having acted as bookrunner for a senior notes offering for Praxair. In the two years preceding the date of the opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates derived aggregate revenues from Praxair and its affiliates of approximately \$8.2 million for investment, corporate banking and other markets services. In connection with the reasoned statement (*begründete Stellungnahme*) of the Linde executive board and supervisory board, to be issued pursuant to section 27 of the German Securities Takeover Act (*Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz*, WpÜG), Linde has asked BofA Merrill Lynch to deliver to the Linde supervisory board an updated opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to Linde shareholders as of the date of the reasoned statement. Under German law the reasoned statement needs to be published without undue delay, at the latest within 14 days of the date of publication of the exchange offer document. If BofA Merrill Lynch delivers such an updated opinion to the Linde supervisory board, Linde anticipates that such updated opinion will be attached to such reasoned statement.

Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board

Goldman Sachs rendered its opinion to the Linde supervisory board that, as of June 1, 2017 and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the exchange ratio pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the Linde shareholders (other than Praxair and its affiliates).

The full text of the written opinion of Goldman Sachs, dated June 1, 2017, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex D to this document. Goldman Sachs provided advisory services and its opinion for the information and assistance of the Linde supervisory board in connection with its consideration of the exchange offer. The Goldman Sachs opinion is not a recommendation as to how any Linde shareholder should vote with respect to the exchange offer or any other matter. The summary of Goldman Sachs opinion set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. Linde shareholders are urged to read Goldman Sachs opinion and the section entitled Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board of this document, carefully and in their entirety.

In connection with rendering the opinion described above and performing its related financial analyses, Goldman Sachs reviewed, among other things:

the business combination agreement;

annual reports to shareholders and annual reports on Form 10-K of Linde and Praxair, respectively, for the five fiscal years ended December 31, 2016;

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certain interim reports to shareholders of Linde and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Praxair;

certain other communications from Linde and Praxair to their respective shareholders; and

certain publicly available research analyst reports for Linde and Praxair;

certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for Linde prepared by its management and for Praxair prepared by its management and certain financial analyses and forecasts for Linde plc prepared by the management of Linde, in each case, as approved for Goldman Sachs use by Linde, which are referred to as the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information), including certain cost savings and operating synergies projected by the managements of Linde and Praxair to result from the business combination, as approved for Goldman Sachs use by Linde, which are referred to in this section Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board as the Synergies.

Goldman Sachs also held discussions with members of the senior managements of Linde and Praxair regarding their assessment of the strategic rationale for, and the potential benefits of, the business combination and the past and current business operations, financial condition, and future prospects of Linde and Praxair; reviewed the reported price and trading activity for the Linde shares and the Praxair shares; compared certain financial and stock market information for Linde and Praxair with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded; reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations in the industrial gases industry and in other industries; and performed such other studies and analyses, and considered such other factors, as it deemed appropriate.

For purposes of rendering this opinion, Goldman Sachs, with Linde's consent, relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial, legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and other information provided to, discussed with or reviewed by it, without assuming any responsibility for independent verification thereof. In that regard, Goldman Sachs assumed with Linde's consent that the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, including the Synergies, were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Linde. Goldman Sachs did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets and liabilities (including any contingent, derivative or other off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities) of Linde plc, Linde or Praxair or any of their respective subsidiaries and it was not furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. Goldman Sachs also assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the business combination will be obtained without any adverse effect on Linde plc, Linde or Praxair or on the expected benefits of the business combination in any way meaningful to its analysis. Goldman Sachs has further assumed that the acceptance level of the exchange offer reaches at least 75% of the Linde shares as such is required under the business combination agreement and that as part of a post-closing reorganization a domination agreement and/or squeeze-out is consummated. Goldman Sachs has assumed that the business combination will be consummated on the terms set forth in the business combination agreement, without the waiver or modification of any term or condition the effect of which would be in any way meaningful to its analysis.

Goldman Sachs' opinion does not address the underlying business decision of Linde to engage in the business combination, or the relative merits of the business combination as compared to any strategic alternatives that may be available to Linde; nor does it address any legal, regulatory, tax or accounting matters. Goldman Sachs' opinion addresses only the fairness from a financial point of view to the Linde shareholders, as of the date of the opinion, of the exchange ratio pursuant to the business combination agreement. Goldman Sachs' opinion does not express any

view on, and Goldman Sachs opinion does not address, any other term or aspect of the business combination agreement or the business combination or any term or aspect of any other agreement or instrument contemplated by the business combination agreement or entered into or amended in connection with the business combination, including any post-closing reorganization, the fairness of the business combination to, or any consideration received in connection therewith by, the holders of any other class of securities, creditors, or other constituencies of Linde; nor does it address the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to be

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paid or payable to any of the officers, directors or employees of Linde or Praxair, or class of such persons, in connection with the business combination, whether relative to the exchange ratio pursuant to the business combination agreement or otherwise. Goldman Sachs is not expressing any opinion as to the prices at which the Linde plc shares or the Linde shares will trade at any time or as to the impact of the business combination on the solvency or viability of Linde, Praxair or Linde plc or the ability of Linde, Praxair or Linde plc to pay their respective obligations when they come due. Goldman Sachs' opinion is necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of the opinion and Goldman Sachs assumes no responsibility for updating, revising or reaffirming this opinion based on circumstances, developments or events occurring after the date of the opinion. Goldman Sachs' advisory services and the opinion expressed therein are provided for the information and assistance of the Linde supervisory board in connection with its consideration of the business combination and such opinion does not constitute a recommendation as to whether or not any Linde shareholder should tender such Linde shares in connection with the exchange offer or any other matter. This opinion has been approved by a fairness committee of Goldman Sachs.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses delivered by Goldman Sachs to the Linde supervisory board in connection with rendering the opinion described above. The following summary, however, does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Goldman Sachs, nor does the order of analyses described represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Goldman Sachs. Some of the summaries of the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the full text of each summary and are alone not a complete description of Goldman Sachs' financial analyses.

Table of Contents*Historical Exchange Ratio Analysis*

Goldman Sachs reviewed the historical trading prices and volumes for the Linde shares and the Praxair shares and calculated historical average exchange ratios over various periods within a 5-year period ended August 15, 2016, the last trading day before the confirmatory public announcement of the anticipated business combination, by first dividing the closing price per share of Linde shares on each trading day during the period by the closing price per share of Praxair shares on the same trading day taking into account the respective daily euro to U.S.\$ exchange rate (spot rate published on Bloomberg), and subsequently calculating the average of these daily historical exchange ratios over such periods (which is referred to in this section as the average exchange ratio for such period). Goldman Sachs then calculated the premiums implied by the exchange ratio to the historical average exchange ratio for the following periods: (i) the at market exchange ratio as of August 15, 2016, the last trading day before the confirmatory public announcement of the anticipated business combination, (ii) the current at market exchange ratio as of May 26, 2017, (iii) the current adjusted undisturbed exchange ratio, which methodology was based on Linde's (and Praxair's) share price, respectively, starting from August 15, 2016 (the unaffected price on the last trading day before the confirmatory public announcement of the anticipated business combination) with performance of the DAX 30 (S&P 500 Chemicals) from August 15, 2016 until May 26, 2017 (which is referred to in this section as Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board as Adjusted Undisturbed), and (iv) the historical average exchange ratios. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Historical Date or Period	Exchange Ratio	Premium of Offer Exchange Ratio of 1.540x
Last 5 Years ¹	1.52x	1.3%
Last 3 Years ¹	1.51x	2.1%
Last 12 Months ¹	1.38x	11.2%
Last 6 Months ¹	1.28x	20.5%
Last 90 Days ¹	1.26x	21.8%
Last 60 Days ¹	1.24x	24.3%
Last 30 Days ¹	1.24x	24.1%
August 15, 2016 (At market)	1.32x	17.0%
May 26, 2017 (At market)	1.45x	6.1%
May 26, 2017 (Adjusted Undisturbed)	1.39x	11.0%
Exchange Ratio	1.54x	

¹ Average until August 15, 2016.

Selected Companies Analysis

Goldman Sachs reviewed and compared certain financial information for Linde and Praxair to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded corporations in the industrial gases industry (which are collectively referred to in this section as the selected companies):

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

L Air Liquide S.A.

Although none of the selected companies is fully comparable to Linde and Praxair, the companies included were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with operations that for purposes of analysis may be considered similar to certain operations of Linde and Praxair.

Goldman Sachs also compared various financial multiples which were calculated using the applicable closing price on May 26, 2017 and for Linde and Praxair based on Adjusted Undisturbed prices. The multiples

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and ratios of Linde and Praxair were calculated using the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information. The multiples and ratios for each of the selected companies were based on the most recent publicly available information and the Institutional Brokers' Estimates System's (IBES) estimates. With respect to Linde, Praxair and the selected companies, Goldman Sachs calculated multiples of enterprise value (which is referred to in this section as "Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board" as EV) to the EBITDA for the calendar years 2017 and 2018. Goldman Sachs also considered the price to earnings ratio (which is referred to in this section as "Opinion of Goldman Sachs, Financial Advisor to the Linde Supervisory Board" as P/E) calculated as closing price of the respective company divided by the estimated earnings per share for the calendar years 2017 and 2018.

The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Company	Price	EV / EBITDA		P/E	
	May 26, 2017	2017E	2018E	2017E	2018E
Linde (Adj. Undist.)	162.80	9.4x	8.9x	20.5x	19.2x
Praxair (Adj. Undist.)	\$ 131.24	13.1	12.2	23.3	21.4
Air Products	\$ 143.91	12.3	11.7	22.8	21.0
Air Liquide	110.95	11.5	10.8	20.6	18.9

Selected Transactions Analysis

Goldman Sachs analyzed certain information relating to the following transactions involving all-share transactions with transaction partners of similar size, that were larger than \$2.0 billion since 2011:

Huntsman Corp. Clariant AG, announced in May 2017;

Janus Capital Group Inc. Henderson Group plc, announced in October 2016;

Agrium Inc. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., announced in September 2016;

National Bank of Abu Dhabi P.J.S.C. First Gulf Bank P.J.S.C., announced in June 2016;

AmSurg Corp. Envision Healthcare Holdings, Inc., announced in June 2016;

Colony Capital, Inc. NorthStar Asset Management Group Inc., announced in June 2016;

NorthStar Realty Finance Corp. NorthStar Asset Management Group Inc., announced in June 2016;

Technip FMC Technologies, Inc., announced in May 2016;

IMS Health Holdings, Inc. Quintiles Transnational Holdings Inc., announced in May 2016;

Markit Ltd. IHS Inc., announced in March 2016;

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company The Dow Chemical Company, announced in December 2015;

Sirona Dental Systems Inc. DENTSPLY International Inc., announced in September 2015;

Towers Watson & Co. Willis Group Holdings Public Limited Company, announced in June 2015;

Delhaize Group NV/SA Koninklijke Ahold N.V., announced in June 2015;

The Ryland Group, Inc. Standard Pacific Corp., announced in June 2015;

MeadWestvaco Corporation WestRock Company, announced in January 2015;

China CNR Corporation Limited CSR Corporation Limited, announced in December 2014;

Dixons Retail plc Carphone Warehouse Group plc, announced in May 2014;

Xstrata plc Glencore International plc, announced in February 2012;

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Frontier Oil Corporation Holly Corporation, announced in February 2011; and

ProLogis AMB Property Corporation, announced in January 2011.

For each of the selected transactions, using publicly available information, Goldman Sachs calculated and compared the implied transaction premium to the share price on the undisturbed date and to certain other dates prior to the public announcement of the respective transaction. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	Premium to Undisturbed	Premium to Dates Prior to Announcement		
	Date	1 Day	5 Days	30 Days
Median	1.6%	1.4%	3.7%	4.9%
Low	(4.0)%	(12.8)%	(14.5)%	(12.5)%
High	24.4%	22.2%	24.9%	52.3%

Illustrative Present Value of Future Share Price Analysis

Goldman Sachs performed an illustrative analysis of the implied present values of future stock prices and dividends for the Linde shares standalone (as if there will be no business combination) and Linde plc shares at the exchange ratio on a pro forma basis. For this analysis, Goldman Sachs used the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information including Synergies for each of the years 2017 to 2020, and calculated the implied future values using both an EV to EBITDA methodology and a price to earnings methodology.

Using the EV to EBITDA methodology, Goldman Sachs first calculated the implied values per share of both the Linde shares on a standalone basis and the Linde plc shares as of May 26 at the exchange ratio to derive the value per share of Linde shares on a pro forma basis for each of the years from 2017 to 2020, using (i) for the standalone estimates (A) Linde's Adjusted Undisturbed EV to 2017 EBITDA multiple of 9.4x as of May 26, 2017 and (B) Linde's Adjusted Undisturbed EV to 2017 EBITDA multiple of 11.5x as of May 26, 2017 and (ii) for the pro forma estimates (A) the pro forma combined Linde and Praxair Adjusted Undisturbed EV to 2017 EBITDA multiple of 10.9x as of May 26, 2017 (without taking into account any potential impact from Synergies, transaction costs or disposals) and (B) Praxair's Adjusted Undisturbed EV to 2017 EBITDA multiple of 13.1x as of May 26, 2017, and then discounted values back, including dividends, to the date of May 26, 2017, using an illustrative discount rate of 7.68% on a standalone basis, reflecting an estimate of Linde's cost of equity, and 7.36% on a pro forma basis, reflecting an estimate of Linde plc's cost of equity. This analysis resulted in a range of implied present values of \$162.8 to \$223.2 per Linde Share on a standalone basis and \$185.6 to \$234.9 per Linde share on a pro forma basis.

Using the price to earnings methodology, Goldman Sachs first calculated the implied values per share of both the Linde shares on a standalone basis and the shares of Linde plc as of May 26 at the exchange ratio to derive the value per share of Linde shares on a pro forma basis for each of the years from 2017 to 2020, using (i) for the standalone estimates (A) Linde's Adjusted Undisturbed 2017 price to earnings multiple of 20.5x as of May 26, 2017 and (B) Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.'s Adjusted Undisturbed 2017 price to earnings multiple of 22.8x as of May 26, 2017 and (ii) for the pro forma estimates (A) the pro forma combined Linde and Praxair 2017 Adjusted Undisturbed multiple of 21.8x as of May 26, 2017 (without taking into account any potential impact from Synergies, transaction costs or disposals) and (B) Praxair's Adjusted Undisturbed 2017 price to earnings multiple of 23.3x as of May 26, 2017, and then discounted values back, including dividends, to the date of May 26, 2017, using illustrative discount rates of 7.68% on a standalone basis, reflecting an estimate of Linde's cost of equity, and 7.36% on a pro forma basis, reflecting an estimate of Linde plc's cost of equity. This analysis resulted in a range of implied present values of \$162.8 to \$193.0 per share of Linde on a standalone basis and \$199.8 to \$214.7 per Linde share on a pro forma basis.

Table of Contents*Illustrative Discounted Cash Flow Analysis*

Using the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, Goldman Sachs performed an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis on Linde on a standalone basis. Using discount rates ranging from 5.75% to 6.75%, reflecting estimates of Linde's weighted average cost of capital, Goldman Sachs discounted to present value as of March 31, 2017 (i) estimates of unlevered free cash flow for Linde for the years from 2017 through 2020 as reflected in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and (ii) a range of illustrative terminal values for Linde, which were calculated by applying perpetuity growth rates ranging from 0.75% to 1.75%, to a terminal year estimate of the free cash flow to be generated by Linde, as reflected in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information. Goldman Sachs derived ranges of illustrative enterprise values for Linde by adding the ranges of present values it derived above. Goldman Sachs then subtracted the book value of debt, debt-like items and minority interest, added cash and cash equivalents and subtracted or added, respectively, the other debt and cash items as of March 31, 2017 from the range of illustrative enterprise values it derived for Linde, in each case, to derive a range of illustrative equity values for Linde. Goldman Sachs then divided the range of illustrative equity values it derived by the number of fully diluted outstanding shares of Linde, as confirmed by Linde management, to derive a range of illustrative present values per share ranging from 140.5 to 223.2.

Using the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, Goldman Sachs also performed an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis on Linde plc. Using discount rates ranging from 5.5% to 6.5%, reflecting estimates of the Linde plc's weighted average cost of capital, Goldman Sachs discounted to present value as of March 31, 2017 (i) estimates of unlevered free cash flow for Linde plc for the years from 2017 through 2020 as reflected in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and (ii) a range of illustrative terminal values for Linde plc, which were calculated by applying perpetuity growth rates ranging from 0.75% to 1.75%, to a terminal year estimate of the free cash flow to be generated by Linde plc, as reflected in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information. Goldman Sachs derived ranges of illustrative enterprise values for Linde plc by adding the ranges of present values it derived above. Goldman Sachs then subtracted the book value of debt, debt-like items and minority interest, added cash and cash equivalents and subtracted or added, respectively, the other debt and cash items as of March 31, 2017 from the range of illustrative enterprise values it derived for Linde plc, in each case, to derive a range of illustrative equity values for Linde plc. Goldman Sachs then divided the range of illustrative equity values that is attributable to the shareholders of Linde, as implied by the exchange ratio, by the number of fully diluted Linde shares, as confirmed by Linde management, to derive a range of illustrative present values per share ranging from 161.3 to 262.0 on a pro forma basis.

Illustrative Pro Forma Accretion / Dilution Analysis

Goldman Sachs performed an illustrative pro forma analysis of the potential financial impact of the business combination using earnings estimates for Linde and Praxair set forth in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Synergies. For each of the years from 2017 to 2020, Goldman Sachs compared the projected earnings per share of Linde shares, on a standalone basis, to the projected earnings per share of Linde plc share at the exchange ratio on a pro forma basis, in each case taking into account the run-rate value of the Synergies. The calculations were calculated using a euro to U.S.\$ forward curve for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 of 1.10, 1.14, 1.17 and 1.20, respectively. Based on such analysis, the business combination would be accretive to Linde's shareholders on an earnings per share basis in each of the years from 2017 to 2020.

General

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary set forth above, without considering the

analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying Goldman Sachs' opinion. In arriving at its fairness determination, Goldman Sachs considered the results of all of its analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any factor or analysis considered by it. Rather, Goldman Sachs made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after

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considering the results of all of its analyses. No company or transaction used in the above analyses as a comparison is directly comparable to Linde plc, Linde or Praxair or the contemplated business combination.

Goldman Sachs prepared these analyses for purposes of Goldman Sachs providing its opinion to the Linde supervisory board as to the fairness from a financial point of view to the holders (other than Praxair) of the outstanding non-par value bearer shares (each representing a pro rata amount of the registered share capital of 2.56 per share) of Linde of the exchange ratio of 1.540 shares of common stock, nominal value 0.001 per share of Linde plc for each Linde share tendered in the exchange offer pursuant to the business combination agreement. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Because these analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties or their respective advisors, none of Linde plc, Linde, Praxair, Goldman Sachs or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecast.

The exchange ratio was determined through arm's-length negotiations between Linde and Praxair and was approved by Linde's supervisory board. Goldman Sachs did not recommend any specific exchange ratio to Linde or its supervisory board or that any specific exchange ratio constituted the only appropriate exchange ratio for the exchange offer.

As described within this document, Goldman Sachs' opinion to the Linde supervisory board was one of many factors taken into consideration by the Linde supervisory board in making its determination to approve the business combination agreement. The foregoing summary does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed by Goldman Sachs in connection with the fairness opinion and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of Goldman Sachs attached as Annex D to this document.

Goldman Sachs and its affiliates are engaged in advisory, underwriting and financing, principal investing, sales and trading, research, investment management and other financial and non-financial activities and services for various persons and entities. Goldman Sachs and its employees, and funds or other entities they manage, or in which they invest or have other economic interest or with which they co-invest, may at any time purchase, sell, hold or vote long or short positions and investments in securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments of Linde, Praxair, Linde plc, any of their respective affiliates and third parties, or any currency or commodity that may be involved in the transaction contemplated by the business combination agreement. Prior to being formally engaged by the supervisory board of Linde, Goldman Sachs acted as financial advisor to Linde in connection with the business combination. In the two years preceding the date of the opinion, Goldman Sachs has provided certain financial advisory and/or underwriting services to Linde but Goldman Sachs has not received compensation for any such services. In the two years preceding the date of the opinion, Goldman Sachs also has provided certain financial advisory and/or underwriting services to Praxair and its affiliates from time to time for which the Investment Banking Division of Goldman Sachs has received, and may receive compensation, including having acted as co-manager with respect to the public offering in February 2016 of Praxair's 1.200% \$50,000,000 aggregate principal amount of notes due in February 2024 and as dealer on Praxair's commercial paper program since 2010. During such period, Goldman Sachs has received compensation of approximately \$100,000 for financial advisory and underwriting services provided to Praxair and its affiliates. Goldman Sachs may also in the future provide certain financial advisory and/or underwriting services to Linde, Praxair, Linde plc and their respective affiliates for which the Investment Banking Division of Goldman Sachs may receive compensation.

The Linde supervisory board selected Goldman Sachs as its financial advisor because it is an internationally recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in transactions similar to the business combination. Pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 21, 2016, the Linde supervisory board engaged Goldman

Sachs to act as its financial advisor in connection with the contemplated business combination. The engagement letter between the Linde supervisory board and Goldman Sachs provides for a fixed transaction fee

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of 3,000,000 plus an additional amount in Linde's sole and absolute discretion of up to 2,000,000, all of which is contingent upon consummation of the business combination. In addition, the Linde supervisory board has agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs for certain of its expenses arising, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, and to indemnify Goldman Sachs and related persons against various liabilities, including certain liabilities under German law.

In connection with the reasoned statement (*begründete Stellungnahme*) of the Linde executive board and supervisory board, to be issued pursuant to section 27 of the German Securities Takeover Act (*Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz*, WpÜG), Linde has asked Goldman Sachs to deliver to the Linde supervisory board an updated opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to Linde shareholders as of the date of the reasoned statement. Under German law the reasoned statement needs to be published without undue delay, at the latest within 14 days of the date of publication of the exchange offer document. If Goldman Sachs delivers such an updated opinion to the Linde supervisory board, Linde anticipates that such updated opinion will be attached to such reasoned statement.

Opinion of Morgan Stanley, Financial Advisor to Linde

Linde has retained Morgan Stanley Bank AG and its affiliates (which are collectively referred to in this document as Morgan Stanley) as financial advisor to advise the Linde executive board in connection with the proposed business combination of Linde and Praxair, including the conclusion of the business combination agreement. As part of this engagement, Linde requested that Morgan Stanley provide an opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio for Linde shareholders tendering into the exchange offer of 1.540 Linde plc shares for 1 Linde share pursuant to the business combination agreement.

On June 1, 2017, Morgan Stanley delivered to the Linde executive board its written opinion dated June 1, 2017, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley described in the opinion, the exchange ratio for Linde shareholders tendering into the exchange offer of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share (which is herein referred to as the exchange ratio) pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders.

The Morgan Stanley opinion, the full text of which describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken, is included in this document as Annex C. The summary of the Morgan Stanley opinion described below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Opinion of Morgan Stanley

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated December 16, 2016, Morgan Stanley acted as financial advisor to the Linde executive board in connection with the proposed business combination between Linde and Praxair, including the conclusion of the business combination agreement. On June 1, 2017, Morgan Stanley rendered its written opinion to the Linde executive board confirming that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley described in the opinion, the exchange ratio pursuant to the business combination agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Linde shareholders.

The full text of the written opinion of Morgan Stanley, dated June 1, 2017, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Morgan Stanley in rendering its opinion, is included as Annex C to this document. Holders of Linde shares are

encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety.

The Morgan Stanley opinion was addressed to the Linde executive board for the information of the Linde executive board (in its capacity as such). The Morgan Stanley opinion did not express an opinion or

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recommendation as to whether any holder of Linde shares should tender any Linde shares in connection with the exchange offer. The Morgan Stanley opinion also did not address the fairness of the proposed business combination, or any consideration received in connection therewith, to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Linde or Praxair (other than the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to the Linde shareholders), nor did it address the fairness of the contemplated benefits of the proposed business combination.

None of Morgan Stanley's opinion, the summary thereof or Morgan Stanley's financial analyses set forth in this document constitutes a recommendation as to how any holder of Linde and/or Praxair shares should vote with respect to the business combination, the other aspects of the proposed business combination or any other matter. The summary of the Morgan Stanley opinion set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion included as Annex C to this document.

For purposes of its opinion, Morgan Stanley:

1. reviewed certain publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information of Linde and Praxair, respectively;
2. reviewed certain internal financial statements and other financial and operating data concerning Linde and Praxair, respectively;
3. reviewed certain financial projections prepared by the managements of Linde and Praxair, respectively, and summarized under Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information and compared those to certain publicly available research analysts' estimates;
4. reviewed information relating to certain strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination and related implementation costs, prepared by the managements of Linde and Praxair, respectively, and summarized under Linde's Reasons for the Business Combination, Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination and Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates;
5. discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of Linde, including information relating to certain strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination, with senior executives of Linde;
6. discussed the past and current operations and financial condition and the prospects of Praxair, including information relating to certain strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination, with senior executives of Praxair;
7. reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for Linde shares and Praxair shares;

8. compared the financial performance of Linde and Praxair and the prices and trading activity of Linde shares and Praxair shares with that of certain other publicly traded companies comparable with Linde and Praxair, respectively, and their outstanding shares;
9. reviewed the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of certain comparable business combination transactions;
10. conducted illustrative intrinsic valuation analyses based on, among other things, the estimated discounted cash flows of Linde and Praxair, respectively;
11. participated in certain discussions and negotiations among representatives of Linde and Praxair and their respective financial and legal advisors;
12. reviewed the business combination agreement and certain related documents; and
13. performed such other analyses and reviewed such other information and considered such other factors as Morgan Stanley deemed appropriate.

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Morgan Stanley assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the information that was publicly available or supplied or otherwise made available to it by Linde and Praxair, respectively, and formed a substantial basis for its opinion. With respect to the financial projections, including information relating to certain strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination, Morgan Stanley assumed that they have been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the respective managements of Linde and Praxair of the future financial performance of Linde and Praxair, respectively. For purposes of its opinion, Morgan Stanley relied, at Linde's direction, on (1) the financial projections concerning Linde prepared by the management of Linde (which are referred to as the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information)), (2) the financial projections concerning Praxair prepared by the management of Praxair (which are referred to as the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information)), and (3) information relating to certain strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates), prepared by the management of Linde and Praxair. In addition, Morgan Stanley assumed that the proposed business combination will be consummated in accordance with the terms set forth in the business combination agreement without any waiver, amendment or delay of any terms or conditions, including, among other things, that the definitive business combination agreement will not differ in any material respect from the draft thereof furnished to Morgan Stanley. Morgan Stanley further assumed that the acceptance level of the exchange offer reaches at least 75% of the outstanding Linde shares. Morgan Stanley assumed that in connection with the receipt of all the necessary governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents required for the proposed business combination, no delays, limitations, conditions or restrictions will be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits expected to be derived in the proposed business combination. In addition, Morgan Stanley relied upon, without independent verification, the assessment by the management of Linde as to: (i) the strategic, financial and operational benefits anticipated from the proposed business combination and related implementation costs and (ii) the timing and risks associated with the integration of Linde and Praxair. Morgan Stanley is not a legal, tax, accounting or regulatory advisor. For the avoidance of doubt, Morgan Stanley is not an auditor and its opinion is not an IDW S8 letter issued by an auditor. Morgan Stanley is a financial advisor only and relied upon, without independent verification, the assessment of Linde and Praxair and their respective legal, tax, accounting or regulatory advisors with respect to legal, tax, accounting or regulatory matters. Morgan Stanley did not express an opinion with respect to the fairness of the amount or nature of the compensation to any of Linde's officers, directors or employees, or any class of such persons, relative to the consideration to be received by the Linde shareholders in the transaction. Morgan Stanley did not make any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of Linde or Praxair, nor was Morgan Stanley furnished with any such valuations or appraisals. Morgan Stanley's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Morgan Stanley as of, the date of its opinion. Events occurring after the date of Morgan Stanley's opinion may affect such opinion and the assumptions used in preparing it, and Morgan Stanley did not assume any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion. Morgan Stanley's opinion did not address the relative merits of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement as compared to other business or financial strategies that might be available to Linde, nor did it address the underlying business decision of Linde to enter into the proposed business combination or proceed with any other transaction contemplated by the business combination agreement.

In addition, Morgan Stanley's opinion did not in any manner address the prices at which the Linde plc shares or Linde shares will trade following consummation of the business combination or at any other time. Morgan Stanley's opinion was approved by a committee of Morgan Stanley investment banking and other professionals in accordance with its customary practice.

Morgan Stanley has been provided with, and discussed with the Linde executive board, certain assumptions and estimates regarding the financial impact of (i) potential disposals that may be required to obtain governmental,

regulatory or other approvals and consents for the proposed business combination as well as

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(ii) certain measures that may be implemented after completion of the business combination, including, the conclusion of a domination and profit/loss transfer agreement or a squeeze-out of minority shareholders of Linde. However, given the significant uncertainties involved, at the direction of Linde, Morgan Stanley's financial valuation analysis presented to the Linde executive board and its fairness opinion did not address the potential financial impact of such potential disposals or measures that may be implemented following completion of the business combination.

Summary of Material Financial Analyses

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses reviewed with the Linde executive board in connection with the rendering of Morgan Stanley's opinion, dated June 1, 2017.

The summary set forth below does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed or factors considered by, and underlying the opinion of, Morgan Stanley, nor does the order of the financial analyses described represent the relative importance or weight given to those financial analyses by Morgan Stanley. Certain financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses, these tables must be read together with the text of each summary as these tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering all financial analyses or factors or the full narrative description of such analyses or factors, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying such analyses or factors, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying such financial analyses and Morgan Stanley's opinion. See Annex C of this document for the full text of the opinion of Morgan Stanley.

Unless otherwise indicated, all market data is as of the close of trading on May 26, 2017 and all information with respect to outstanding shares of Linde and Praxair is based on data, as of May 26, 2017 (in each case, based on the treasury stock method). Where appropriate, U.S.\$ figures were converted at the rate of 1.1174 U.S.\$ per euro according to Bloomberg exchange rate data as of May 26, 2017. Financial information based on publicly available research analyst estimates for Linde and Praxair are hereinafter referred to as Linde Street Case and Praxair Street Case, respectively. The Linde and Praxair Street Cases both cover mean estimates for key metrics for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, with 2020 extrapolated using the growth rate of reporting brokers, holding margins and other items constant as percent of revenue, and the debt capital structure and interest expense having been calculated by Morgan Stanley by reference to public filings and Bloomberg data.

Historical Trading Performance Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed the historical trading prices of Linde shares and Praxair shares during the 52-week periods ended (i) May 26, 2017, (ii) November 28, 2016, the last trading day prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, and (iii) August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair.

The results of this analysis were as indicated in the following table (per share values, rounded to the nearest euro or U.S.\$, as the case may be):

Trading Period	Linde (€)	Praxair (U.S.\$)
52-weeks ended May 26, 2017	120 - 174	107 - 132
52-weeks ended November 28, 2016	116 - 156	96 - 123
52-weeks ended August 15, 2016	116 - 169	96 - 120

Morgan Stanley also reviewed the historical daily exchange ratios, which were calculated by Morgan Stanley using the historical trading prices of Linde shares and Praxair shares on each trading day during the above referenced 52-week periods.

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Morgan Stanley then calculated the exchange ratio reference ranges implied by the historical trading performance analysis. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley divided the low end of the implied Linde share price range for each period by the high end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro). For the higher end of the exchange ratio reference range, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the implied Linde share price range for each period by the low end of the respective implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro).

The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

Trading Period	Exchange Ratio Range
52-weeks ended May 26, 2017	1.01x - 1.81x
52-weeks ended November 28, 2016	1.05x - 1.81x
52-weeks ended August 15, 2016	1.09x - 1.97x

Morgan Stanley then calculated the range of Linde's implied equity value ownership in the combined company by (i) multiplying the fully diluted number of Linde shares, calculated using the treasury stock method, with the low end and with the high end of the implied exchange ratio range set out above and then (ii) calculating the contribution of the resulting number of Linde shares to the sum of (a) such resulting number of Linde shares and (b) the fully diluted number of Praxair shares, as calculated using the treasury stock method.

The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

Trading Period	Implied Linde Ownership Range
52-weeks ended May 26, 2017	40% - 54%
52-weeks ended November 28, 2016	41% - 54%
52-weeks ended August 15, 2016	41% - 56%

The historical trading prices analysis was presented for reference purposes only, and was not relied upon for valuation purposes.

Analyst Price Target Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed publicly available equity research analysts' share price targets for Linde and Praxair shares, respectively, as of (i) May 26, 2017, (ii) November 28, 2016, the last trading day prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, and (iii) August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair.

The results of this analysis were as indicated in the following table (per share values, rounded to the nearest euro or U.S.\$, as the case may be):

	Linde (€)	Praxair (U.S.\$)
As of May 26, 2017	135 - 200	108 - 149
As of November 28, 2016	110 - 204	110 - 140

As of August 15, 2016

107 - 172

115 - 140

Morgan Stanley then calculated the exchange ratio reference ranges implied by the analyst price target analysis. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley divided the low end of the implied Linde share price range for each period by the high end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro). For the higher end of the exchange ratio reference range, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the implied Linde share price range for each period by the low end of the respective implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro).

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The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Range
As of May 26, 2017	1.01x - 2.07x
As of November 28, 2016	0.88x - 2.07x
As of August 15, 2016	0.85x - 1.67x

Morgan Stanley then calculated the range of Linde's implied equity value ownership in the combined company by (i) multiplying the fully diluted number of Linde shares, calculated using the treasury stock method, with the low end and with the high end of the implied exchange ratio range set out above, and then (ii) calculating the contribution of the resulting number of Linde shares to the sum of (a) such resulting number of Linde shares and (b) the fully diluted number of Praxair shares, as calculated using the treasury stock method.

The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

Trading Period	Implied Linde Ownership Range
As of May 26, 2017	39% - 57%
As of November 28, 2016	36% - 57%
As of August 15, 2016	36% - 52%

The analysts' price targets were presented for reference purposes only, and were not relied upon for valuation purposes.

Current and Historical Trading Multiples Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed and compared for various periods ended May 26, 2017, the ratio of (a) the aggregate enterprise value (which is herein referred to as "AV"), calculated as market capitalization plus net debt (calculated throughout Morgan Stanley's analysis as book value of total debt, non-controlling interests, and underfunded pension liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, investment in affiliates and joint ventures, and, in the case of Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, proceeds from certain near-term, pre-announced disposals) to (b) the median consensus of the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (which is herein referred to as "EBITDA") for the next twelve months (which is herein referred to as "NTM") of Linde and Praxair and the following publicly traded companies that Morgan Stanley believed, based on its experience with companies in the industrial gases sector, to be similar to Linde's and Praxair's current and Linde plc's anticipated operations for purposes of this analysis:

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.;

L Air Liquide S.A.

Financial data of Linde, Praxair and these selected companies were based on FactSet Research Systems, Inc. financial information and analysis as well as research consensus estimates as of the various periods presented, public filings and other publicly available information.

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The results of the analysis for Linde and Praxair and the selected companies are as indicated in the following table:

Period ended May 26, 2017 (if applicable)	Air Products and Chemicals, L Air Liquide			
	Linde	Praxair	Inc.	S.A.
As of May 26, 2017	9.6x	12.8x	11.5x	11.1x
As of November 28, 2016	9.1x	11.9x	11.4x	10.4x
As of August 15, 2016	8.6x	12.0x	10.9x	10.4x
3-Month Average	9.1x	12.1x	11.3x	11.0x
6-Month Average	9.1x	12.0x	11.4x	10.9x
12-Month Average	8.9x	11.9x	11.1x	10.5x
24-Month Average	8.8x	11.5x	11.0x	10.4x
36-Month Average	9.0x	11.5x	11.3x	10.4x

Morgan Stanley then selected a reference range of 8.0x to 9.5x AV to NTM EBITDA multiples for Linde and of 10.5x to 12.0x for Praxair, each with reference to current and historical NTM trading multiples over the periods presented. These multiples were applied to the NTM estimates for Linde and Praxair based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, and Linde and Praxair Street Cases. Morgan Stanley noted that estimates of NTM EBITDA in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information were adjusted to exclude associate and joint venture income in order to present Linde and Praxair projections on a comparable basis.

These analyses indicated the following implied per share equity value reference ranges for Linde shares and Praxair shares, respectively, on a fully diluted basis:

	Linde ()	Praxair (U.S.\$)
Selected Multiple Range	8.0x - 9.5x	10.5x - 12.0x
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	134 - 169	104 - 123
Based on Street Cases	134 - 169	104 - 122

Morgan Stanley then calculated the exchange ratio reference ranges implied by the current and historical trading multiples analyses. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley divided the low end of the implied Linde share price range by the high end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro). For the higher end of the exchange ratio reference range, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the implied Linde share price range by the low end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro).

The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Range
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	1.22x - 1.81x
Based on Street Cases	1.22x - 1.82x

Morgan Stanley then calculated the range of Linde's implied equity value ownership in the combined company by (i) multiplying the fully diluted number of Linde shares calculated using the treasury stock method by the low end and by the high end of the implied exchange ratio range set out above and then (ii) calculating the contribution of the resulting number of Linde shares to the sum of (a) such resulting number of Linde shares and (b) the fully diluted number of Praxair shares calculated using the treasury stock method.

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The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

	Implied Linde Ownership Range
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	44% - 54%
Based on Street Cases	44% - 54%

No company utilized in the current and historical trading multiples analysis is identical to Linde or Praxair and hence the foregoing summary and underlying financial analyses involved complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies to which Linde and Praxair were compared. In evaluating comparable companies, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Linde and Praxair, such as the impact of competition on the businesses of Linde and Praxair and the industry generally, industry growth and the absence of any adverse material change in the financial condition and prospects of Linde and Praxair or the industry or in the financial markets in general. Mathematical analysis is not in itself a meaningful method of using selected company data.

Discounted Equity Value Analysis

Morgan Stanley also performed an analysis of the implied present value of the illustrative estimated future share prices of Linde and Praxair, which is designed to provide an indication of the present value of a theoretical future value of a company's equity as a function of the company's illustrative estimated EBITDA.

Linde. Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied share prices for Linde by discounting to May 26, 2017 the illustrative estimated future equity values for Linde for the year-end 2017 through 2019. Morgan Stanley first calculated the theoretical illustrative future aggregate value of Linde, using NTM AV / EBITDA multiples of 8.0x to 9.5x (based on both the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Linde Street Case). These multiples were based on the reference range contained in Morgan Stanley's historical trading multiples analysis (see the section entitled *Historical Trading Multiples Analysis*). Morgan Stanley then calculated the resulting range of implied equity values for the fiscal years 2017 through 2019 by subtracting future net debt. Morgan Stanley discounted the resulting implied equity values to May 26, 2017 using a discount rate of 8.0%, based on Morgan Stanley's estimate of Linde's cost of equity; these discounted equity values were then translated to per share values factoring in current fully diluted shares.

This analysis resulted in a range of implied equity value per Linde share (rounded to the nearest euro) as indicated in the following table:

	Implied Equity Value /Share (€)
Based on Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information	137 - 173
Based on Linde Street Case	140 - 176

Praxair. Morgan Stanley calculated a range of implied share prices for Praxair by discounting to May 26, 2017 the illustrative estimated future equity values for Praxair for the year-end 2017 through 2019. Morgan Stanley first calculated the theoretical illustrative future aggregate value of Praxair, using NTM AV / EBITDA multiples of 10.5x

to 12.0x (based on both the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Street Case). These multiples were based on the reference range contained in Morgan Stanley's historical trading multiples analysis (see the section entitled "Historical Trading Multiples Analysis"). Morgan Stanley then calculated the resulting range of implied equity values for the fiscal years 2017 through 2019 by subtracting future net debt. Morgan Stanley discounted the resulting implied equity values to May 26, 2017 using a discount rate of 7.7%, based on Morgan Stanley's estimate of Praxair's cost of equity; these discounted equity values were then translated to per share value factoring in current fully diluted shares.

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This analysis resulted in a range of implied equity value per Praxair share (rounded to the nearest U.S. Dollar) as indicated in the following table:

	Implied Equity Value /Share (U.S.\$)
Based on Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	106 - 126
Based on Praxair Street Case	105 - 127

Implied Exchange Ratio. Morgan Stanley then calculated the exchange ratio reference ranges implied by the discounted equity value analysis. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley divided the low end of the implied Linde share price range by the high end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro). For the higher end of the exchange ratio reference range, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the implied Linde share price range by the low end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro).

The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Range
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	1.21x - 1.82x
Based on Street Cases	1.24x - 1.87x

Morgan Stanley then calculated the range of Linde's implied equity value ownership in the combined company by (i) multiplying the fully diluted number of Linde shares calculated using the treasury stock method by the low end and by the high end of the implied exchange ratio range set out above and then (ii) calculating the contribution of the resulting number of Linde shares to the sum of (a) such resulting number of Linde shares and (b) the fully diluted number of Praxair shares calculated using the treasury stock method.

The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

	Implied Linde Ownership Range
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	44% - 54%
Based on Street Cases	45% - 55%

Morgan Stanley noted that this is an illustrative analysis only and not a prediction of future trading.

Precedent Premia Analysis

Morgan Stanley reviewed, based on publicly available information, the premia announced based on the relative ownership in (i) selected transactions since 2007 with an agreed 50/50 ownership split where the consideration was 100% shares and which had a transaction value of \$2.0 billion or more and (ii) certain other selected cross-border merger of equals transactions.

Morgan Stanley considered value transfer premia announced in the following transactions with an agreed 50/50 ownership split where the consideration was 100% shares and which had a transaction value of \$2.0 billion or more:

Company 1

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
Willis Group Holdings plc
MeadWestvaco Corporation
Spansion, Inc.

Company 2

The Dow Chemical Company
Towers Watson & Co.
RockTenn Company
Cypress Semiconductor Corp.

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The Carphone Warehouse Group PLC
 RF Micro Devices, Inc.
 Oxiana Ltd
 Rodamco Europe N.V.

Dixons Retail plc
 TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc.
 Zinifex Ltd
 Unibail Holding S.A.

Morgan Stanley further considered value transfer premia announced in the following selected cross-border merger of equals transactions:

Company 1

Huntsman Corporation
 Agrium Inc.
 FMC Technologies Inc.
 Markit Ltd.
 London Stock Exchange Group PLC
 Lafarge S.A.
 Publicis Groupe SA

Company 2

Clariant AG
 Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan Inc.
 Technip SA
 IHS Inc.
 Deutsche Börse AG
 Holcim Ltd
 Omnicom Group Inc.

Morgan Stanley noted that the minimum, median and maximum value transfer premia announced in the transactions reviewed (based on the relative contribution to the combined market capitalization one month prior to the transaction compared with the agreed ownership split) were (2%), 3% and 7%, respectively, and noted an outlier at 15% (Spanion / Cypress) upon which Morgan Stanley did not rely for valuation purposes.

Morgan Stanley calculated the ownership and exchange ratio based on premium reference ranges implied by the precedent premia analysis. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley increased Linde's market capitalization by the minimum value transfer premium and reduced Praxair's market capitalization by the corresponding amount, in each case as of November 29, 2016 (latest intraday trading prior to the second market rumors regarding a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair) and August 15, 2016, and then divided the resultant adjusted Linde market capitalization by the sum of the Linde and Praxair adjusted market capitalizations. To determine the higher end of such range, Morgan Stanley increased Linde's market capitalization by the maximum value transfer premium and reduced Praxair's market capitalization by the corresponding amount, in each case as of November 29, 2016 and August 15, 2016, and then divided the resultant adjusted Linde market capitalization by the sum of the Linde and Praxair adjusted market capitalizations.

The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Range
As of November 29, 2016	1.37x - 1.62x
As of August 15, 2016	1.27x - 1.49x

The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

	Implied Linde Ownership Range
As of November 29, 2016	47% - 51%
As of August 15, 2016	45% - 49%

No company or transaction utilized as a comparison in the analysis of selected precedent premia transactions is identical to Linde or Praxair or directly comparable to the proposed business combination in business mix, timing and size or other metrics. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences between the proposed business combination and the other transactions, Linde and Praxair and other factors. In evaluating the precedent premia transactions, Morgan Stanley made judgments and assumptions with regard to the applicable transactions,

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size, business mix, governance matters, industry performance, geographic mix, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Linde or Praxair. Mathematical analyses (such as determining the mean or median) are not in themselves a meaningful method of using comparable data.

Discounted Cash Flows Analysis

Morgan Stanley conducted a discounted cash flows analysis for the purpose of determining an implied equity value per share for Linde shares and for Praxair shares. A discounted cash flows analysis is a method of evaluating an asset using estimates of the future unlevered free cash flows generated by the asset and taking into consideration the time value of money with respect to those future cash flows by calculating their present value. The unlevered free cash flows or free cash flows refer to a calculation of the future cash flows of an asset without including in such calculation any debt servicing costs. For purposes of the foregoing calculation, future share-based compensation is treated as a cash expense. Present value refers to the current value of one or more future cash flows from an asset, and is obtained by discounting those cash flows back to the present using a discount rate that takes into account estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital and other appropriate factors. Terminal value refers to the capitalized value of all cash flows from an asset for periods beyond the final forecast period.

Linde. Morgan Stanley performed a discounted cash flows analysis of Linde using information contained in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Linde Street Case, as well as publicly available financial statements and other information to calculate ranges of the implied equity value of Linde as of May 26, 2017.

Morgan Stanley first calculated the unlevered free cash flows for the years 2017 (stub period) until 2020 by taking the estimates of earnings before interest and taxes, which is referred to as Net profit on operating activities continuing operations, in the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and as EBIT in the Linde Street Case for such years, less estimated taxes at Linde's effective tax rate, and adding back depreciation and amortization, deducting changes in net working capital, capital expenditures, proceeds from and expenditures for mergers and acquisitions and other cash items. The 2017 stub period was calculated by taking the full-year 2017 unlevered free cash flows, and multiplying it by the fraction of the year remaining. See the section entitled Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information with respect to the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information.

Based on both the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Linde Street Case estimates, Morgan Stanley then calculated the implied equity value per Linde share using the perpetual growth method, in each case by applying a discount rate of 6.5%, representing the midpoints of an estimated range of 5.7% to 7.2%, which was chosen by Morgan Stanley based on Linde's weighted average cost of capital as estimated by Morgan Stanley, as well as perpetuity growth rates of 1.25% to 2.25% to the respective unlevered free cash flows indicated above. For this purpose, the sum of the present values of the forecasted free cash flows and terminal values were adjusted for Linde's estimated net debt as of March 31, 2017, and then divided by the number of fully diluted number of Linde shares outstanding calculated using the treasury stock method.

This analysis resulted in a range of implied equity values per Linde share (rounded to the nearest euro) as indicated in the following table:

	<u>Implied Equity Value/Share ()</u>
Based on Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information	142 - 182
Based on Linde Street Case	152 - 193

Praxair. Morgan Stanley performed a discounted cash flows analysis of Praxair using information contained in the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and Praxair Street Case, as well as publicly available financial statements and other information to calculate ranges of the implied value of Praxair as of May 26, 2017.

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Morgan Stanley first calculated the unlevered free cash flows for the years 2017 (stub period) until 2020 by taking the estimates of EBIT in the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Street Case for such years, less estimated taxes at Praxair's effective tax rate, and adding back depreciation and amortization, deducting changes in net working capital, capital expenditures, proceeds from and expenditures for mergers and acquisitions and other cash items. The 2017 stub period was calculated by taking the full-year 2017 unlevered free cash flows and multiplying it by the fraction of the year remaining. See the section entitled "Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information" with respect to the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information.

Based on both the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Street Case estimates, Morgan Stanley then calculated the implied equity value per Praxair share using the perpetual growth method, in each case by applying a discount rate of 6.4%, representing the midpoint of an estimated range of 5.6% to 7.2%, which was chosen by Morgan Stanley based on Praxair's weighted average cost of capital as estimated by Morgan Stanley, as well as perpetuity growth rates of 1.50% to 2.50% to the respective unlevered free cash flows indicated above. For this purpose, the sum of the present values of the forecasted free cash flows and terminal values were adjusted for Praxair's estimated net debt as of March 31, 2017, and then divided by the number of fully-diluted number of Praxair shares outstanding calculated using the treasury stock method.

This analysis resulted in a range of implied equity values per Praxair share (rounded to the nearest U.S. Dollar) as indicated in the following table:

	<u>Implied Equity Value/Share (U.S.\$)</u>
Based on Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	\$107 - 138
Based on Praxair Street Case	\$109 - 139

Implied Exchange Ratio. Morgan Stanley then calculated the exchange ratio reference ranges implied by the discounted cash flows analyses for both the Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Linde and Praxair Street Cases, respectively. To determine the lower end of such range, Morgan Stanley divided the low end of the implied Linde share price range by the high end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro). For the higher end of the exchange ratio reference range, Morgan Stanley divided the high end of the implied Linde share price range by the low end of the implied Praxair share price range (after conversion into euro).

The implied exchange ratio reference ranges resulting from this analysis were:

	<u>Implied Exchange Ratio Range</u>
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	1.15x - 1.90x
Based on Street Cases	1.22x - 1.99x

Morgan Stanley then calculated the range of Linde's implied equity value ownership in the combined company by (i) multiplying the fully diluted number of Linde shares calculated using the treasury stock method with the low end and with the high end of the implied exchange ratio range set out above and then (ii) calculating the contribution of the resulting number of Linde shares to the sum of (a) such resulting number of Linde shares and (b) the fully diluted number of Praxair shares calculated using the treasury stock method.

The implied Linde equity value ownership range (rounded to nearest %) was:

	Implied Linde Ownership Range
Based on Linde and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information	43% - 55%
Based on Street Cases	44% - 56%

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Table of Contents*Other Information**Historical Equity Ownership Analysis*

Morgan Stanley performed a relative implied equity ownership analysis of Linde and Praxair, in which Morgan Stanley reviewed the share of Linde and Praxair, respectively, in the two entities' combined trading market value over various periods ended May 26, 2017. Morgan Stanley noted that for this purpose, Linde's equity value was converted into U.S.\$ at the respective daily spot exchange rate.

This analysis indicated the following relative implied equity ownership of Linde:

Period ended May 26, 2017	Linde Ownership
3-Month Average	47.7%
6-Month Average	47.6%
12-Month Average	46.9%
24-Month Average	48.0%
36-Month Average	48.5%
60-Month Average	48.8%

The implied equity ownership of Linde and Praxair, respectively, was:

	Implied Linde Ownership	Implied Praxair Ownership
As of May 26, 2017	48.4%	51.6%
As of November 29, 2016	46.7%	53.3%
As of August 15, 2016	46.0%	54.0%
High (since January 2011)	52.7%	57.3%
Low (since January 2011)	42.7%	47.3%

Equity Value Contribution Analysis

Morgan Stanley performed a relative equity value contribution analysis of Linde and Praxair, in which Morgan Stanley reviewed selected operational data based on the relevant Forward-Looking Financial Information, Street Cases and historical financial information for each of Linde and Praxair, to determine Linde's and Praxair's estimated relative contribution to Linde plc following the proposed business combination for the years 2017 to 2019. In particular, Morgan Stanley analyzed the relative contribution to Adjusted EBITDA (with respect to Linde, as adjusted to exclude associate and joint venture income and with respect to both Linde and Praxair after subtracting net debt from the respective share in the estimated at-market combined aggregate value), cash net income (excluding non-recurring items and purchase price allocation related depreciation and amortization) and levered free cash flows (defined as group net income plus depreciation and amortization, less change in net working capital, capital expenditures and mergers and acquisition related expenditures and proceeds excluding, for Linde, estimated non-recurring proceeds for Linde from the potential sale of Linde's logistics services company, Gist). With respect to the relevant Forward-Looking Financial Information, the foregoing analyses indicated a range of relative contributions from 52%/48% (Linde to Praxair) on the low end to 57%/43% (Linde to Praxair) on the high end.

With respect to the respective Street Cases, the foregoing analyses indicated a range of relative contributions from 51%/49% (Linde to Praxair) on the low end to 58%/42% (Linde to Praxair) on the high end. Based on the respective share prices for Linde and Praxair as of May 26, 2017, Morgan Stanley indicated an equity value contribution of 48%/52% (Linde to Praxair).

Illustrative Value Creation Analysis

Morgan Stanley conducted an illustrative value creation analysis based on assumptions as directed by Linde management, that compared the standalone market capitalizations of Linde and Praxair, respectively, to the

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hypothetical pro forma market capitalization of Linde plc after giving effect to various estimated synergies net of implementation costs (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information Certain Cost Reduction and Synergy Estimates). Morgan Stanley noted that factors such as potential regulatory divestitures (including the scope, financial impact and tax implications thereof) as well as future measures such as the conclusion of a potential domination and profit/loss transfer agreement or a squeeze-out of minority shareholders of Linde may impact value creation. However, given the significant uncertainties involved in their quantitative impact, and as directed by Linde, Morgan Stanley did not factor them into their analysis.

Based on an exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share and a conversion ratio of 1.00 Linde plc shares for each Praxair share, this illustrative value creation analysis indicated hypothetical incremental implied value for Linde of 20% or 6 billion and for Praxair of 6% or 2 billion, in each case compared with the respective standalone market capitalizations of Linde and Praxair as of November 29, 2016. Morgan Stanley furthermore evaluated the impact of an illustrative increase in the pro forma AV to NTM EBITDA trading multiple of Linde plc, representing at an illustrative increase of 1.0x pro forma combined NTM EBITDA with synergies and after divestitures, both as provided by Linde, approximately 7.5 billion of equity value, which indicated hypothetical incremental implied value for Linde of 34% or 9 billion and for Praxair of 18% or 6 billion, in each case compared with the respective standalone market capitalizations of Linde and Praxair as of November 29, 2016. Such value creation analyses were illustrative only and were not a prediction as to future share trading.

The preparation of a financial 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 financial opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description. Morgan Stanley arrived at its opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken and assessed as a whole, and it did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to, and did not attribute any particular weight to, any one factor or method of analysis. Accordingly, Morgan Stanley believes that the financial analyses and this summary must be considered as a whole and that selecting any portion of these analyses, without considering all analyses as a whole, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying the analyses and opinions. In addition, in rendering its opinion, Morgan Stanley may have given various analyses and factors more or less weight than other analyses and factors, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should not be taken to be Morgan Stanley's view of the actual value of Linde, Praxair or Linde plc's future business.

In performing its financial analyses, summarized herein, Morgan Stanley 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 Morgan Stanley's, Linde's and Praxair's control. The assumptions and estimates contained in the financial analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by such analyses. In addition, financial analyses relating to the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Accordingly, the assumptions and estimates used in, and the results derived from, the financial analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

The type and amount of consideration payable in the proposed business combination was determined by Linde and Praxair, rather than by any financial advisor, and was approved by the Linde executive board. The decision by Linde to enter into the business combination agreement was solely that of the Linde executive board. Morgan Stanley provided advice to Linde during the negotiations between Linde and Praxair. Morgan Stanley did not, however, recommend any specific exchange ratio to Linde or that any specific exchange ratio or type of consideration constituted the only appropriate exchange ratio or type of consideration for the business combination.

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As described above, the Morgan Stanley financial analyses were only one of the many factors considered by the Linde executive board in its evaluation of the proposed business combination and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Linde executive board or management with respect to the business combination or the exchange ratio, or of whether the Linde executive board would have been willing to agree to different consideration.

Linde's executive board selected Morgan Stanley to act as its advisor in connection with the proposed business combination between Linde and Praxair based on Morgan Stanley's reputation, experience in transactions similar to the proposed business combination and familiarity with Linde. Morgan Stanley is a global financial services firm engaged in the securities, investment management and individual wealth management businesses. Its securities business is engaged in securities underwriting, trading and brokerage activities, foreign exchange, commodities and derivatives trading, prime brokerage, as well as providing investment banking, financing and financial advisory services. Morgan Stanley, its affiliates, directors and officers may at any time invest on a principal basis or manage funds that invest, hold long or short positions, finance positions, and may trade or otherwise structure and effect transactions, for their own account or the accounts of its customers, in debt or equity securities or loans of Praxair, Linde, or any other company, or any currency or commodity, that may be involved in this transaction, or any related derivative instrument.

Pursuant to its engagement letter with Linde, Morgan Stanley will be paid a fee for its services as financial advisor to the Linde executive board in connection with the proposed business combination in the aggregate amount of 35,833,000, 3,000,000 of which was payable upon signing of the Non-Binding Term Sheet, 3,000,000 of which was payable upon signing of the business combination agreement, and with the remainder becoming payable upon completion of the proposed business combination. In the two years prior to the date of its opinion, Morgan Stanley provided certain financial advisory and financing services for Linde and received fees in an aggregate amount of \$0.7 million in connection with such services (excluding fees that Morgan Stanley already received for its services as financial advisor to the Linde executive board in connection with the proposed business combination as set forth in the preceding sentence). In the two years prior to the date of its opinion, Morgan Stanley did not provide financial advisory or financing services for Praxair. Morgan Stanley may also seek to provide financial advisory and financing services to Linde plc, Linde, Praxair and their respective affiliates in the future and would expect to receive fees for the rendering of these services.

In connection with the reasoned statement (*begründete Stellungnahme*) of the Linde executive board and supervisory board, to be issued pursuant to section 27 of the German Securities Takeover Act (*Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz*, WpÜG), Linde has asked Morgan Stanley to deliver to the Linde executive board an updated opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to Linde shareholders as of the date of the reasoned statement. Under German law the reasoned statement needs to be published without undue delay, at the latest within 14 days of the date of publication of the exchange offer document. If Morgan Stanley delivers such an updated opinion to the Linde executive board, Linde anticipates that such updated opinion will be attached to such reasoned statement.

Opinion of Perella Weinberg, Financial Advisor to Linde

The Linde executive board retained Perella Weinberg to act as its financial advisor in connection with the business combination. The Linde executive board selected Perella Weinberg based on Perella Weinberg's qualifications, expertise and reputation, its knowledge of the businesses and affairs of Linde and its knowledge of the industries in which Linde and Praxair conduct their respective businesses. Perella Weinberg, as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in performing financial analyses with respect to businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and other transactions as well as for corporate and other purposes.

On June 1, 2017, Perella Weinberg rendered its written opinion to the Linde executive board that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and

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qualifications and limitations set forth therein, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to Linde's shareholders.

The full text of Perella Weinberg's written opinion, dated June 1, 2017, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Perella Weinberg, is attached as Annex B to this document and is incorporated by reference herein. The opinion does not address Linde's underlying business decision to enter into the business combination or the relative merits of the business combination as compared with any other strategic alternative that may have been available to Linde. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any holder of Linde shares or Praxair shares as to how such holder should vote or otherwise act with respect to the business combination or any other matter and does not in any manner address the prices at which Linde shares, Praxair shares or the Linde plc shares will trade at any time. In addition, Perella Weinberg expressed no opinion as to the fairness of the business combination to, or any consideration received in connection with the business combination by, the holders of any other class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Linde. Perella Weinberg provided its opinion for the information and assistance of the Linde executive board in connection with, and for the purposes of its evaluation of, the business combination. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Perella Weinberg, among other things:

reviewed certain publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information with respect to Linde and Praxair, including research analyst reports;

reviewed certain internal financial statements, analyses, forecasts, and other financial and operating data relating to the business of Linde, in each case prepared by Linde management (which are referred to as the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information));

reviewed certain internal financial statements, analyses, forecasts, and other financial and operating data relating to the business of Praxair, in each case prepared by Praxair management (which are referred to as the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information (see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information));

reviewed certain publicly available forecasts relating to Linde (referred to in this section entitled Opinion of Perella Weinberg, Financial Advisor to Linde as the Linde Public Forecasts);

reviewed certain publicly available forecasts relating to Praxair (referred to in this section entitled Opinion of Perella Weinberg, Financial Advisor to Linde as the Praxair Public Forecasts);

discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Linde and Praxair and reviewed estimates of synergies anticipated from the business combination (collectively, referred to in this section entitled Opinion of Perella Weinberg, Financial Advisor to Linde, as the Anticipated Synergies,

see Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information) with senior executives of Linde;

discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Praxair with senior executives of Praxair;

compared the financial performance of Linde and Praxair with that of certain publicly-traded companies which Perella Weinberg believed to be generally relevant;

compared the financial terms of the business combination with the publicly available financial terms of certain transactions which Perella Weinberg believed to be generally relevant;

reviewed historical premiums paid for securities of certain publicly-traded companies in certain transactions which Perella Weinberg believed to be generally relevant;

reviewed the historical trading prices of the shares of Linde and Praxair;

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reviewed the draft of the business combination agreement dated June 1, 2017; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations, and considered such other factors, as Perella Weinberg deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Perella Weinberg assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information supplied or otherwise made available to Perella Weinberg (including information that was available from generally recognized public sources) for purposes of its opinion and further relied upon the assurances of the management of Linde that, to its knowledge, the information furnished by management for purposes of Perella Weinberg's analysis did not contain any material omissions or misstatements of material fact. Perella Weinberg assumed, with Linde's consent, that there were no material undisclosed liabilities of Linde or Praxair for which adequate reserves or other provisions were not made. With respect to the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, Perella Weinberg was advised by the management of Linde, and assumed, with Linde's consent, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best estimates available at the time and the good faith judgments of the management of Linde as to the future financial performance of Linde and the other matters covered thereby and Perella Weinberg expressed no view as to the assumptions on which they were based. With respect to the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, Perella Weinberg was advised by the management of Praxair, and assumed, with Linde's consent, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best estimates available at the time and the good faith judgments of the management of Praxair as to the future financial performance of Praxair and Perella Weinberg expressed no view as to the assumptions on which they were based. With respect to the Linde Public Forecasts and the Praxair Public Forecasts, Perella Weinberg assumed, with Linde's consent, that they were a reasonable basis upon which to evaluate the future financial performance of the parties to the business combination agreement and Perella Weinberg expressed no view as to the assumptions on which they were based. Perella Weinberg assumed, with Linde's consent, that the Anticipated Synergies and operational benefits (including the amount, timing and achievability thereof) anticipated by the management of Linde to result from the business combination would be realized in the amounts and at the times projected by the management of Linde, and Perella Weinberg expressed no view as to the assumptions on which they were based nor did Perella Weinberg assume any responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such information. Perella Weinberg relied, without independent verification, upon the assessment by the management of Linde of the timing and risks associated with the integration of Linde and Praxair. In arriving at its opinion, Perella Weinberg did not make any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (including any contingent, derivative or off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities) of Linde or Praxair, nor was it furnished with any such valuations or appraisals, nor did it assume any obligation to conduct, nor did Perella Weinberg conduct, any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of Linde or Praxair. In addition, Perella Weinberg did not evaluate the solvency of any party to the business combination, including under any laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. Perella Weinberg assumed that the final business combination agreement would not differ in any material respect relevant to its opinion from the form of business combination agreement reviewed by it and that the business combination would be consummated in accordance with the terms set forth in the business combination agreement, without material modification, waiver or delay. In addition, Perella Weinberg assumed that in connection with the receipt of all the necessary approvals of the business combination (including anti-trust, competition or other regulatory approvals), no delays, limitations, conditions or restrictions would be imposed that could have an adverse effect on any party to the business combination agreement or the contemplated benefits expected to be derived in the business combination. Perella Weinberg also assumed that in direct or indirect connection with the business combination no consequences or effects arise that would have an adverse effect on any party to the business combination agreement or their respective businesses. Perella Weinberg relied as to all legal matters relevant to rendering its opinion upon the advice of counsel.

Perella Weinberg's opinion addresses only the fairness from a financial point of view, as of June 1, 2017, of the exchange ratio to Linde's shareholders. Perella Weinberg was not asked to, nor did it offer, any opinion as to any other

term of the business combination or the form or structure of the business combination or the likely time frame in which the business combination would be consummated. In addition, Perella Weinberg expressed no

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opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of compensation to be received, if any, by any officers, directors or employees of any party to the business combination agreement, or any class of such persons. Perella Weinberg did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that may result from the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement or any other related document, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Perella Weinberg understood Linde had received such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals. Perella Weinberg's opinion did not address the underlying business decision of Linde to enter into the business combination or the relative merits of the business combination as compared with any other strategic alternative which may have been available to Linde.

Perella Weinberg's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Perella Weinberg as of, the date of its opinion. It should be understood that subsequent developments may affect Perella Weinberg's opinion and the assumptions used in preparing it, and Perella Weinberg does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm its opinion. The issuance of Perella Weinberg's opinion was approved by a fairness committee of Perella Weinberg.

Summary of Material Financial Analyses

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by Perella Weinberg and reviewed by the Linde executive board in connection with Perella Weinberg's opinion and does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Perella Weinberg. The order of analyses described below does not represent the relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Perella Weinberg. Some of the summaries of the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Perella Weinberg's financial analyses, these tables must be read together with the text of each summary. These 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 Perella Weinberg's financial analyses. Where necessary in connection with its analyses, Perella Weinberg performed currency conversions using an appropriate exchange rate.

Historical Share Price Analysis

Perella Weinberg reviewed the share price performance of Linde and Praxair and the implied relative market capitalization contribution of Linde and Praxair on a fully diluted basis during various periods, including (i) the 52-week period ending on August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, (ii) the 52-week period ending on November 29, 2016, the date of the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair, and (iii) the 52-week period ending on May 26, 2017, the last trading day prior to the Linde executive board meeting approving the execution of the business combination agreement. Perella Weinberg noted that the ranges of low and high trading prices of Linde shares and Praxair during each respective 52-week period were as follows:

52-Week Period Ending	Linde Share Price (Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker)		Praxair Share Price (NYSE)	
	Low	High	Low	High
August 15, 2016	116.32	169.32	\$ 96.13	\$ 119.62
November 29, 2016	116.32	155.90	\$ 96.13	\$ 123.44
May 26, 2017	120.01	173.70	\$ 107.01	\$ 132.27

Based on the minimum and maximum relative fully diluted market capitalization contribution of Linde and Praxair, in each case, during the 52-week periods ending on August 15, 2016, November 29, 2016 and May 26, 2017, Perella Weinberg derived ranges of the implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 43.3% to 52.6%, 43.3% to 50.4% and 43.3% to 48.8%, respectively, and ranges of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption

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that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) of 1.18x to 1.71x, 1.18x to 1.56x, and 1.18x to 1.48x, respectively. This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement and the exchange offer and exchange ratios implied by the respective trading prices of Linde shares and Praxair shares as of market close on August 15, 2016, as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016 and as of market close on May 26, 2017 of 1.31x, 1.42x and 1.45x, respectively, each of which was within each range of implied relative ownership and each range of implied exchange ratios set forth above.

Research Analyst Price Targets

Perella Weinberg reviewed and analyzed selected price targets for Linde shares published by selected research analysts as of (i) August 15, 2016, the last trading day prior to the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair (20 research analysts), (ii) November 28, 2016, the last trading day prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair (22 research analysts), and (iii) May 26, 2017, the last trading day prior to the Linde executive board meeting approving the execution of the business combination agreement (22 research analysts). Perella Weinberg also reviewed and analyzed selected price targets for Praxair shares published by research analysts as of (i) August 15, 2016 (12 research analysts), (ii) November 28, 2016 (15 research analysts) and (iii) May 26, 2017 (15 research analysts).

The selected price targets reflect each research analyst's estimate of the future public market trading prices of Linde shares and Praxair shares. Perella Weinberg noted that (i) as of market close on August 15, 2016, the range of research analyst price targets for Linde shares was between 107.00 and 172.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were 142.75 per share and 147.00 per share, respectively, as compared to the closing price per Linde share on the Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker of 138.73 as of market close on August 15, 2016, (ii) as of market close on November 28, 2016, the range of research analyst price targets for Linde shares was between 110.00 and 204.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were 154.59 per share and 156.00 per share, respectively, as compared to the price per Linde share on the Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker of 149.97 as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016, and (iii) as of market close on May 26, 2017, the range of research analyst price targets for Linde shares was between 135.00 and 200.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were 170.05 per share and 173.50 per share, respectively, as compared to the closing price per Linde share on the Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker of 171.33 as of market close on May 26, 2017.

Perella Weinberg also noted that (i) as of market close on August 15, 2016, the range of research analyst price targets for Praxair shares was between \$115.00 and \$140.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were \$126.08 per share and \$126.50 per share, respectively, as compared to the closing price per Praxair share on the NYSE of \$118.03 as of market close on August 15, 2016, (ii) as of market close on November 28, 2016, the range of research analyst price targets for Praxair shares was between \$110.00 and \$140.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were \$123.47 per share and \$125.00 per share, respectively, as compared to the price per Praxair share on the NYSE of \$118.13 as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016, and (iii) as of market close on May 26, 2017, the range of research analyst price targets for Praxair shares was between \$108.00 and \$149.00 per share, and the average and median of such targets were \$132.60 per share and \$133.00 per share, respectively, as compared to the closing price per Praxair share on the NYSE of \$131.97 as of market close on May 26, 2017.

Based on comparisons of the high and low research analyst price targets for Linde and Praxair shares, in each case, as of August 15, 2016, November 28, 2016 and May 26, 2017, Perella Weinberg derived ranges of the

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implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 35.5% to 52.0%, 36.2% to 57.4% and 39.5% to 57.4%, respectively, and ranges of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) of 0.85x to 1.67x (with a midpoint derived from the median research analyst estimate of 1.30x), 0.88x to 2.07x (with a midpoint derived from the median research analyst estimate of 1.39x) and 1.01x to 2.07x (with a midpoint derived from the median research analyst estimate of 1.46x), respectively. This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement, which was within each range of implied relative ownership and each range of implied exchange ratios set forth above.

Historical Trading Multiple Analysis

Perella Weinberg analyzed the enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of Linde's and Praxair's respective historical trading prices relative to historical broker consensus estimates of Linde's and Praxair's respective next twelve months EBITDA over the past five years. The respective average enterprise value to EBITDA multiples over the time periods preceding Linde's revision of its prior published ROCE and operating profit targets on November 30, 2015, the first market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on August 15, 2016 and May 26, 2017, the last trading day prior to the Linde executive board meeting approving the execution of the business combination agreement, were as follows:

Prior to November 30, 2015	Linde	Praxair
Last three months	8.8x	10.8x
Last six months	9.2x	11.1x
Last twelve months	9.6x	11.3x
Last three years	9.1x	11.3x
Prior to August 15, 2016	Linde	Praxair
Last three months	8.1x	11.7x
Last six months	8.1x	11.7x
Last twelve months	8.3x	11.2x
Last three years	8.9x	11.4x
Prior to May 26, 2017	Linde	Praxair
Last 5 Years		
Average	8.9x	11.4x
Minimum	7.3x	10.0x
Maximum	10.7x	12.8x

Based on the range of historical enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of Linde, Perella Weinberg applied an enterprise value to EBITDA multiple range of 8.0x to 9.5x to the next twelve months EBITDA of the most recent broker consensus estimates for Linde and to the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, respectively. The resulting implied equity value per Linde share based on such enterprise value to EBITDA multiples ranged from 134.22 to 169.15 with respect to the Linde broker consensus estimates and from 134.25 to 168.85 with respect to the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information, as compared to the implied equity value per Linde share based on the

Linde share prices of 138.73 as of market close on August 15, 2016, 149.97 as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016 and 171.33 as of market close on May 26, 2017.

Based on the range of historical enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of Praxair, Perella Weinberg applied an enterprise value to EBITDA multiple range of 10.5x to 12.0x to the next twelve months EBITDA of the most

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recent broker consensus estimates for Praxair and to the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, respectively. The resulting implied equity value per Praxair share based on such enterprise value to EBITDA multiples ranged from \$103.72 to \$122.44 with respect to the Praxair broker consensus estimates and from \$103.96 to \$122.70 with respect to the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, as compared to the implied equity value per Praxair share based on the Praxair share prices of \$118.03 as of market close on August 15, 2016, \$118.13 as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016 and \$131.97 as of market close on May 26, 2017.

Based on comparisons of the implied valuation ranges derived from historical enterprise value to EBITDA multiples as described above, Perella Weinberg derived a range of implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following the completion of the business combination implied by the Praxair and Linde broker consensus estimates of 44.2% to 54.3% and a range of implied relative ownership of a combined Linde and Praxair by Linde shareholders following the completion of the business combination implied by the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information of 44.2% to 54.2%, and ranges of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) implied by the Praxair and Linde broker consensus estimates and the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information of 1.22x to 1.82x (with a midpoint of 1.50x) and 1.22x to 1.81x (with a midpoint of 1.49x), respectively. This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement, each of which was within each range of implied relative ownership and each range of implied exchange ratios set forth above.

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Perella Weinberg analyzed certain information relating to select precedent merger of equals transactions from April 2007 through May 2017 for which the transaction value was greater than \$2 billion, and which Perella Weinberg, in the exercise of its professional judgment, determined to be relevant transactions. The transactions analyzed were the following:

Transaction			Relative Ownership			
			Trading One Month		Prior	Announced
Announcement Date	Smaller Party	Larger Party	Smaller Party	Larger Party	Premium/Discount	Premium/Discount
May 2017	Huntsman Corp.	Clariant AG	49%	51%	48%/2%	52%/2%
September 2016	Agrium Inc.	Potash Corp.	48%	52%	48%/0%	52%/0%
May 2016	FMC Technologies Inc.	Technip SA	48%	52%	49%/3%	51%/3%
March 2016	Markit Ltd.	IHS Inc.	43%	57%	43%/0%	57%/0%
March 2016	London Stock Exchange Group plc	Deutsche Börse AG	45%	55%	46%/2%	54%/2%
December 2015	E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company	The Dow Chemical Company	48%	52%	50%/4%	50%/4%
June 2015 ^(a)	Willis Group Holdings plc ^(a)	Towers Watson & Co. ^(a)	47%	53%	50%/2%	50%/2%
January 2015 ^(b)	MeadWestvaco Corporation ^(b)	Rock-Tenn Company ^(b)	47%	53%	50%/3%	50%/2%
December 2014 ^(c)	Spansion Inc. ^(c)	Cypress Semiconductor Corporation ^(c)	43%	57%	50%/15%	50%/12%
May 2014	Carphone Warehouse Group plc	Dixons Retail plc	50%	50%	50%/0%	50%/0%
April 2014	Lafarge SA	Holcim Ltd.	45%	55%	44%/3%	56%/2%
February 2014	RF Micro Devices, Inc.	TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc.	49%	51%	50%/2%	50%/2%
July 2013 ^(d)	Publicis Groupe S.A. ^(d)	Omnicom Group, Inc. ^(d)	48%	52%	51%/4%	49%/4%
March 2008	Oxiana Ltd.	Zinifex Ltd.	48%	52%	50%/3%	50%/3%
April 2007	Rodamco Europe N.V.	Unibail Holding S.A.	46%	54%	50%/7%	50%/6%

- (a) Premium/discount calculation takes into account a special cash dividend of \$10.00 per share paid to Towers Watson shareholders.
- (b) Premium/discount calculation takes into account a cash election for RockTenn shareholders (representing approximately 7% of RockTenn shares outstanding).
- (c) Perella Weinberg determined to exclude the Spansion/Cypress transaction from the premia or discount ranges set forth below.
- (d) Premium or discount calculation takes into account a special cash dividend of \$1.00 per share paid to Publicis shareholders and a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share paid to Omnicom shareholders.

Perella Weinberg performed a premia paid or discount received analysis for each of the selected transactions. The premia (or discounts) applicable to the smaller party in the selected transactions as compared to the relative ownership of the merger parties one month prior to the announcement of each transaction (or, if applicable, one month prior to the last unaffected share price) ranged from a minimum of a (3)% discount with respect to such relative ownership to a maximum of a 7% premium with respect to such relative ownership, with an average premium of 2% received by the smaller party. The discounts (or premia) applicable to the larger party in the selected transactions as compared to the relative ownership of the merger parties one month prior to the announcement of each transaction (or, if applicable, one month prior to the last unaffected share price) ranged from a minimum of a (6)% discount with respect to such relative ownership to a maximum of a 2% premium with respect to such relative ownership, with an average discount of (2)% applicable to the larger party.

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Perella Weinberg observed that applying the range of premia or discounts from the selected transactions to Linde's and Praxair's unaffected share prices as of market close on August 15, 2016 (such price is herein referred to as the Unaffected Share Price) would yield an implied equity value per share of Linde's stock of \$134.88 to \$148.86 and an implied equity value per share of Praxair's stock of \$110.60 to \$120.74, respectively, and that applying the range of premia/discounts from the selected transactions to Linde's and Praxair's share prices as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016 (such price is herein referred to as the Pre-Rumor II Share Price) would yield an implied equity value per share of Linde's stock of \$145.80 to \$160.92 and an implied equity value per share of Praxair's stock of \$110.69 to \$120.85, respectively.

Perella Weinberg also applied the premia or discounts observed in the selected transactions to the market value of Linde and Praxair based on each of the Unaffected Share Price and Pre-Rumor II Share Price to determine ranges of the implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 44.7% to 49.5% and 46.6% to 51.4%, respectively, and ranges of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) of 1.25x to 1.50x and 1.35x to 1.62x, respectively. This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement and the implied exchange ratios derived from applying the premium of 5.3% and the discount of (4.8)% implied by the indicative agreement reached on December 20, 2016 for Linde and Praxair shareholders, respectively, to hold 50% of the equity in Linde plc based on the respective Linde and Praxair share prices as of November 17, 2016 to the respective closing share prices of Linde shares and Praxair shares as of August 15, 2016 and as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2017, of 1.45x and 1.57x, respectively, each of which was within each such range of implied relative ownership and each range of implied exchange ratios set forth above.

The selected transaction premia analysis was reviewed for illustrative purposes only. Although the selected merger of equals transactions were used for comparison purposes, none of the selected transactions nor the companies involved in them was either identical or directly comparable to the business combination, Linde or Praxair. Accordingly, Perella Weinberg's comparison of the selected transactions to the business combination and analysis of the results of such comparisons was not purely mathematical, but instead necessarily involved complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the relative values of the companies involved in such transactions and of the business combination and was based on Perella Weinberg's experience working with corporations on various merger and acquisition transactions.

*Discounted Cash Flow Analysis**Linde*

Perella Weinberg conducted a discounted cash flow analysis for Linde based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information (see the section entitled "Forward-Looking Financial Information") by:

calculating the present value as of May 26, 2017 of the estimated standalone unlevered free cash flows (calculated as net operating profit after tax, plus depreciation and amortization, subject to certain adjustments) that Linde could generate for 2017 through 2020 using a discount rate of 6.5% based on estimates of the weighted average cost of capital of Linde derived using the Capital Asset Pricing Model

(which is herein referred to as CAPM), and

adding terminal values calculated assuming terminal year trailing exit multiples ranging from 8.0x to 10.0x EBITDA and a discount rate of 6.5% (consistent with implied perpetuity growth rates ranging from 1.14% to 2.17%).

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Perella Weinberg selected the range of trailing exit multiples for Linde based on the historical enterprise value to last twelve months EBITDA trading ranges of Linde over the past five years and also cross-checked such estimates of terminal year trailing exit multiples against the implied perpetuity growth rates of Linde's future unlevered cash flow forecasts, which Perella Weinberg assessed utilizing its professional judgment and experiences, taking into account the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and market expectations regarding long-term real growth of gross domestic product and inflation.

Perella Weinberg used a discount rate of 6.5% derived by application of the CAPM, which takes into account certain company-specific metrics, including Linde's target capital structure, the cost of long-term debt, forecasted tax rate and historical beta, as well as certain financial metrics for the European financial markets generally.

From the range of implied enterprise values, Perella Weinberg derived ranges of implied equity values for Linde. To calculate the implied equity value from the implied enterprise value, Perella Weinberg subtracted net debt of \$9.025 billion as of March 31, 2017 (adjusted for \$687 million of dividends paid on May 15, 2017), added the estimated value of cash proceeds from the potential GIST disposal of \$343 million (based on an assumed closing date for the potential GIST disposal of June 30, 2017) and subtracted non-controlling interests of \$961 million as of March 31, 2017. Perella Weinberg calculated implied value per share by dividing the implied equity value by the fully diluted shares (using the treasury method). These analyses resulted in the following reference range of implied equity value per share of Linde shares, as compared to the Unaffected Share Price per Linde share on the Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker of \$138.73 and the Pre-Rumor II Share Price per Linde share on the Bloomberg LIN-GR ticker of \$149.97:

Range of implied present value per share (assuming 6.5% discount rate and 8.0x-10.0x enterprise value to EBITDA exit multiple and reflecting a corresponding range of implied perpetuity growth rates of 1.14% - 2.17%)

Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information

140.91 to 182.14

Praxair

Perella Weinberg conducted a discounted cash flow analysis for Praxair based on the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information by:

calculating the present value as of May 26, 2017 of the estimated standalone unlevered free cash flows (calculated as net operating profit after tax, plus depreciation and amortization, subject to certain adjustments) that Praxair could generate for fiscal year 2017 through fiscal year 2020 using a discount rate of 7.0% based on estimates of the weighted average cost of capital of Praxair derived using the CAPM, and

adding terminal values calculated assuming terminal year trailing exit multiples ranging from 10.5x to 12.5x EBITDA and a discount rate of 7.0% (consistent with implied perpetuity growth rates ranging from 2.30% to 3.02%).

Perella Weinberg selected the range of trailing exit multiples for Praxair based on the historical enterprise value to last twelve months EBITDA trading ranges of Praxair over the past five years and also cross-checked such estimates of terminal year trailing exit multiples against the implied perpetuity growth rates of Praxair's future unlevered cash flow forecasts, which Perella Weinberg assessed utilizing its professional judgment and experiences, taking into account the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information and market expectations regarding long-term real growth of gross domestic product and inflation.

Perella Weinberg used a discount rate of 7.0% derived by application of the CAPM, which takes into account certain company-specific metrics, including Praxair's target capital structure, the cost of long-term debt, forecasted tax rate and historical beta, as well as certain financial metrics for the United States financial markets generally.

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From the range of implied enterprise values, Perella Weinberg derived ranges of implied equity values for Praxair. To calculate the implied equity value from the implied enterprise value, Perella Weinberg subtracted net debt of \$9.502 billion as of March 31, 2017 and non-controlling interests of \$446 million as of March 31, 2017. Perella Weinberg calculated implied value per share by dividing the implied equity value by the fully diluted shares (using the treasury method). These analyses resulted in the following reference range of implied equity value per share of Praxair shares, as compared to the Unaffected Share Price per Praxair share on the NYSE of \$118.03 and the Pre-Rumor II Share Price per Praxair share on the NYSE of \$118.13:

Range of implied present value per share (assuming 7.0% discount rate and 10.5x 12.5x enterprise value to EBITDA exit multiple and reflecting a corresponding range of implied

perpetuity growth rates of 2.30% 3.02%)

Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information

\$110.05 to \$133.22

Based on comparisons of the upper and lower limits of the Linde reference range of implied equity value per share with the Praxair reference range of implied equity value per share of Praxair, Perella Weinberg derived a range of the implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following the completion of the business combination of 43.3% to 54.6%, and a range of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) of 1.18x to 1.85x (with a midpoint of 1.48x). This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement, which was within the range of implied relative ownership and the range of implied exchange ratios set forth above.

Discounted Equity Analysis

Perella Weinberg performed an illustrative analysis of the implied present value of the future theoretical value of Linde shares. This analysis is designed to provide an indication of the present value to Linde's shareholders of a theoretical future value of the equity of each of Linde and Praxair as a function of applying Linde's and Praxair's historic enterprise value to EBITDA NTM multiples to their respective future adjusted EBITDA estimates based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information and the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information, as applicable.

With respect to Linde, Perella Weinberg first calculated the implied enterprise value of Linde for the end of calendar years 2017, 2018 and 2019 by applying a range of historic enterprise value to next twelve months EBITDA multiples for Linde of 8.0x to 9.5x to the estimated adjusted next twelve months EBITDA for such years based on the Linde Forward-Looking Financial Information for the calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020. See the section entitled Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information. Perella Weinberg then calculated an implied equity value for the value of the implied enterprise value estimate of Linde for each year by adjusting for net financial debt and other equity value adjustments. Perella Weinberg subsequently discounted these values to May 26, 2017 using an illustrative discount rate of 8.0%. This analysis resulted in estimated implied future share price ranges for the Linde shares of approximately 138.85 to 172.79 for the end of calendar year 2017, approximately 137.43 to 170.20 for the end of calendar year 2018 and approximately 136.36 to 167.93 for the end of calendar year 2019.

With respect to Praxair, Perella Weinberg first calculated the implied enterprise value of Praxair for the end of calendar years 2017, 2018 and 2019 by applying a range of historic enterprise value to next twelve months EBITDA multiples for Praxair of 10.5x to 12.0x to the estimated adjusted next twelve months EBITDA for such years based on the Praxair Forward-Looking Financial Information for the calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020. See the section entitled Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information. Perella Weinberg then calculated an implied equity value for the value of the implied enterprise value estimate of Praxair for each year by adjusting for net financial debt and other equity value adjustments. Perella Weinberg subsequently discounted

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these values to May 26, 2017 using an illustrative discount rate of 8.5%. This analysis resulted in estimated implied future share price ranges for the Praxair shares of approximately \$104.97 to \$124.15 for the end of calendar year 2017, approximately \$104.00 to \$122.56 for the end of calendar year 2018 and approximately \$105.41 to \$123.72 for the end of calendar year 2019.

Based on comparisons of the upper and lower limits of the ranges of the implied future share price for Linde shares with the ranges of the implied future share price for Praxair shares, for each of 2017, 2018 and 2019, Perella Weinberg derived ranges of the implied relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 44.7% to 54.3%, 44.7% to 54.2% and 44.3% to 53.5%, respectively, and ranges of implied exchange ratios of Linde plc shares to Linde shares (based on the assumption that, as set forth in the business combination agreement, one Linde plc share would be issued in exchange for each Praxair share) of 1.25x to 1.84x (with a midpoint of 1.52x), 1.25x to 1.83x (with a midpoint of 1.52x) and 1.23x to 1.78x (with a midpoint of 1.48x), respectively. This can be compared to the relative ownership of Linde plc by Linde shareholders following completion of the business combination of 50% that is contemplated by the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each Linde share as provided for in the business combination agreement, which was within each range of implied relative ownership and each range of exchange ratios calculated above.

The illustrative future prices per share of Linde or Praxair shares should not be viewed as an accurate representation of what actual prices per share of Linde shares or Praxair shares will be. Actual prices per share of Linde shares or Praxair shares for any period may be greater or less than the illustrative future prices per share of Linde shares or Praxair shares reviewed by Perella Weinberg, and the differences may be material. Future share prices are inherently uncertain, being based upon numerous factors or events that are not possible to predict.

Illustrative Hypothetical Value Accretion

Perella Weinberg reviewed the potential pro forma value accretion to Linde shareholders by aggregating the fully diluted market capitalization of Linde shares of \$28.047 billion and the fully diluted market capitalization of Praxair shares of \$32.014 billion, in each case, as of the time immediately prior to the second market rumors about a potential transaction between Linde and Praxair on November 29, 2016 and taking into account estimates provided by Linde management of potential net run-rate cost savings, potential run-rate capital expenditure synergies and post-tax transaction and implementation expenses. Perella Weinberg estimated the capitalized value of such estimated cost savings and synergies (net of transaction expenses) to be \$7.825 billion. This indicated that, based on the pro forma ownership of Linde shareholders in the combined company upon consummation of the business combination of approximately 50%, the business combination could be accretive to the fully diluted market capitalization of Linde, as of November 29, 2016, of \$28.047 billion by approximately 21%.

Perella Weinberg also reviewed the potential pro forma value accretion to Linde shareholders based on the standalone discounted cash flow analyses of Linde and Praxair described above under the heading *Discounted Cash Flow Analysis* by aggregating the reference midpoint standalone discounted cash flow value for Linde of \$30.188 billion and Praxair of \$31.390 billion and taking into account the estimated present value as of May 26, 2017 of the potential net cost savings and capital expenditure synergies, each based on an approximately three-year phasing period as provided by Linde, and transaction expenses over a four-year period. Perella Weinberg estimated the net present value of such estimated cost savings and synergies (net of transaction expenses) to be \$6.771 billion. This indicated that, based on the pro forma ownership of Linde shareholders in the combined company upon consummation of the business combination of approximately 50%, the business combination could be accretive to the approximate implied equity value reference midpoint for Linde of \$30.188 derived from the standalone discounted cash flow analysis of Linde described above under the heading *Discounted Cash Flow Analysis* by approximately 13%.

Table of Contents*Miscellaneous*

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analyses or the summary as a whole could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying Perella Weinberg's opinion. In arriving at its fairness determination, Perella Weinberg considered the results of all of its analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any factor or analysis considered. Rather, Perella Weinberg made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses. No company or transaction used in the analyses described herein as a comparison is directly comparable to Linde, Praxair or the business combination.

Perella Weinberg prepared the analyses described herein for purposes of providing its opinion to the Linde executive board as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, as of the date of such opinion, of the exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares to be received for each share of Linde stock as provided for in the business combination agreement to Linde shareholders. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Perella Weinberg's analyses were based in part upon third party research analyst estimates, which are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by Perella Weinberg's analyses. Because these analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties to the business combination agreement or their respective advisors, none of Linde, Praxair, Perella Weinberg or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecasted by third parties.

As described above, the opinion of Perella Weinberg to the Linde executive board was one of many factors taken into consideration by the Linde executive board in making its determination to approve the business combination. The type and amount of consideration payable in the business combination was determined through negotiations between Linde and Praxair, rather than by any financial advisor, and was approved by the Linde executive board. The decision to enter into the business combination agreement was solely that of the Linde executive board.

Pursuant to the terms of the engagement letter between Perella Weinberg and Linde dated as of December 14, 2016, Linde became obligated to pay Perella Weinberg \$3.0 million upon the execution of a non-binding term sheet relating to the business combination and \$3.0 million upon the execution of the business combination agreement, and has agreed to pay Perella Weinberg an additional \$29.8 million upon the closing of the business combination. In addition, Linde agreed to reimburse Perella Weinberg for its reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, and to indemnify Perella Weinberg and related persons against various liabilities and claims.

In the ordinary course of its business activities, Perella Weinberg or its affiliates may at any time hold long or short positions, and may trade or otherwise effect transactions, for its own accounts or the accounts of customers or clients, in debt or equity or other securities (or related derivative securities) or financial instruments (including bank loans or other obligations) of Linde plc, Linde or Praxair or any of their respective affiliates.

During the two year period prior to the date of Perella Weinberg's opinion, Perella Weinberg and its affiliates did not provide investment banking services to Praxair or its affiliates for which Perella Weinberg or its affiliates received compensation. Perella Weinberg and/or its affiliates have not advised Linde on any other matters for which it has received compensation during the two-year period prior to the date of Perella Weinberg's opinion. Perella Weinberg and its affiliates may in the future provide investment banking and other financial services to Linde, Praxair or their respective affiliates and in the future may receive compensation for the rendering of such services.

In connection with the reasoned statement (*begründete Stellungnahme*) of the Linde executive board and supervisory board, to be issued pursuant to section 27 of the German Securities Takeover Act

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(*Wertpapiererwerbs- und Übernahmegesetz*, WpÜG), Linde has asked Perella Weinberg to deliver to the Linde executive board an updated opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to Linde shareholders as of the date of the reasoned statement. Under German law the reasoned statement needs to be published without undue delay, at the latest within 14 days of the date of publication of the exchange offer document. If Perella Weinberg delivers such an updated opinion to the Linde executive board, Linde anticipates that such updated opinion will be attached to such reasoned statement.

Material Transaction Fees

Praxair and Linde currently estimate that they will in the aggregate incur approximately \$217 million (190 million) of auditors , banking, legal and other professional fees and costs related to the business combination, of which approximately 40% is expected to be incurred by Praxair and approximately 60% to be incurred by Linde. Praxair, Linde and Linde plc expect that Linde plc will bear further transaction fees up to an amount of \$11 million (10 million).

Accounting Treatment

Linde plc will account for the transactions as a business combination between Praxair and Linde using the acquisition method of accounting under U.S. GAAP, with Praxair as the accounting acquirer and the cost of the acquisition based on the market value of Linde plc shares issued to holders of Linde shares upon completion of the business combination. Linde s consolidated assets and liabilities will be recorded at their fair values at the closing date, and Linde s results of operations will be combined with Praxair s results of operations from the closing date.

Listing of Linde plc Shares; Delisting and Deregistration of Praxair Shares

Praxair shares, which are listed on the NYSE under the symbol PX, will be delisted from the NYSE on or as soon as practicable after the completion of the business combination, as permitted by applicable law, and deregistered under the Exchange Act, and Praxair, Inc. will no longer be required to file periodic reports with the SEC.

Prior to the time of delivery of the Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the merger, Linde plc will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the NYSE (trading in U.S. dollars), subject to official notice of issuance, and will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the regulated market (*regulierter Markt*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) (trading in euros).

Effect of the Business Combination on the Market for Linde Shares

Effect of the Exchange Offer on the Market for Linde Shares

The exchange of Linde shares by Linde plc pursuant to the exchange offer and the business combination will reduce the number of Linde shares that might otherwise trade publicly and will reduce the number of holders of Linde shares, which could adversely affect the liquidity and market value of the remaining Linde shares held by the public. The extent of the public listing and market for Linde shares and the availability of quotations reported in the open market depend upon the number of publicly held Linde shares, the aggregate market value of the publicly held Linde shares at such time, the interest of maintaining a market in the Linde shares on the part of any securities firms and other factors beyond the control of Linde plc and Linde.

Frankfurt Stock Exchange Listing and Other German Listings

The Linde shares are listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (ISIN DE0006483001) and on the regulated market of the stock exchanges in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart. They are also traded on the

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Tradegate Exchange and on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) on the Hanover stock exchange. The Linde shares are included in the German DAX 30 stock index, among other indices. A significant reduction in free float as a result of the exchange of Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer or otherwise may result in the Linde shares being removed from the DAX 30 or other stock indices. Consequently, index funds and other institutional investors who seek to mirror indices such as the DAX 30 stock index may sell or reduce their holdings of Linde shares. See General Information Stock Exchange Listings.

Linde plc expects that, pursuant to the rules of the equity indices of Deutsche Börse AG as of March 2017, the tendered Linde shares will be included in the DAX 30 instead of the untendered Linde shares once Linde plc publishes that the offer acceptance ratio equals at least 50%. Linde plc, Linde and Praxair will seek to have tendered Linde shares remain included in the DAX 30 after the expiration of the acceptance period until the day after satisfaction of the last offer condition, or, if later, one working day after the expiration of the additional acceptance period; however, this is subject to the discretion of Deutsche Börse AG as the competent body for the composition of the DAX 30. Based on the current index inclusion criteria for the DAX 30 published by Deutsche Börse AG and the anticipated corporate structure, listings and expected market capitalization of Linde plc, Linde plc anticipates that after settlement of the exchange offer the Linde plc shares will be included in the DAX 30 instead of the tendered Linde shares in due course as determined by Deutsche Börse AG.

Following settlement of the exchange offer, Linde plc could agree with Linde AG (i) to effect a segment change, *i.e.*, removal of the Linde shares from the sub-segment of the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) while maintaining the listing on the regulated market (*General Standard*), (ii) to effect a downlisting, *i.e.*, a removal of the Linde shares from the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and other German stock exchanges so that Linde shares could still be traded only on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange or any comparable open market or segment thereof of another German stock exchange or (iii) to effect a delisting, *i.e.*, a removal from the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and all other German stock exchanges on which Linde shares are listed on regulated market segments. The downlisting or the delisting, as the case may be, would be effected by way of an application by Linde AG and a subsequent revocation decision from the board of management of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and any of the other German stock exchanges on which Linde shares are listed on the respective regulated market.

In any of these cases (*i.e.*, segment change, downlisting, delisting), Linde AG's reporting obligations would be reduced. In case of a segment change, the more stringent reporting obligations under the *Prime Standard* would no longer apply to Linde. In case of a downlisting or in case of a delisting, Linde's reporting obligations would be further reduced or cancelled completely.

A downlisting and a delisting would negatively affect the liquidity of Linde shares. Linde shareholders may therefore be unable to realize the value represented in Linde shares they hold, or may only be able to do so with significant limitations and/or at a significant loss. A downlisting would reduce the liquidity of Linde shares. Following a downlisting, Linde shares could continue to trade on the open market. The extent of the public market therefor and the availability of any quotations from such open markets would depend upon the number of publicly held Linde shares, the aggregate market value of publicly held Linde shares, the interest of maintaining such a market for Linde shares on the part of any securities firms, and other factors which are beyond the control of the bidder or Linde. A delisting would remove Linde shares from the regulated market without a subsequent trading on an open market and could therefore render Linde shares effectively illiquid.

Under German securities law, no protection is afforded to Linde shareholders if Linde plc decides to pursue a segment change. A downlisting or delisting from all German stock exchanges on which the Linde shares are currently listed, however, would require, pursuant to the German Stock Exchange Act (*Börsengesetz*) and as a prerequisite for a

successful application to the last German stock exchange on whose regulated market Linde shares are traded, a formal offer by Linde AG, Linde plc or any third party acting as bidder to acquire any publicly held Linde shares in accordance with applicable rules of the German Takeover Act

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(*Wertpapierübernahmegesetz*) and the German Stock Exchange Act. The consideration in such offer must be in cash and may not be less than (i) the weighted average domestic market price of Linde shares during the last six months prior to the publication of the decision to launch the public offer, or (ii) the highest consideration provided or agreed to by the applicable bidder (or the person acting in concert with it) for the acquisition of Linde shares within the last six months prior to the publication of the applicable offer document. Such offer required for the downlisting or delisting may not be subject to conditions. The cash consideration offered in case of a downlisting or delisting could be of the same value as the exchange offer consideration, but could also be of a higher or lower value. Other requirements regarding the delisting process and the applicable time frame for a delisting in each of the German stock exchanges (including when the revocation of the admission to trading takes effect) are subject to the regulations of the individual stock exchanges.

Linde ADRs

In January 2010, Linde AG established a sponsored level 1 American depositary receipt program, with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas acting as the depositary bank. Each ADR represents the beneficial interest in one tenth of one Linde share. Linde's ADR program will be terminated on September 29, 2017. The ADRs may not be tendered in the exchange offer. However, prior to or following the termination of the ADR program, holders of the ADRs may present their ADRs to the depositary for cancellation and receive the underlying Linde shares upon the payment of all applicable taxes and/or governmental charges and a fee of no more than \$5.00 per 100 ADRs in accordance with the deposit agreement. Such Linde shares may then be tendered in the exchange offer during the acceptance period or the additional acceptance period. Following the termination of the ADR program, ADR holders will only be able to submit their ADRs for cancellation and receive Linde shares. As the ADR program will have been terminated, in the event that the exchange offer is not consummated, former holders of ADRs may not re-deposit their Linde shares into an ADR facility. See *The Exchange Offer* Subject Matter.

Regulatory Approvals Related to the Business Combination

The business combination is subject to review and approval by government authorities and other regulatory agencies, including in jurisdictions outside the United States and the European Union. Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG intend to file all notifications and applications that they determine are necessary under the applicable laws, rules and regulations of the respective identified authorities, agencies and jurisdictions and to file all post-completion notifications that they determine are necessary as soon as possible after completion has taken place. While Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG believe that they will receive the requisite regulatory approvals, there can be no assurances regarding the timing of such approvals, the ability to obtain such approvals on satisfactory terms or the absence of litigation challenging these approvals. There can likewise be no assurance that U.S. federal, state, European Union or other authorities will not attempt to challenge the business combination on antitrust grounds or for other reasons, or, if a challenge is made, as to the results of the challenge. Notifications and applications will be made to the competent antitrust authorities in various jurisdictions, including: the European Union, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea. Notifications and applications were made to the competent antitrust authorities in Ecuador (June 9, 2017), and Pakistan and Paraguay (in each case, June 16, 2017). On July 7, 2017, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG filed pre-merger notification and report forms pursuant to the HSR Act with the FTC and the DOJ.

Praxair's and Linde's obligation to complete the business combination is conditioned upon the receipt of certain regulatory approvals. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, on or prior to October 24, 2018, or validly waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period. See *The Exchange Offer* Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

U.S. Antitrust Clearance

Under the HSR Act, and the rules promulgated thereunder by the FTC, the business combination may not be completed until notification and report forms have been filed with the FTC and the DOJ and the applicable

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waiting periods have expired or have been terminated. On July 7, 2017, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG filed pre-merger notification and report forms pursuant to the HSR Act with the FTC and the DOJ. On August 7, 2017, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG received a request for additional information and documentary materials, or second request, from the FTC regarding the business combination, thereby extending the waiting period until 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on the 30th day after certification of substantial compliance by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG with such second requests, unless altered. Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG intend to respond promptly to such second requests and will continue to work cooperatively with regulators in connection with this review. Upon expiration of the waiting period, the parties may close the transaction, unless otherwise agreed and unless the competition authority has successfully applied to a federal court for a preliminary injunction against the closing of the transaction.

As of the date of this document, the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act has not expired or been terminated.

European Union Antitrust Clearance

In the European Union, antitrust clearance proceedings are conducted with the European Commission as the competent antitrust authority and are governed by Council Regulation (EC) No. 139/2004 (which is herein referred to as the EU Merger Regulation). The antitrust clearance proceedings under the EU Merger Regulation have three stages: Pre-notification contacts, Phase I and Phase II. Pre-notification contacts are important and standard practice for notifications with the European Commission. In the course of pre-notification contacts, a draft of the notification is submitted to the European Commission's case team to ensure that the notification can be considered complete. After formal filing of the notification, the European Commission has 25 working days to issue a decision declaring the business combination to be compatible with the Common Market or to open an in-depth investigation. If the European Commission initiates an in-depth investigation, it must issue a final decision as to whether or not the business combination is compatible with the Common Market no later than 90 working days after the initiation of the in-depth investigation. These periods may be extended in certain circumstances.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the regulatory approvals described above, a number of regulatory approvals are required and Praxair, Linde and Linde plc will make a number of filings in connection with the business combination in certain jurisdictions (in alphabetical order below) where approval by the competent authority or the expiration of the statutory waiting period is a condition for the completion of the business combination:

Brazil. Except in the case of a fast-track proceeding, the merger control proceeding in Brazil typically begins with filing a draft notification with the competent competition authority, the Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica (which is herein referred to as CADE), followed by the submission of a notification finally agreed with CADE. The merger control review period of the main proceeding is up to 240 calendar days, which CADE may extend by another 90 calendar days at its discretion.

Canada. Closing of a notifiable transaction is subject to an initial 30 calendar-day waiting period following the completed notification to the Canadian Competition Bureau (which is herein referred to as the Bureau). If the Bureau decides that further information is required for its review, it may issue a supplementary information request within the initial waiting period. Once the parties have complied with the supplementary information request, a second 30 calendar-day waiting period commences. The Bureau may continue its review beyond the second waiting period and closing may be deferred based on an agreement between the

parties and the Commissioner of the Bureau or an order from the Competition Tribunal.

China. In the case of merger review procedures with the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (which is herein referred to as MOFCOM) a pre-notification phase is required,

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followed by up to three review phases: Phase I (30 calendar days), Phase II (90 calendar days) and Phase III (60 calendar days). In exceptional cases when applicants cannot agree with MOFCOM on a concept to overcome antitrust concerns at the end of Phase III, the authority may suggest to the parties to withdraw and re-submit the application, thereby restarting the three phases. In complex cases, MOFCOM typically also conducts so-called interdepartmental consultations with other Directorates and Ministries, which may request additional information from the parties.

India. Under the Combination Act of 2002, the parties to a combination must jointly file a notification with the Competition Commission of India (which is herein referred to as CCI). The maximum statutory review period is 210 calendar days (excluding up to 60 working days to accept any modifications suggested by CCI) consisting of a 30 calendar days Phase I period and, if CCI assesses that the combination is likely to cause or has caused an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India, a Phase II period of up to 180 calendar days.

Mexico. Under Mexico's Federal Economic Competition Law, the parties may request a fast-track procedure and, if successful, the Federal Economic Competition Commission (which is herein referred to as COFECE) will issue a ruling within 15 days. Stage 1 typically takes approximately 35 days. Once the notification is complete, COFECE may issue a second request for information and data within 15 days. After the parties comply with the request, COFECE has 60 days to issue a ruling. COFECE may extend the period to up to an additional 40 business days.

Russia. The Russian Competition Law requires an application for the consent of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation. Once all required documents and information have been provided, there is a 30 calendar-day initial (phase I) investigation period. At its discretion, the Federal Antimonopoly Service may extend the review period by up to two months for an in-depth (phase II) investigation.

South Korea. Under the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act of Korea, the Korea Fair Trade Commission (which is herein referred to as KFTC) has 30 calendar days to review a merger filing, which may be extended by an additional 90 calendar days at the KFTC's sole discretion. The review period can be suspended through the issuance of a request for information and would only start running again upon submission by the parties of a full response to the KFTC's request for information.

In addition, it is currently expected that regulatory approvals will be solicited and filings will be made in other jurisdictions in which the parties mutually agree antitrust filings to be necessary. Not all antitrust authorities adhere strictly to the relevant statutory timetables. Initiation of the statutory waiting periods can be delayed by iterative requests for information from the relevant antitrust authorities, including on the basis of a draft notification, until the relevant antitrust authorities agree that the notification may be submitted formally or deem the notification to be complete. Some antitrust authorities may extend, interrupt or restart the relevant statutory waiting periods under certain circumstances as prescribed by applicable national laws or even in their discretion. The relevant antitrust authorities may decide to open in-depth (phase 2) investigations.

The business combination will be reviewed by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). Under the rules governing the CFIUS process, the President of the United States on the recommendation of CFIUS may prohibit or suspend acquisitions, mergers or takeovers of persons engaged in interstate commerce in the United States by foreign persons. This prohibition or suspension may occur if the President of the United States finds that

there is credible evidence that leads the President of the United States to believe that the proposed transaction might threaten to impair the national security of the United States, and that applicable laws do not provide adequate authority to protect the national security of the United States. Alternatively, CFIUS may resolve any concerns about a transaction's potential impact by agreeing to mitigation measures with the parties prior to clearing the transaction.

Linde plc, Linde and Praxair intend to file a joint voluntary notice with CFIUS as soon as possible following the publication of the offer document, likely by the end of September 2017. Following acceptance of the joint

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voluntary notice for review by CFIUS, a 30 calendar day review period will begin. At or prior to the expiration of this review period, CFIUS may clear the business combination or notify the parties that CFIUS has initiated a 45 calendar day investigation phase. If, following this investigation phase, CFIUS determines that there are no unresolved national security concerns, it may clear the business combination. If CFIUS determines that there are unresolved national security concerns, it may submit a recommendation to the President of the United States that the business combination be suspended or prohibited. If CFIUS is unable to reach a conclusion regarding what to recommend or otherwise believes that the President of the United States should make the determination, CFIUS must submit a report to the President of the United States requesting the President of the United States to make the determination regarding disposition of the business combination. After receiving the report from CFIUS, the President of the United States would have 15 calendar days to determine whether to take action regarding the business combination, including its suspension or prohibition. At any time during this process, Linde plc, Linde and Praxair may voluntarily withdraw, and refile the joint voluntary notice to permit additional time to address concerns raised by CFIUS.

Linde plc, Linde and Praxair expect that the proceeding will be concluded in the first quarter of 2018. However, it cannot be excluded that the proceedings will be concluded at a later time.

The parties currently expect regulatory approval to be finalized and the business combination to be completed in the second half of 2018 but in no event later than the date that is twelve months after the expiration of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, October 24, 2018.

Efforts to Obtain Approvals

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have agreed to cooperate with each other and use (and cause their respective subsidiaries to use and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their subsidiaries, the shares of which are traded on a stock exchange (which are herein referred to as listed subsidiaries), to use) their reasonable best efforts to take or cause to be taken all actions, and do or cause to be done all things, reasonably necessary, proper or advisable on their parts under the business combination agreement and applicable laws to consummate and make effective the exchange offer, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement as soon as reasonably practicable, including actions to obtain any necessary or advisable consents from third parties or governmental authorities. Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have further agreed to take (and cause their subsidiaries to take and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their listed subsidiaries to take) all such further action as may be necessary to resolve such objections, if any, as any governmental antitrust entity may assert under applicable antitrust law with respect to the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, and to avoid or eliminate, and minimize the impact of, each impediment under antitrust law that may be asserted by any governmental antitrust entity with respect to such transactions, in each case so as to enable the business combination to occur as promptly as practicable, and in no event later than the date that is twelve months after the expiration of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, October 24, 2018.

In furtherance of the foregoing, each of Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have agreed to (and will cause their subsidiaries to and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their listed subsidiaries to) propose, negotiate and commit to and effect (i) the sale, divestiture, lease, license or other disposition (which is herein referred to as a Divestiture) of such assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. (or any of their subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable) or (ii) behavioral limitations, conduct restrictions or commitments with respect to any such assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. (or any of their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable) or other action that would limit the freedom of action, ownership or control of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. or any of their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable, with respect to, or its ability to retain or hold, one or more of its or its subsidiaries and

listed subsidiaries (including Praxair, Inc. s or Linde AG s) assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein which it is lawfully

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capable of taking, in each case to the extent such action is required in order (A) to obtain all consents from any governmental antitrust entity to the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, (B) to avoid the commencement of any action to prohibit or make unlawful the consummation of any of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement or (C) to avoid the entry of, or effect the dissolution of, any governmental order that would otherwise have the effect of preventing or making unlawful the consummation of any of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement (each such action is herein referred to as a Settlement Action). However, the business combination agreement does not require Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. to take or effect any Settlement Action that is not conditioned upon the consummation of the business combination or take any Settlement Action required by any governmental antitrust entity under any antitrust laws that, individually or in the aggregate, would result in a Non-Required Remedy as defined in The Business Combination Agreement Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals.

Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde

Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization transaction following consummation of the exchange offer. The type of such transaction will primarily depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise:

if Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) holds at least 75%, which it will if the minimum acceptance condition (as defined herein) is satisfied, but less than 90% of Linde AG's outstanding shares, Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) intends to enter into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG;

if Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) holds at least 90% but less than 95% of Linde AG's issued share capital (when determining the relevant share capital, treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde, will not be taken into account) Linde plc intends to pursue a cash merger squeeze-out under Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act; and

if Linde plc (through Linde Intermediate Holding AG or otherwise) holds at least 95% of Linde AG's issued share capital or Linde AG's voting share capital (when determining the relevant share capital, treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde will not be taken into account), it intends to pursue initiating either a corporate squeeze-out under Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act or a takeover squeeze-out under Sections 39a et seq. of the German Takeover Act. Whether Linde plc pursues initiating a corporate squeeze-out or a takeover squeeze-out will depend on the circumstances at the time the 95% threshold is met. Since in a takeover squeeze-out, Linde plc can also offer Linde plc shares to the minority shareholders as compensation for their Linde shares (whereby in a takeover squeeze-out at least also a cash compensation has to be offered), the decision to pursue either a corporate squeeze-out or a takeover squeeze-out depends, among other things, on the price of Linde plc shares at the time Linde plc conducts the squeeze-out.

In addition to acquiring Linde shares in the exchange offer, Linde plc may, subject to applicable law, purchase additional Linde shares in the open market or otherwise in order to reach the relevant ownership threshold. If Linde plc pursues a post-completion reorganization transaction, shareholders located or resident in the United States will participate in such transaction and will be treated equally with Linde shareholders located outside of the United States.

If there is a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement in place and Linde plc does not acquire all of the remaining Linde shares by way of a squeeze-out and one or more of the remaining minority Linde shareholders decide against receiving adequate exit compensation in exchange for their Linde shares pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act, the domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement will provide that such remaining minority Linde shareholders will, in the case of a domination agreement, receive an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or, in the case of a profit and loss transfer agreement, receive annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) as determined in the domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement.

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Linde plc will determine the amount of such consideration or compensation as described under Domination and/or Profit and Loss Transfer Agreement.

A more detailed discussion of the transactions Linde plc may consummate in connection with a potential post-completion reorganization, including the form and amount of the compensation to be received by Linde shareholders, is provided below.

Domination and/or Profit and Loss Transfer Agreement

Following the business combination, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) may enter into a domination agreement (*Beherrschungsvertrag*) and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement (*Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) with Linde AG. Under a domination agreement, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) would be able to give legally binding instructions to the executive board of Linde AG. Under a profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde AG would be required to transfer its annual profits and losses to Linde plc. Both a domination agreement and a profit and loss transfer agreement are agreements between affiliated business entities under the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*). Such agreements must be approved at a meeting of shareholders of Linde AG by a majority of at least 75% of the share capital represented at the meeting. Depending on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise, Linde plc may consider initiating (directly or indirectly) a squeeze-out transaction in lieu of or subsequent to entering into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement (see Squeeze-Out Transactions).

In the case of either a domination agreement or a profit and loss transfer agreement, remaining Linde shareholders will be offered to elect either (i) to continue to hold their Linde shares and, in the case of a domination agreement, receive an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or, in the case of a profit and loss transfer agreement, receive annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) pursuant to Section 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act, or (ii) receive adequate exit compensation in exchange for their Linde shares pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act. Linde plc currently intends to provide (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) the adequate exit compensation only in Linde plc shares.

The annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) may be fixed or variable. A fixed annual payment must be determined and paid to the remaining minority Linde shareholders based on the amount that is likely to be distributed as the average dividend per share, given Linde's past and current results of operations determined pursuant to the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*) and the German Stock Corporation Act, and its future earnings prospects. A variable dividend would be determined based on the dividend actually paid at the level of Linde plc in every forthcoming year. In such scenario, remaining minority Linde shareholders would receive such pro rata portion of the total dividend amount to be paid out by Linde plc that would be attributable to them, as if Linde AG had been merged with Linde plc (assuming an adequate exchange ratio for such hypothetical merger) and the legacy Linde shareholders were now shareholders of the merged (fictitious) entity (*i.e.*, the profit earmarked for distribution at the level of Linde plc would be paid out proportionally to shareholders of Linde plc and remaining minority Linde shareholders as if Linde plc and Linde AG were one combined entity). The fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend or annual recurring compensation may be lower than the dividend payments remaining Linde shareholders would be able to receive, if a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement had not been concluded. When determining the adequate exit compensation for Linde shareholders who elect to receive such compensation in exchange for their Linde shares, Linde plc will use Linde's discounted earnings (*Ertragswert*) or, if appropriate, discounted cash flow, to value the minority Linde shareholders' shares. In general, the amount of such adequate exit compensation must not be less than the volume weighted average market price of Linde shares for the three-month period prior to the announcement of Linde plc's intention to enter into the domination

and/or profit and loss transfer agreement.

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The amount of a fixed or variable guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*), as well as the compensation pursuant to Section 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Abfindung*), is determined by the parties to the domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement and reviewed by a court-appointed independent expert. The agreement is subject to approval at a meeting of Linde shareholders by a majority of at least 75% of the share capital represented at the meeting. The compensation determined pursuant to Sections 304 and 305(2) of the German Stock Corporation Act must be adequate and is also subject to judicial review in an appraisal proceeding (see Appraisal Rights in Connection with Certain Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Transactions). The exchange offer consideration is generally not considered when determining the dividend or recurring compensation paid pursuant to a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement.

Squeeze-Out Transactions

Following completion of the exchange offer and depending on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise, Linde plc may consider initiating (directly or indirectly) a mandatory buy-out of Linde shares that Linde plc does not already own (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG). Under German law, three categories of squeeze-out transactions are available, subject to applicable law:

the cash merger squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act;

the corporate squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act; and

the takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 39a et seq. of the German Takeover Act.

Cash Merger Squeeze-Out. Pursuant to Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act, within a three-month period following the date the acquired corporation and the acquirer enter into a merger agreement (*Verschmelzungsvertrag*), the meeting of shareholders of the acquired corporation may resolve, if the acquirer is a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) or a German partnership limited by shares (*Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien*) and owns at least 90% of the acquired corporation's issued share capital (when determining the relevant share capital, treasury shares and shares held for the account of the acquired corporation will not be taken into account), to transfer ownership of the shares held by the minority shareholders to the acquirer in exchange for an adequate compensation in cash, determined by the acquirer and reviewed by a court-appointed independent expert. The squeeze-out resolution requires a majority of the votes cast in the meeting of shareholders, and the acquirer may participate in the vote.

Consequently, Linde plc will be able to effect a cash merger squeeze-out only if it holds, directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG, at least 90% of Linde AG's issued share capital (when determining the relevant share capital, treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde, will not be taken into account). Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act apply with respect to the entitlement to compensation and the procedure of the squeeze-out transaction (see Corporate Squeeze-Out).

The cash merger squeeze-out becomes effective, and ownership of all shares held by minority shareholders will be transferred to the acquirer by operation of law, at the time of the registration of the merger with the commercial register (*Handelsregistereintragung*).

Accordingly, Linde shareholders who did not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer would, in the event of a cash merger squeeze-out, not become shareholders of Linde plc.

Linde shareholders who did not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer may, subject to applicable law, have appraisal rights following effectiveness of the cash merger squeeze-out. For a more detailed discussion, see Appraisal Rights in Connection with Certain Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Transactions. In addition, each Linde shareholder who was present at the meeting of shareholders that passed the squeeze-out

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resolution and who objected to the squeeze-out resolution at the meeting (*Widerspruch zur Niederschrift*) may initiate an action to set aside (*Anfechtungsklage*) under the requirements of Sections 243 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act. In an action to set aside, the plaintiff may ask a court within a one-month period following the date of the squeeze-out resolution to enjoin that resolution due to a violation of law or Linde's articles of association; however, an action to set aside may not be based on the alleged inadequacy of the squeeze-out compensation.

Corporate Squeeze-Out. Pursuant to Sections 327a *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act, the meeting of shareholders of a corporation may, at the request of a shareholder that owns, directly or indirectly, at least 95% of the issued share capital (*Grundkapital*) (which is in this section referred to as the principal shareholder), resolve to transfer ownership of the shares held by the remaining minority shareholders (*Minderheitsaktionäre*) to the principal shareholder in exchange for an adequate compensation in cash (*angemessene Barabfindung*) determined by the principal shareholder. The squeeze-out resolution (*Übertragungsbeschluss*) requires a majority of the votes cast in the meeting of shareholders, and the principal shareholder may participate in the vote.

Following the registration of the squeeze-out resolution (*Übertragungsbeschluss*) with the commercial register (*Handelsregistereintragung*), the principal shareholder must pay the compensation to the minority shareholders against delivery of the remaining shares. Prior to the meeting of shareholders, the principal shareholder is required to obtain a commitment letter by a credit institution licensed to do business in the Federal Republic of Germany guaranteeing this obligation. The adequate cash compensation must take account of the stock corporation's circumstances at the time of the squeeze-out resolution and must reflect the full value of the minority shareholders' shares. It is typically determined using the discounted earnings method (*Ertragswertmethode*) or, if appropriate, the discounted cash flow method, in each case as provided for under the Principles for the Preparation of Business Valuations under IDW Standard S 1 (2008) of the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany e.V. (*Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V.*). The adequacy of the compensation is reviewed by a court-appointed independent expert. The expert opinion will be provided prior to the shareholder meeting resolving the corporate squeeze-out. Generally, the compensation must not be less than the volume weighted average market price of Linde shares for the three-month period prior to the announcement of Linde plc's intention to initiate the squeeze-out transaction. The consideration paid in the exchange offer or, to the extent legally permissible, outside the exchange offer in the open market or otherwise, is generally not conclusive for the determination of the adequate compensation.

The squeeze-out becomes effective, and ownership of all shares held by the minority shareholders will be transferred to the principal shareholder by operation of law, at the time of the registration of the squeeze-out resolution with the commercial register (*Handelsregistereintragung*). Accordingly, Linde shareholders who did not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer would, in the event of a corporate squeeze-out, not become shareholders of Linde plc.

Linde shareholders who did not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer may, subject to applicable law, have appraisal rights following effectiveness of the corporate squeeze-out. For a more detailed discussion, see Appraisal Rights. In addition, each Linde shareholder who was present at the meeting of shareholders that passed the squeeze-out resolution and who objected to the squeeze-out resolution at the meeting (*Widerspruch zur Niederschrift*) may initiate an action to set aside (*Anfechtungsklage*) under the requirements of Sections 243 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act. In an action to set aside, the plaintiff may ask a court within one month following the date of the squeeze-out resolution to enjoin that resolution due to a violation of law or Linde AG's articles of association; however, an action to set aside may not be based on the alleged inadequacy of the squeeze-out compensation.

Takeover Squeeze-Out. Pursuant to Sections 39a and 39b of the German Takeover Act, a bidder that holds (directly or indirectly) at least 95% of the target's voting share capital (*stimmberechtigtes Grundkapital*) following a voluntary takeover offer or mandatory offer, may, within a three-month period following the end of

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the additional acceptance period, file an application (*Antrag*) with the district court (*Landgericht*) of Frankfurt am Main to issue a court order to transfer ownership of the shares held by the minority shareholders who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer to the bidder in exchange for adequate compensation. The bidder is not required to acquire at least 95% of the target's voting share capital in the exchange offer but may, to the extent permissible, acquire additional shares of the target company until the end of the additional acceptance period outside the exchange offer in the open market.

In a takeover squeeze-out, the nature of the compensation must correspond with the consideration offered in the exchange offer; however, a cash-only alternative, determined by the bidder, must always be provided at the election of the minority shareholders. Accordingly, Linde shareholders who did not tender their Linde shares in the exchange offer and elect to receive a cash-only compensation in a takeover squeeze-out, would not become shareholders of Linde plc.

The district court (*Landgericht*) of Frankfurt am Main determines the adequacy of the compensation to be received by minority shareholders in a takeover squeeze-out. If the bidder has acquired in the exchange offer at least 90% of the target's issued share capital (excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde) for which the exchange offer was made, Section 39a(3) of the German Takeover Act provides that the consideration received by shareholders that tendered in the exchange offer is deemed adequate. The transfer of ownership of the shares of the minority shareholders to the bidder becomes effective by court order. Appraisal rights will not be available in connection with a takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 39a *et seq.* of the German Takeover Act.

Following the exchange offer, if Linde plc holds, directly or indirectly, at least 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital (or the exchange offer has been accepted by the tendering Linde shareholders to such extent that Linde plc would acquire, directly or indirectly, 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital following the closing date) and is entitled to file an application with the district court of Frankfurt am Main to effect a takeover squeeze-out, shareholders of Linde AG who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer will have the right (*Andienungsrecht*) to put these shares within a three-month period following the expiration of the acceptance period and the publication that 95% of the target's voting share capital has been tendered (which we refer to as the put right period) pursuant to Section 39c of the German Takeover Act regardless of whether the bidder actually files such application. Shareholders who properly exercise this right are entitled to receive the same consideration received by shareholders who tendered their shares prior to the expiration of the additional acceptance period.

Appraisal Rights in Connection with Certain Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Transactions

An appraisal proceeding may, subject to applicable law, be available to Linde shareholders with respect to a post-completion reorganization transactions under the German Appraisal Proceedings Act (*Spruchverfahrensgesetz*), one or more of which Linde plc intends to consummate following the closing date.

Under the German Appraisal Proceedings Act, a court may be asked to determine the adequacy of the consideration or compensation paid to minority shareholders in certain corporate transactions including:

In the case of a domination and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement the court may review the adequacy of the compensation offered to the minority shareholders who either elected (i) to remain Linde shareholders and receive an adequate fixed or variable annual guaranteed dividend (*Garantiedividende*) or annual recurring compensation (*Ausgleich*) pursuant to Section 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act, or (ii) to receive adequate exit compensation in exchange for their Linde shares pursuant to Section 305(2) of the

German Stock Corporation Act based on the value of their shares at the time of the approval of such post-completion reorganization transaction by the shareholder meeting of Linde; and

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In the case of either a cash merger squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act or a corporate squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act, the court may review the adequacy of the compensation received by minority shareholders in the squeeze-out transaction based on the value of their shares as of the time of the shareholder meeting of Linde resolving on such post-completion reorganization transaction.

Following the approval of such transaction at the shareholder meeting of Linde AG and its registration with the competent commercial register, each shareholder may challenge the determination of the amount of consideration or compensation pursuant to the German Appraisal Proceedings Act. The appraisal proceeding generally does not necessarily take into account the offer consideration when valuing the shares. Therefore, the value of the compensation paid for Linde shares in an appraisal proceeding, if any, may be higher or lower than, or equal to, the exchange offer consideration.

Pursuant to Sections 2 and 4 of the German Appraisal Proceedings Act, a minority shareholder must file a motion to commence an appraisal proceeding with the competent district court (*Landgericht*) within the applicable time period as follows:

In the case of a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement, within a three-month period following the publication of the registration of that agreement with the commercial register; and

In the case of either a cash merger squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 62(1) and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act or a corporate squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act, within a three-month period following the publication of the registration of that squeeze-out transaction with the commercial register.

Appraisal rights will not be available in connection with a takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 39a et seq. of the German Takeover Act.

The final court's decision in an appraisal proceeding is binding for all remaining minority shareholders. If the court awards a higher cash compensation in the appraisal proceeding, all minority shareholders will, subject to applicable law, be able to receive the benefit of the incremental compensation even if they themselves did not file an application to initiate the appraisal proceedings.

THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS NOT A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF APPLICABLE GERMAN LAW AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO THE GERMAN STOCK CORPORATION ACT, THE GERMAN TAKEOVER ACT, THE GERMAN TRANSFORMATION ACT, AND THE GERMAN APPRAISAL PROCEEDINGS ACT. WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO SEEK THE ADVICE OF YOUR OWN GERMAN LEGAL ADVISOR.

Appraisal Rights

Praxair Shareholders

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which governs the merger, as well as under the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws, Praxair shareholders are not entitled to any appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Linde Shareholders

Pursuant to German law, an appraisal proceeding is not available in connection with the exchange offer. However, appraisal rights may be available to Linde shareholders with respect to certain post-completion reorganization transactions. Under the German Appraisal Proceedings Act (*Spruchverfahrensgesetz*), a court may

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be asked to determine the adequacy of the consideration or compensation paid to minority shareholders in connection with (1) a domination and/or profit and loss transfer agreement; and (2) a cash merger squeeze-out or a corporate squeeze-out. Appraisal rights are not available in connection with a takeover squeeze-out. Linde shareholders seeking appraisal rights, if available, must comply with the requirements of German law. In the appraisal proceeding, courts generally do not take into account the offer consideration when valuing the shares. Therefore, the form and amount of compensation paid for Linde shares in an appraisal proceeding, if any, may be higher or lower than, or equal to, the exchange offer consideration. See Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde Appraisal Rights in Connection with Certain Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Transactions.

Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers of Praxair Inc., Linde AG and Linde plc in the Business Combination

Shareholders of Praxair, Inc. and shareholders of Linde AG should be aware that some of the Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors and some of the Linde executive board members, supervisory board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors may have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of the Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders. In the case of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include the continued service of certain directors and executive officers following the closing of the business combination, the treatment of stock options, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards, severance benefits available to certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors upon a qualifying termination following the business combination, treatment of cash amounts deferred or contributed pursuant to Praxair's compensation deferral programs and retirement plans, and the indemnification of Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde plc. In the case of Linde supervisory board members, executive board members and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors these interests include (i) the future membership of certain board members on Linde plc's board of directors, (ii) the treatment of equity awards, investment shares and deferral shares of Linde executive board members and supervisory board members as well as designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors, (iii) the release from the commitment for Linde supervisory board members to acquire and hold Linde shares and other adjustments to the internal share ownership policy for Linde supervisory board members, (iv) severance benefits, (v) compensation under the retention scheme for certain key employees and (vi) indemnification of Linde supervisory board members and executive board members by Linde plc and of designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors by Linde AG and Linde plc.

At the close of business of August 8, 2017, the record date for the Praxair special meeting, Praxair, Inc. directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 0.2% of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote at the Praxair special meeting. As of August 8, 2017, members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates owned less than 1% of the outstanding Linde shares, and members of the Linde executive board and one employee representative who is a member of the supervisory board had equity awards covering 90,629 Linde shares in the aggregate.

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, at the effective time of the merger, Mr. Stephen F. Angel, current Chairman and CEO of Praxair, Inc., will become CEO and a member of the board of directors of Linde plc and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, current Chairman of the Linde supervisory board, will become Chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc. The Linde plc board of directors will consist, at the effective time of the merger, of twelve members, comprising Mr. Stephen F. Angel and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, and five individuals nominated by Praxair, Inc. and five individuals nominated by Linde AG.

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Praxair, Inc.

Certain of the Praxair directors, executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors have interests in the business combination that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Praxair shareholders. Each member of the Praxair board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in evaluating and approving the business combination and in recommending that Praxair shareholders adopt the business combination agreement.

Employment Arrangements Following the Business Combination

Upon completion of the business combination, Mr. Stephen F. Angel, current Chairman and CEO of Praxair, Inc., will become CEO and a member of the board of directors of Linde plc. Other executive officers of Praxair, Inc. may assume positions as executive officers of Linde plc or of the combined group and/or of direct or indirect subsidiaries of Linde plc upon or following completion of the business combination. Subject to the terms of the business combination agreement, Mr. Stephen F. Angel and some or all of Praxair, Inc.'s other executive officers may, prior to the consummation of the business combination, enter into new employment agreements or arrangements or other retention arrangements with Linde plc and/or direct or indirect subsidiaries of Linde plc or Praxair, Inc., but the terms of such arrangements, if any, have not yet been determined.

Linde plc Board of Directors Following the Business Combination

At the completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will consist of twelve members, including Mr. Stephen F. Angel and Dr. Nance K. Dicciani, Edward G. Galante, Larry D. McVay, Martin H. Richenhagen and Robert L. Wood.

Treatment of Outstanding Equity Awards

Praxair's executive officers, directors and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors hold stock-based awards under the 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan and the 2002 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan. Under the business combination agreement, Praxair stock-based awards, including stock options, restricted stock units and performance share units, will be converted into corresponding stock-based awards of Linde plc, on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to the corresponding Praxair stock-based award prior to the business combination. At the completion of the business combination:

Each outstanding Praxair stock option, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into an option to purchase a number of shares of Linde plc shares equal to the number of Praxair shares subject to each such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the business combination at an exercise price per share equal to the per-share exercise price of each such Praxair stock option;

Each outstanding Praxair RSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU in respect of a number of shares of Linde plc shares equal to the number of Praxair shares subject to the Praxair RSU; and

Each outstanding Praxair PSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU, in respect of a number of Linde plc shares equal to the greater of (x) the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU and (y) the

number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU determined based on the actual performance measured as of immediately prior to the closing of the business combination and will be subject to service-vesting conditions only, not performance-vesting conditions.

If a holder of such Linde plc stock options or Linde plc RSUs experiences a qualifying termination of employment within two years following the effective time of the merger, such Linde plc stock options or Linde plc RSUs, as applicable, will vest in full. For executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors, a qualifying termination means a termination without cause (as defined in the applicable employment or severance agreement or, if not defined therein, the applicable award agreement) or, for executive officers and certain designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors, for good reason (as defined in the applicable employment or severance agreement or, if not defined therein, the applicable award agreement).

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Based on a value of a Praxair share of \$133.88, which is equal to the average closing market price of a share of Praxair common stock over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and assuming vesting of the equity awards at target and a qualifying termination immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate value of accelerated vesting of unvested equity awards held by Praxair directors and executive officers (excluding named executive officers) is \$6,374,548. For the value of the accelerated vesting of unvested equity awards held by Praxair's named executive officers, see the section entitled "Quantification of Potential Payments to Praxair's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Business Combination".

Severance Agreements

Certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors are party to severance compensation agreements (which are herein referred to as the "Severance Agreements") with Praxair, pursuant to which these executive officers are entitled to the following payments and benefits upon such officer's termination of employment within two years following a change in control (which would include the consummation of the business combination) either without cause or for good reason (each as defined in the applicable agreement):

Any accrued salary and accrued but unused vacation pay;

Any accrued but unpaid bonus for years prior to the year of termination, and a prorated target bonus for the year of termination;

A lump sum payment equal to two times (or three times, if the executive officer became an officer of Praxair prior to 2010) the sum of the executive's (i) annual base salary as of immediately prior to his or her termination of employment (or, if greater, as of immediately prior to the change in control) and (ii) target incentive opportunity for the year in which the termination of employment occurred (or, if greater, for the year of the change in control);

For those executive officers participating in the Pension Program Traditional Design, a lump sum payment equal to the incremental value of two additional years (or three additional years in the case of Messrs. Angel and Menezes and Ms. Roby) of age and service credited under the Pension Program;

For those executive officers participating in the Pension Program Account-Based Design, a lump sum payment equal to 8% (or 12% in the case of Mr. White) of such executive officer's pension eligible compensation for the year immediately prior to the change in control or the year immediately prior to termination, whichever is greater, to duplicate two years (or three years in the case of Mr. White) of Praxair contributions under the Pension Program Account-Based Design; and

Continuation of health and welfare benefits for the longer of (x) 24 months following termination of employment or (y) the period during which such benefits would have been provided under the applicable benefit plans, at no cost for the first 24 months and, if applicable, on the same financial terms and conditions

as provided under the applicable benefit plan thereafter.

As a condition to receiving severance benefits under his or her Severance Agreement, an executive officer must execute a general release of claims. In addition, in connection with entering into his or her Severance Agreement, the executive officer signed a nondisclosure, nonsolicitation and noncompetition agreement covering a two-year period following termination of employment.

Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and a severance-qualifying termination of employment for each executive officer immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate value of the severance benefits described above that may be payable to the Praxair executive officers (other than the named executive officers) is \$4,840,926. For the value of the severance benefits described above that may be payable to Praxair's named executive officers upon a severance-qualifying

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termination of employment immediately following the effective time of the business combination, see the section entitled Quantification of Potential Payments to Praxair's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Business Combination.

Deferred Compensation Plans

Certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors participate in the Praxair, Inc. Compensation Deferral Program (which is herein referred to as the Deferral Program), which allows participants to annually elect to defer a portion or all of their variable compensation awards and a portion of their base salaries. In addition, Praxair makes notional contributions to the Deferral Program on behalf of participants equal to the matching contributions that would have been made under its 401(k) plan on each participant's behalf but for the application of certain Internal Revenue Code limits under that plan. Upon a change in control (which would include the consummation of the business combination), all Praxair matching contributions will fully vest and, unless otherwise elected by a participant in the Deferral Program, each participant will receive a lump sum payment of his or her entire benefit within 45 days following the change in control. In order to limit payments that could result from the business combination, certain participants elected to waive their rights to receive such payment in connection with a change in control for no consideration and will instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. The aggregate value for benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under the Deferral Program for Praxair's executive officers (other than the named executive officers) is \$25,706. For the value of the benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under the Deferral Program for Praxair's named executive officers, see the section entitled Quantification of Potential Payments to Praxair's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Business Combination.

In addition, if previously elected by a Praxair director, fees deferred by him or her under the Praxair, Inc. Directors Fees Deferral Plan (which is herein referred to as the Fees Deferral Plan) will be distributed to such director if, within one year following a change in control, such director terminates service as a director. In addition, if the Fees Deferral Plan is terminated within 30 days before, or 12 months following, a change in control, and all other plans allowing directors to make non-qualified deferrals that are aggregated with the Fees Deferral Plan are terminated, all amounts deferred under the Fees Deferral Plan will be distributed. Based on a value of a Praxair share of \$133.88, which is equal to the average closing market price of a share of Praxair common stock over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, the aggregate value of deferred fees (which fees are at all times fully vested) under the Fees Deferral Plan for Praxair's directors that may be distributed upon a termination within one year following the business combination is \$12,833,807.

Retirement Plans

Certain Praxair executive officers and designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors participate in the Praxair, Inc. Equalization Benefit Plan, Praxair, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan A and/or Praxair, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan B (which are herein referred to collectively as the Supplemental Retirement Plans), which restore retirement benefits to pension plan participants whose pension plan retirement benefits are, or will be, reduced by Internal Revenue Code limitations. Upon a change in control (which would include the consummation of the business combination), all unpaid benefits will become immediately vested and payable in a lump sum, no later than 90 days following the change in control, unless a participant has previously made a valid election to waive rights to receive such payment in connection with the change in control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. In order to limit payments that could result from the business combination, certain participants made such waiver elections for no consideration and will instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. The aggregate value for benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under the Supplemental Retirement Plans for Praxair's executive officers (other than the named executive officers) is \$1,014,000. For the value of the

benefits (which benefits are currently fully vested) under the Supplemental Retirement Plans for Praxair's named executive officers, see the section entitled Quantification of Potential Payments to Praxair's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Business Combination.

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Indemnification of Praxair Directors and Officers

The business combination agreement generally requires Linde plc to, or cause one of its subsidiaries to, indemnify all past and present directors, officers and employees of Praxair and any of its respective subsidiaries, each referred to as an indemnified party, to the same extent such indemnified parties were indemnified by Praxair and its subsidiaries as of the date of the business combination agreement subject to any restrictions of applicable law. The business combination agreement also requires Praxair or Linde plc to obtain a ten-year tail policy for the extension of Praxair's directors and officers liability coverage of Praxair's existing directors and officers insurance policies and Praxair's fiduciary liability insurance policies for not less than the existing coverage and having other terms not less favorable to the insured persons. If Praxair or Linde plc for any reason fails to obtain such tail policy, Linde plc will continue to maintain, for ten years following the business combination, either the current policies of directors and officers liability insurance and fiduciary liability insurance currently maintained by Praxair or provide substitute policies for not less than the existing coverage and having other terms not less favorable to the insured persons.

Retention and Incentive Awards

Under the business combination agreement, Praxair may grant cash-based retention and incentive awards up to an agreed upon limit with the aim of retaining certain critical employees. Any such awards will be determined by Praxair in its sole discretion. As of the date of this document, no Praxair executive officer or designee to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors had been granted a retention and incentive award.

Quantification of Potential Payments to Praxair's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Business Combination

The information set forth in the table below is intended to comply with Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K, which requires disclosure of information about certain compensation for each of Praxair's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the business combination and assumes, among other things, that Praxair's named executive officers will incur a severance-qualifying termination of employment immediately following the effective time of the business combination.

The amounts indicated below are estimates based on multiple assumptions that may or may not actually occur or be accurate on the relevant date, including assumptions described below, and do not reflect certain compensation actions that may occur before the effective time of the business combination, including the grant of any additional equity awards as permitted by the business combination agreement. For purposes of calculating such amounts, we have assumed:

August 8, 2017 as the closing date of the business combination;

a severance-qualifying termination of each named executive officer's employment immediately following the effective time of the business combination; and

the value of a Praxair share is \$133.88, which is equal to the average closing market price of a share of Praxair common stock over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination.

The amounts shown are estimates based on multiple assumptions and do not reflect compensation actions that could occur after the date of this document and before the consummation of the business combination. As a result, the actual amounts received by a named executive officer may differ materially from the amounts shown in the following table.

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For purposes of this discussion, **single-trigger** refers to benefits that arise as a result of the closing of the business combination and **double-trigger** refers to benefits that require two conditions, which are the closing of the business combination, as well as a covered termination within two years following the closing of the business combination. As noted below, all **single-trigger** benefits are currently fully vested.

Name	Golden Parachute Compensation						Total (\$)
	Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Equity (\$) ⁽²⁾	Pension/ NQDC (\$) ⁽³⁾	Perquisites/ Benefits (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Reimbursement (Tax) (\$)	Other (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	
Mr. Angel, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	11,612,808	33,041,915	3,661,000	37,446	0	0	48,353,170
Mr. White, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	4,057,603	5,989,604	148,000	50,446	0	0	10,245,653
Mr. Telesz, Executive Vice President	2,674,829	8,835,382	94,000	60,540	0	0	11,664,751
Mr. Menezes, Executive Vice President	3,940,514	6,231,952	1,259,000	29,088	0	0	11,460,553
Ms. Roby, Senior Vice President	2,851,027	3,461,559	3,041,000	51,658	0	0	9,405,245

- (1) The amounts in this column reflect (a) a lump sum severance payment equal to three times (or two times for Mr. Telesz) the sum of the executive's (i) annual base salary as of immediately prior to his or her termination of employment (or, if greater, as of immediately prior to the change in control) and (ii) target incentive opportunity for the year in which the termination of employment occurred (or, if greater, for the year of the change in control) and (b) a lump sum payment of a prorated target incentive opportunity for the year of termination, as set forth in the table below. Such payments are **double-trigger** and are conditioned upon the executive signing a release of claims.

Name	Severance Payment (\$)	Prorated Incentive Opportunity (\$)
Mr. Angel	10,335,000	1,277,808
Mr. White	3,705,000	352,603
Mr. Telesz	2,349,500	325,329
Mr. Menezes	3,607,500	333,014
Ms. Roby	2,625,000	226,027

- (2) The amounts in this column reflect the value of **double-trigger** accelerated vesting of outstanding and unvested Praxair stock options, Praxair RSUs and Praxair PSUs (assuming target performance), as set forth in the table

below. See the section entitled "The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Praxair, Inc." for a description of the treatment Praxair equity awards held by Praxair's named executive officers in connection with the business combination.

Name	Praxair Stock		
	Options (\$)	Praxair RSUs (\$)	Praxair PSUs (\$)
Mr. Angel	15,876,747	0	17,165,168
Mr. White	2,977,349	0	3,012,255
Mr. Telesz	3,011,020	2,677,560	3,146,802
Mr. Menezes	3,049,672	0	3,182,280
Ms. Roby	1,691,692	0	1,769,867

- (3) The amounts in this column reflect the value of a lump sum payment equal to (a) for Messrs. Angel and Menezes and Ms. Roby, the incremental value of three additional years of age and service credited under the Pension Program and (b) for Messrs. White and Telesz, 8% (or 12% in the case of Mr. White) of the executive's pension eligible compensation to duplicate two years (or three years in the case of Mr. White) of Praxair contributions under the Pension Program. Such payments are double-trigger and are conditioned upon the executive signing a release of claims.

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Each named executive officer participates in the Deferral Program and the Supplemental Retirement Plans. Such arrangements provide for single-trigger payment of the executive's benefits under the arrangement (which benefits are currently fully vested), unless the executive has previously made a valid election to waive his or her rights to receive such payment in connection with a change in control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course. The aggregate value for benefits under such arrangements for Messrs. Angel, White, Telesz and Menezes and Ms. Roby are \$54,636,126, \$281,146, \$407,734, \$10,828,664 and \$4,216,133, respectively. Each executive's benefits under such arrangements are currently fully vested and therefore are not reflected in the table above. In order to limit payments that could result from the business combination, Messrs. White and Telesz have each made an election to waive his rights to receive payment under each such program in connection with a change in control, and Mr. Angel has made an election to waive his rights to receive payment under the Deferral Program (the value of which is approximately \$8.9 million of the aggregate value described above) in connection with a change in control. These waiver elections were provided for no consideration and shall be valid if the change in control occurs on or after March 17, 2018 for Mr. White, March 15, 2018 for Mr. Telesz and August 15, 2018 for Mr. Angel. Accordingly, (i) if the business combination is consummated prior to the effective date of the waiver elections, each named executive officer will receive payment of their vested benefits upon such consummation, and (ii) if the business combination is consummated on or after the effective date of the waiver elections, (A) Mr. Menezes and Ms. Roby will receive payment of their total vested benefits, and Mr. Angel will receive payment of his vested benefits under the Supplemental Retirement Plans, upon such consummation and (B) Messrs. White and Telesz will not receive accelerated payout of their vested benefits under the Deferral Program and the Supplemental Retirement Plans, and Mr. Angel will not receive accelerated payout of his vested benefits under the Deferral Program, and will receive payout upon termination of employment.

- (4) The amounts in this column reflect the estimated value of continued health and welfare benefits for the longer of (x) 24 months following termination of employment or (y) the period during which such benefits would have been provided under the applicable benefit plans, at no cost for the first 24 months and, if applicable, on the same financial terms and conditions as provided under the applicable benefit plan thereafter. Such benefit is double-trigger and is conditioned upon the executive signing a release of claims.

- (5) No plan or arrangement provides for tax reimbursement to any named executive officer.

Linde AG

The material interests of certain members of the Linde executive board, certain members of the Linde supervisory board as well as certain designees to the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors are summarized in more detail below.

Membership of Linde plc's Board of Directors

At the completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will consist of twelve members, including Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, current chairman of the supervisory board of Linde AG, as chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc, and the remaining shareholder representatives of the supervisory board of Linde AG (Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner, Dr. Clemens Börsig, Dr. Thomas Enders, Franz Fehrenbach and Dr. Victoria Ossadnik).

Linde Shareholdings

As of August 8, 2017, members of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates owned less than 1% of the outstanding Linde shares. Based on the value of a Linde share of 176.48, which is equal to the average closing market price of a Linde share over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, the aggregate value of such shares held by Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board and their affiliates (other than equity awards, described below) is approximately 15.32 million.

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Linde's executive board members and other key employees participate in Linde's share-based incentive program for executives, the Linde LTIP. Under the Linde LTIP, Linde executive board members and other key employees (including one employee representative who is a member of the supervisory board) have been granted Linde stock options to subscribe for Linde shares at an exercise price of \$2.56 per share (which we refer to as Linde stock options), subject to a four-year waiting period and the fulfillment of certain performance and other conditions. To become entitled to exercise Linde stock options, the Linde LTIP requires each beneficiary to continue to be employed with Linde throughout the applicable waiting periods (subject to certain "good leaver" provisions). In addition, beneficiaries belonging to certain top management levels of the Linde remuneration system (including the executive board members) are required to make a personal investment in Linde shares (which we refer to as Investment Shares) and to continue to hold such Investment Shares throughout the applicable waiting periods. Linde awards one matching share for free for each Investment Share held throughout the applicable waiting period (which we refer to as Linde matching share rights). All other beneficiaries are not required to acquire and hold Investment Shares to obtain Linde stock options, provided that if they do so voluntarily, they will be entitled to receive Linde matching shares. According to the terms of the Linde LTIP, Linde may deviate from certain requirements of the plan conditions (e.g., by allowing for a cash settlement), in particular to comply with applicable local laws in certain jurisdictions. Both the Linde stock options and the Linde matching share rights (together the Equity Awards) have been granted under the Linde LTIP in annual tranches. The last tranche was granted in June 2017; Linde AG may adopt a successor plan or cash equivalent arrangement to continue granting incentive awards on an annual basis until the consummation of the business combination.

Pursuant to the business combination agreement and in accordance with the terms of the Linde LTIP, the Linde LTIP and the outstanding Linde Equity Awards will be terminated upon implementation of the exchange offer. Upon such termination, each unvested Linde equity award will be paid out in cash. The extent to which each Linde equity award will be paid out in cash as opposed to replaced with Linde plc equity awards will be based on the extent to which the Equity Award's waiting period has elapsed as of consummation of the exchange offer, as described below. As of August 8, 2017, members of the Linde executive board and one employee representative who is a member of the supervisory board held equity awards in the form of Linde stock options and Linde matching share rights, covering 90,629 Linde shares in the aggregate. Based on the value of a Linde share of \$176.48, which is equal to the average closing market price of a Linde share over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination, and a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017, and further based on the assumption of full vesting of the equity awards and full target achievement of performance goals applicable to Linde stock options as of August 8, 2017, the aggregate value of such equity awards is approximately \$15.79 million (however, it should be noted that, in the past, the target achievement for the tranches granted in 2012 and 2013 was zero). As of August 8, 2017, such persons also held Linde shares outside of the Linde LTIP, which shares had an aggregate value of approximately \$15.32 million (based on the value of a Linde share of \$176.48, which is equal to the average closing market price of a Linde share over the first five business days immediately following the announcement of the business combination). Accordingly, the aggregate value of such Linde equity awards and such Linde shares, based on the previously described assumptions, was approximately \$31.10 million as of August 8, 2017.

Upon termination, the cash payment with respect to each Linde stock option will be determined in good faith (*nach billigem Ermessen*) by Linde considering certain criteria specified in the Linde LTIP conditions, including (i) the degree of the achievement of the performance targets set forth in the Linde LTIP at the time of consummation of the exchange offer, (ii) the elapsed time of the waiting period applicable for the respective Linde LTIP tranches up to the time of consummation of the exchange offer, and (iii) the market capitalization and the business prospects of Linde, as they were expected to develop without taking into consideration the exchange offer and its consummation. Such criteria also apply to Linde matching share rights to the extent applicable and with such adjustments as are necessary.

Linde intends to terminate the Linde LTIP on this basis immediately after the consummation of the exchange offer for participants other than Linde executive board members.

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The replacement Linde plc equity awards will be granted in the form of Linde plc stock options, in respect of terminated Linde stock options, and Linde plc RSUs, in respect of terminated Linde matching share rights. The number of replacement Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs awarded to a beneficiary will reflect (i) the number of equity awards of the relevant type outstanding as of consummation of the exchange offer, (ii) multiplication by the exchange ratio, (iii) adjustment to reflect, on a prorated basis, the remaining portion of the respective four-year waiting period for each tranche and (iv) further adjustment to reflect Linde's good faith consideration of the criteria set forth in the Linde LTIP conditions (to the extent applicable) in determining the cash payments upon termination.

The Linde plc stock options will have an exercise price equal to the exercise price that applied to the terminated Linde stock options (*i.e.*, 2.56 per share), adjusted for the exchange ratio. The waiting period for each tranche of Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will correspond to the remainder of the applicable original waiting period under the Linde LTIP and the exercise period in respect of the Linde plc stock options will be the same as the exercise period that applied to the terminated Linde stock options. Vesting of the Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will be conditioned on continued employment through the applicable waiting periods (subject to certain good leaver provisions). To become entitled to exercise Linde plc stock options and to earn Linde plc RSUs, each beneficiary who belonged to certain top management levels of the Linde remuneration system must hold a specified number of Linde plc shares until the expiry of the waiting periods applicable to the corresponding Linde plc stock options and RSUs. For all other beneficiaries, such holding of Linde plc shares is generally voluntary, but required to earn Linde plc RSUs.

With respect to the Linde executive board members, each executive board member has agreed that the Linde LTIP will not terminate upon the consummation of the exchange offer with respect to his awards. Instead, Linde will terminate the Linde LTIP immediately after the post-completion reorganization of Linde becomes effective (see *The Business Combination – Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde*), so long as such reorganization occurs within 18 months after the consummation of the exchange offer. If the Linde LTIP is terminated, then the executive board member will receive, in respect of his Linde stock options and Linde matching share rights, the cash payment and replacement Linde plc equity awards described above.

If the reorganization does not occur within such 18-month period, then no such termination will occur with respect to the Linde executive board members. If the waiting period with respect to any Linde stock option or Linde matching share right held by an executive board member expires before the Linde LTIP is terminated (if such termination occurs at all), then:

The executive board member may exercise such Linde stock option for cash until the earlier of (x) 18 months after the consummation of the exchange offer and (y) the termination of the Linde LTIP.

If the Linde stock option remains unexercised at the Linde LTIP termination time, then the Linde stock option will be terminated and the executive board member will receive an amount in cash as described above and fully vested Linde plc stock options in an amount determined, and on such terms, as described below.

Linde matching share rights will be settled in cash in accordance with the Linde LTIP.

With respect to Investment Shares, Linde will permit the beneficiaries of the Linde LTIP, and has required the current members of the Linde executive board, to tender their Investment Shares in the exchange offer without forfeiture of

the respective option rights and matching share rights under the Linde LTIP, provided that such beneficiary continues to hold the Linde plc shares received in exchange for the Investment Shares at consummation of the exchange offer until the earlier of (i) the expiry of the applicable waiting periods set forth in the Linde LTIP for its respective tranches or (ii) if such Linde LTIP equity awards are replaced by Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs as described above, then a portion of such Linde plc shares must be held until the waiting periods set forth in the respective Linde plc awards expire, as described above.

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One former member of the Linde executive board held, as of August 8, 2017, Linde stock options and Linde matching share rights with waiting periods expiring after 2017, with respect to which the conditions of the Linde LTIP (including the obligation to hold Investment Shares) will continue to apply, subject to any further action by the supervisory board.

Treatment of Deferral Shares

Linde executive board members are required to use after-tax proceeds of 40% of their annual variable cash compensation to purchase Linde shares and hold them for at least four years (which are herein referred to as deferral shares). Linde has required active executive board members to tender their deferral shares in the exchange offer, and has provided that such tender will not result in any breach of their respective obligations or forfeiture of their respective rights under their service agreements, provided that such executive board members continue to hold the Linde plc shares received in exchange for the deferral shares at consummation of the exchange offer until the expiry of the applicable waiting periods set forth in the executive board members' service agreements for the respective tranches and further provided that the executive board members will make their deferral share investments in Linde plc shares after the consummation of the exchange offer. The chairman of the supervisory board holds deferral shares from his former position as member of the executive board. He was released from the obligation to hold such shares and has declared he will tender such shares in the exchange offer. See *The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Linde AG - Share Ownership Policy*. Other former members of the executive board were released from their obligation to hold deferral shares.

Share Ownership Policy

Linde's supervisory board members made a personal commitment to Linde AG that they would use 25% of the fixed gross remuneration payable in each fiscal year to purchase Linde shares and hold these shares during their respective terms of office. This commitment does not apply to any supervisory board member who (i) remits at least 85% of his or her fixed gross compensation to the Hans Böckler Foundation in accordance with the guidelines of the Confederation of German Trade Unions (DGB), (ii) is obligated to remit at least 85% of his or her fixed compensation to his or her employer pursuant to the terms of a service or employment contract, or (iii) was appointed after Linde AG suspended the commitment. If any supervisory board member remits less than 85% of his or her fixed compensation to the Hans Böckler Foundation or his or her employer, then the personal commitment will apply to 25% of the remaining portion of the supervisory board member's fixed gross compensation.

Due to potential restrictions relating to inside information and insider trading, during negotiations of the business combination, Linde suspended the commitment for members of Linde AG's supervisory board to acquire additional shares. In connection with the conclusion of the business combination agreement, Linde has released the members of the supervisory board from their commitments to continue to hold previously acquired Linde shares. As of August 8, 2017, Linde supervisory board members jointly held 2,544 Linde shares as part of their self-commitment.

All shareholder representative members of the supervisory board holding shares of Linde AG have declared that they will tender their respectively held Linde shares in the exchange offer.

Severance

With respect to any member of Linde AG's executive board other than Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni, the respective service agreements contemplate severance benefits of the executive board member if his service agreement is terminated without cause within nine months following the date of a change of control relating to Linde (which would include consummation of the exchange offer), by mutual consent or as a result of a failure to renew the agreement at the

appropriate time, or as a result of the resignation of the executive board member due to his position being affected more than insignificantly (*mehr als nur unwesentlich beeinträchtigt*) by the

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transaction giving rise to a change of control (which the executive board member has the burden to demonstrate). In such cases, such executive board member will be generally entitled to receive the severance benefits under his service agreement, subject to a cap equal to two times the annual cash compensation (the sum of his fixed annual cash compensation plus the 60% component of the variable cash compensation that is payable in cash and is not required to be reinvested in Linde shares (which is herein referred to as annual cash compensation)). If, at the time of termination of employment, less than two years remain in the term of the service agreement, the severance pay shall be calculated *pro rata* with respect to such remaining term. In the event that the annual cash compensation for the year of termination is significantly higher or lower than the immediate preceding year's annual cash compensation, the supervisory board has discretion to adjust the annual cash compensation used for the purposes of calculating severance. If the executive board member receives benefits in connection with a transaction giving rise to a change of control from a majority shareholder or other entity, the full amount of such benefits will be offset against the severance payments. Further, in case of a change of control each executive board member will be entitled to receive an additional payment equal to the annual cash compensation, unless such member has served on the executive board for less than three years or if he has not yet reached the age of 52 or has already reached the age of 63 when his service agreement terminates. In the case of Dr. Sven Schneider, his service agreement sets forth that the above rules shall not apply to him in the case of the business combination described in this document. Based on a hypothetical closing date of the business combination of August 8, 2017 and a severance-qualifying termination of the executive board members' service agreements immediately following the effective time of the business combination, the aggregate potential severance benefits that may be payable is approximately 10 million.

For a description of non-compete arrangements following termination of service, the members of the executive board (with the exception of Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni) cannot, without prior consent of Linde, (i) accept employment with, (ii) directly or indirectly own an interest in, or (iii) assist a competitive company. To enforce this non-compete, Linde must pay former executive board members 50% of their fixed annual cash compensation in monthly arrears during the non-compete period. Such payments qualify in full for pension benefits, see Business and Certain Information About Linde Governing Bodies Executive Board Benefits in the Event of Termination of a Contract/Non-Compete Arrangements.

Retention and Incentive Awards

In connection with the business combination, Linde set up a retention scheme aimed at retaining certain critical employees. For more information, see Business and Certain Information About Linde Employees and Labor Relations Retention Scheme for Certain Key Employees.

Further, under the business combination agreement, Linde may grant additional cash-based retention and incentive awards to its employees, up to an agreed limit. Any such awards, and the terms and conditions of such awards, will be determined by Linde in its sole discretion. No member of the Linde executive board or supervisory board has been, or will be, granted a retention and incentive award under the existing scheme or under the business combination agreement.

Indemnification

The business combination agreement generally requires Linde plc to, or cause one of its subsidiaries to, indemnify all past and present directors, officers and employees of Linde AG and any of its subsidiaries, each referred to as an indemnified party with respect to their respective acts or omissions relating to or prior to the closing of the business combination, to the same extent such indemnified parties were indemnified by Linde and its subsidiaries as of the date of the business combination agreement subject to any restrictions of applicable law.

Subject to applicable law, Linde plc will indemnify and hold harmless the members of the executive board and the supervisory board of Linde from any liability for actions or omissions in connection with the preparation and implementation of an economic sanctions compliance plan for Linde plc group.

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The business combination agreement also requires Linde AG (and in the event Linde AG is unable to, Linde plc) to obtain a ten-year tail policy for the extension of Linde's directors and officers liability coverage of Linde's existing directors and officers insurance policies and Linde's fiduciary liability insurance policies for not less than the existing coverage and having other terms not less favorable to the insured persons. If Linde AG or Linde plc for any reason fail to obtain such tail policy, Linde plc will continue to maintain, for ten years following the business combination, either the current policies of directors and officers liability insurance and fiduciary liability insurance currently maintained by Praxair or provide substitute policies for not less than the existing coverage and having other terms not less favorable to the insured persons.

Linde also entered into indemnification agreements with current Linde plc directors employed by Linde AG or its subsidiaries. Pursuant to these agreements, Linde AG will indemnify each of them in respect of any liability incurred by them while acting as a director of Linde plc, subject to certain contractual restrictions and any restrictions of applicable law. The indemnification agreements also require Linde AG to put in place a directors and officers insurance coverage for these Linde plc directors, such coverage not to be less favorable than it is in respect of Linde AG directors, and to maintain such coverage for a period of at least ten years following the consummation of the business combination.

Other Interests

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, current chairman of the supervisory board of Linde AG and, in the case of completion of the business combination, future chairman of the board of directors of Linde plc, is advisory partner of Perella Weinberg, London, whereby this advisory mandate is currently inactive (since June 2016). Perella Weinberg is acting as financial advisor to Linde in connection with the business combination and will receive a commission in connection with the transaction.

Potential Litigation Related to the Business Combination

German shareholders association DSW Deutsche Schutzvereinigung für Wertpapierbesitz e.V. (which is herein referred to as DSW) has informed Linde in writing that it is of the opinion that the shareholders meeting of Linde had to approve the business combination agreement. In addition, DSW informed Linde that it may seek a ruling of a competent court confirming that the Linde executive board was obliged to obtain the approval of the shareholders meeting prior to the execution of the business combination agreement. Linde believes these allegations to be without merit and intends to defend vigorously against these allegations. In particular, Linde is of the opinion that no such approval was required under German corporate law. If DSW were to file a motion, Linde has been advised by its external German legal advisors that such legal action would not prevent the business combination from taking effect nor could such legal action result in the unwinding of the business combination.

Table of Contents**THE BUSINESS COMBINATION AGREEMENT**

This section describes the material terms of the business combination agreement but does not purport to describe all of the terms of the business combination agreement. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the business combination agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this document and incorporated herein by reference. Linde plc, Praxair and Linde urge you to read the full text of the business combination agreement because it is the legal document that forms the basis of the business combination.

The Business Combination

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, which was entered into on June 1, 2017 and which was amended on August 10, 2017, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have agreed to combine their businesses under Linde plc. The effect of the business combination will be that Praxair, Inc. will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through the merger of an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc, Merger Sub, with and into Praxair, Inc., and Linde AG will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through an exchange offer of Linde plc shares for Linde shares. The parties to the business combination agreement are Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco, Merger Sub, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG.

Following the exchange offer, Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization regarding Linde. The post-completion reorganization is described in more detail in the section **The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde**.

The Exchange Offer***Consideration Offered to Linde Shareholders***

The business combination agreement contemplates that Linde AG will become an indirect subsidiary of Linde plc through an exchange offer. Under the terms of the exchange offer, Linde plc will offer to acquire each Linde share in exchange for 1.540 Linde plc shares. This exchange ratio for the exchange offer is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect changes in the trading prices of Praxair shares or Linde shares prior to the date of the completion of the business combination. Linde ADRs may not be tendered in the exchange offer. However, ADRs may be exchanged for Linde shares pursuant to the deposit agreement, and those Linde shares may in turn be tendered in the exchange offer. Linde shares held in treasury by Linde AG or owned by any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde AG (other than such Linde shares held on behalf of third parties) will be cancelled and retired without any payment of consideration.

Linde LTIP

Linde's executive board members and other key employees participate in Linde's share-based incentive program for executives, the Linde LTIP. Under the Linde LTIP, Linde executive board members and other key employees are granted Linde stock options to subscribe for Linde shares at an exercise price of \$2.56 per share (which we refer to as **Linde stock options**), subject to a four-year waiting period and the fulfillment of certain performance and other conditions. To become entitled to exercise Linde stock options, the Linde LTIP requires each beneficiary to continue to be employed with Linde throughout the applicable waiting periods (subject to certain **good leaver** provisions). In addition, beneficiaries belonging to certain top management levels of the Linde remuneration system (including the executive board members) are required to make a personal investment in Linde shares (which we refer to as **Investment Shares**) and continue to hold such Investment Shares throughout the applicable waiting periods. Linde awards one matching share for free for each Investment Share held throughout the applicable waiting period (which we refer to as **Linde matching share rights**). All other beneficiaries are not required to acquire and hold Investment

Shares to obtain Linde stock options, provided that if they do so voluntarily, they will be entitled to receive matching shares. Both the Linde stock options and the

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Linde matching share rights are granted under the Linde LTIP in annual tranches. The last tranche was granted in June 2017, and Linde AG may adopt a successor plan or cash equivalent arrangement to continue granting incentive awards on an annual basis until the consummation of the business combination.

The business combination agreement provides that, in connection with the transaction, as a general matter, the Linde LTIP and the outstanding equity awards that were granted under the Linde LTIP will be terminated. Upon such termination, each unvested Linde equity award will be partially paid out in cash and partially replaced with Linde plc equity awards that are subject to vesting based on continued service until the end of the four-year waiting period applicable to the relevant Linde equity award. The extent to which each Linde equity award will be paid out in cash as opposed to replaced with Linde plc equity awards will be based on the extent to which the award's waiting period has elapsed as of consummation of the exchange offer, as described below.

LTIP Termination and Cash Payment

With respect to any holder of Linde equity awards who is not a member of the Linde executive board, Linde shall terminate the Linde LTIP immediately after the consummation of the exchange offer. Under the terms of the Linde LTIP, Linde is authorized to terminate the Linde LTIP and outstanding awards after the consummation of the exchange offer, in exchange for a cash payment. Pursuant to the Linde LTIP, the amount of such cash payment for each Linde stock option shall be determined in good faith (*nach billigem Ermessen*) by Linde considering certain criteria specified in the Linde LTIP conditions, including (i) the degree of the achievement of the performance targets set forth in the Linde LTIP at the time of consummation of the exchange offer, (ii) the elapsed time of the waiting period applicable for the respective Linde LTIP tranches up to the time of consummation of the exchange offer, and (iii) the market capitalization and the business prospects of Linde, as they were expected to develop without taking into consideration the exchange offer and its consummation. Pursuant to the Linde LTIP conditions, such criteria also apply to Linde matching share rights to the extent applicable and with such adjustments as are necessary. Linde intends to terminate the Linde LTIP on this basis immediately after the consummation of the exchange offer for participants other than executive board members of Linde AG.

Certain unique rules apply with respect to the Linde executive board members, including with respect to the timing of the LTIP termination. For a discussion on the treatment of equity awards held by Linde executive board members under the Linde LTIP, please refer to *The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Treatment of Equity Awards*.

Replacement Awards of Linde plc

Following the Linde LTIP termination time, Linde plc will grant to the beneficiaries replacement equity awards in the form of Linde plc stock options, in respect of a portion of the terminated Linde stock options, and Linde plc RSUs, in respect of a portion of the terminated Linde matching share rights. The number of stock options and Linde plc RSUs awarded to a beneficiary will reflect (i) the number of equity awards of the relevant type outstanding as of closing of the exchange offer, (ii) multiplication by the exchange ratio, (iii) adjustment to reflect, on a prorated basis, the remaining portion of the respective four-year waiting period for each tranche and (iv) further adjustment to reflect Linde's good faith consideration of the criteria set forth in the Linde LTIP conditions (to the extent applicable) in determining the cash payments upon termination.

The Linde plc stock options will have an exercise price equal to the exercise price that applied to the terminated Linde stock options (*i.e.*, 2.56 per share), adjusted for the exchange ratio. The waiting period for each tranche of Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will correspond to the remainder of the applicable original waiting period under the Linde LTIP and the exercise period in respect of the Linde plc stock options will be the same as the exercise period

that applied to the terminated Linde stock options. Vesting of the Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs will be conditioned on continued employment through the applicable

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waiting periods (subject to certain good leaver provisions). To become entitled to exercise Linde plc stock options and to earn Linde plc RSUs, each beneficiary who belonged to certain top management levels of the Linde remuneration system must hold a specified number of Linde plc shares until the expiry of the waiting periods applicable to the corresponding Linde plc stock options and RSUs. For all other beneficiaries such holding of Linde plc shares is generally voluntary, but required to earn Linde plc RSUs.

Treatment of Investment Shares

The business combination agreement also provides that Linde will permit the beneficiaries of the Linde LTIP, and will require the members of the Linde executive board, to tender their Investment Shares in the exchange offer without forfeiture of the respective equity awards under the Linde LTIP, provided that each beneficiary continues to hold the Linde plc shares received in exchange for the Investment Shares at consummation of the exchange offer until the earlier of (i) the expiry of the applicable waiting periods set forth in the Linde LTIP for its respective tranches or (ii) if such Linde LTIP equity awards are replaced by Linde plc stock options and Linde plc RSUs as described above, then a portion of such Linde plc shares must be held until the waiting periods set forth in the respective Linde plc awards expire, as described above.

Commencement of the Exchange Offer

Following approval by BaFin (or the expiration of the review period required under the German Takeover Act without the exchange offer having been prohibited by BaFin) of the publication of the exchange offer document filed by Linde plc, Linde plc will publish the exchange offer document in accordance with Sections 14(2) and (3) of the German Takeover Act and thereby commence the exchange offer. Linde plc will also file the exchange offer prospectus with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424 under the Securities Act and deliver the exchange offer prospectus to U.S. holders of Linde shares in accordance with the Exchange Act.

Acceptance Period of the Exchange Offer; Extension of the Exchange Offer

The acceptance period will expire on the date that is ten weeks after the commencement of the exchange offer. Under the business combination agreement, Linde plc will be permitted to extend the acceptance period if such an extension is permitted by applicable law and both Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG agree to such extension.

Additional Acceptance Period

Following the expiration of the acceptance period, and the satisfaction or waiver by Linde plc of the conditions to its obligations to consummate the exchange offer (except for the regulatory condition), there will be an additional acceptance period of two weeks pursuant to the German Takeover Act, during which Linde plc will offer to acquire all of the remaining Linde shares on the same terms and conditions as during the acceptance period.

Required Amendments

Subject to the following sentence, the business combination agreement does not require any of the parties thereto to amend or waive any of the conditions to the exchange offer or any of the terms of the business combination agreement or to impose additional terms or conditions without the prior written consent of both Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG. Each party has agreed to undertake and implement any amendments, waivers or additional terms or conditions to the exchange offer or the business combination agreement, in each case as required by BaFin or the SEC and necessary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, to the extent that such amendment, waiver or additional term or condition is not in any manner materially adverse to the Praxair shareholders

or Linde shareholders. The parties have agreed that any change as to the form or amount of the exchange offer consideration or the merger consideration, or the addition of any condition, shall be so materially adverse.

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The Merger

Consideration Offered to Praxair Shareholders

The parties to the business combination agreement have agreed that, immediately after the time that Linde plc exchanges for Linde plc shares the Linde shares that are validly tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer, Merger Sub will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc.

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding Praxair share (except the Praxair shares that are held by Praxair, Inc. or owned by Linde plc or any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Praxair, Inc. or Linde plc (other than such Praxair shares held on behalf of third parties), which will be canceled for no consideration) will be converted into the right to receive one fully paid and non-assessable Linde plc share. This exchange ratio for the merger is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect trading prices of Praxair shares or Linde shares prior to the completion of the business combination.

Praxair Stock Options

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair stock option will be converted into an option to purchase Linde plc shares on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc stock option will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. Such Linde plc stock option will have the same exercise price per share as the per-share exercise price applicable to such Praxair stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Praxair Restricted Stock Units

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair RSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will equal the number of Praxair shares subject to each Praxair RSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Praxair Performance Share Units

At the effective time of the merger, each Praxair PSU will be converted into a Linde plc RSU on substantially the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The number of Linde plc shares subject to each such Linde plc RSU will equal the greater of (i) the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU and (ii) the percentage of the target number of Praxair shares subject to such Praxair PSU determined in good faith based on the achievement of the performance goals applicable to such Praxair PSU immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Procedures for Converting Praxair Shares into Merger Consideration

Conversion and Exchange of Shares

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding Praxair share (except the Praxair shares that are held by Praxair, Inc. or owned by Linde plc or any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Praxair, Inc. or Linde plc (other than such Praxair shares that are held on behalf of third parties), which will be canceled for no consideration) will be

converted into the right to receive one fully paid and non-assessable Linde plc share.

At the effective time of the merger, each share of Merger Sub outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be canceled and cease to exist and will be converted into the right to receive one Praxair share, which will

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be held by Zamalight Holdco and constitute the only outstanding Praxair share after the effective time of the merger. At the effective time of the merger, Zamalight Holdco will issue additional fully paid and non-assessable limited liability company membership interests of Zamalight Holdco to Linde plc in consideration for the issue by Linde plc of Linde plc shares in respect of Praxair shares and the cancellation of such Praxair shares in the merger.

Linde plc will appoint a U.S. bank or trust company, or other independent financial institution in the United States that is reasonably satisfactory to Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, to act as exchange agent for the merger and to deliver the merger consideration to the Praxair shareholders. As soon as possible after the effective time, Linde plc will issue and deliver the merger consideration to the exchange agent for the account and benefit of the former Praxair shareholders.

Praxair Letter of Transmittal

As promptly as practicable after the effective time of the merger, the exchange agent will send a letter of transmittal to former holders of record of Praxair shares held in certificated form or in book-entry form outside of DTC. Any such letter of transmittal will be accompanied by instructions on how to authorize the transfer and cancellation of Praxair shares held in such certificated or book-entry form. Upon delivery of a properly executed letter of transmittal and any other required documents to the exchange agent, a holder of Praxair shares held in such certificated or book-entry form will be entitled to receive, and the exchange agent will be required to deliver to such holder, (1) the number of Linde plc shares in respect of the aggregate merger consideration that such holder is entitled to receive as a result of the merger (after taking into account all of the Praxair shares held immediately prior to the effective time of the merger by such holder) and (2) any cash in lieu of fractional shares and in respect of dividends or other distributions to which such holder is entitled. With respect to Praxair shares held in book-entry form through DTC, the exchange agent will transmit to DTC or its nominee as soon as reasonably practicable on or after the effective time of the merger, upon surrender of Praxair shares held of record by DTC or its nominees in accordance with DTC's customary surrender procedures, the consideration described in clauses (1) and (2).

No interest will be paid or accrued on any amount payable to former Praxair shareholders upon the surrender of their Praxair shares. The Linde plc shares issued and paid in accordance with the business combination agreement upon conversion of the Praxair shares (and any cash paid in lieu of fractional shares) will be deemed to have been issued and paid in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to such Praxair shares. In the event of a transfer of ownership of any Praxair share that is not registered in the transfer records of Praxair, Inc., the proper number of Linde plc shares may be transferred by the exchange agent to such transferee if, in the case of certificated shares, the certificates representing such shares are surrendered to the exchange agent, and, in the case of book-entry interests, if written instructions authorizing the transfer of such book-entry interests representing Praxair shares are presented to the exchange agent, in each case, accompanied by all documents required to evidence and effect such transfer and to evidence that any applicable stock transfer taxes have been paid.

If any Linde plc shares are to be delivered to a person other than the holder in whose name any Praxair shares are registered, it will be a condition of such exchange that the person requesting the delivery pays any transfer or other similar taxes required by reason of the transfer of Linde plc shares to a person other than the registered holder of such Praxair shares, or establishes to the satisfaction of Linde plc and the exchange agent that the tax has been paid or is not applicable.

No Fractional Shares

No person will receive fractional shares of Linde plc in the merger. Any person who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of a Linde plc share in the merger will receive, in lieu thereof, cash (without interest) in an amount representing the holder's proportionate interest in the net proceeds from the sale by the exchange agent on

behalf of all such holders of fractional interests in Linde plc shares that they would otherwise be entitled to receive. The sale of such Linde plc shares by the exchange agent will be made within 10 business days or such shorter period as may be required by applicable law after the effective time of the merger.

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Dividends and Distributions on Linde plc Shares

Any dividend or other distribution declared after the completion of the business combination with respect to Linde plc shares for which Praxair shares were exchanged as a result of the merger will not be paid (but will nevertheless accrue) until those Praxair shares are properly surrendered for exchange. Following such surrender, the holder of the Linde plc shares issued in exchange for the Praxair shares will receive, without interest, at the time of such surrender, the dividends and distributions with respect to such Linde plc shares payable but not paid up to the date of such surrender.

Withholding

Each of Linde plc, Praxair, Inc. (as the surviving corporation after the merger of Merger Sub with and into Praxair, Inc.) and the exchange agents for the exchange offer and the merger will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration payable to any former Praxair shareholder or tendering Linde shareholder the amounts that they are required to deduct and withhold under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, the German Income Tax Code or any other applicable tax law. Any amounts so deducted and withheld will be treated for all purposes of the business combination agreement as having been paid to the shareholders from whom they were deducted and withheld.

Post-Completion Reorganization

The business combination agreement does not prevent the parties from seeking to initiate a post-completion reorganization. The post-completion reorganization is described in more detail in the section **The Business Combination** Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde.

Conditions to Completing the Business Combination

The following description is an overview of the conditions to completion as agreed upon by the parties in the business combination agreement. The final conditions to the exchange offer are described in the section **The Exchange Offer** Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

Conditions to Completing the Exchange Offer

The business combination agreement provides that Linde plc will not be required to accept for exchange or exchange for, and may delay the acceptance for exchange of or the exchange for, any validly tendered Linde shares unless each of the following conditions has been satisfied (or waived as set forth below).

Conditions Waivable With the Approval of Praxair, Inc. and Linde

The following conditions will be waived by Linde plc only following approval by both Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, acting together (except for the Praxair requisite vote condition, which may not be waived), in each case, if and to the extent that such waiver is permitted by the German Takeover Act and only if such conditions have not already failed:

Minimum Acceptance Condition. At the time of the expiration of the acceptance period, the sum of the number of:

- (1) Tendered Linde shares (including those Linde shares for which the acceptance of the exchange offer has been declared during the acceptance period but only becomes effective after the expiration of the acceptance

period by transferring the Linde Shares to ISIN DE000A2E4L75 (WKN A2E 4L7)) for which the right to withdrawal has not been exercised;

- (2) Linde shares held directly by Linde plc or its subsidiaries or any person acting jointly with Linde plc within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the German Takeover Act (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any Linde treasury shares);

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- (3) Linde shares that must be attributed to Linde plc or any of its subsidiaries in accordance with Section 30 of the German Takeover Act;
 - (4) Linde shares for which Linde plc, any of its subsidiaries or any person acting jointly with Linde plc within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the German Takeover Act has entered into an agreement outside of the exchange offer, giving them the right to demand the transfer of title of such Linde shares; and
 - (5) Linde shares for which irrevocable undertakings to tender such Linde shares have been executed and delivered to Linde plc,
- (Linde shares that fall within the scope of several of these categories are counted only once) equals or is greater than 139,228,554 Linde shares (75% of all Linde shares entitled to voting rights existing at the time of approval of the publication of the German exchange offer document by BaFin, excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any Linde treasury shares).

This offer condition is herein referred to as the minimum acceptance condition.

Linde AG has agreed not to tender Linde shares held in treasury by Linde AG or owned by any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde AG (other than such Linde shares held on behalf of third parties) and to enter into the necessary agreements to the effect that BaFin will not require the offer consideration to also cover such Linde shares. Linde AG has fulfilled this obligation by (i) executing a non-tender agreement with the Bidder on July 25, 2017, in which Linde AG undertook not to tender the 95,109 treasury shares, and (ii) executing an agreement with Deutsche Bank AG, as the custodian, and the Bidder on June 1, 2017, under which Deutsche Bank AG is obligated (i) not to transfer any of the treasury shares to another custody account of Linde AG or any third party and (ii) not to carry out any selling orders by Linde AG with regards to the treasury shares (including the acceptance of the offer).

Regulatory Condition. After publication of the exchange offer document and no later than the date that is twelve months after the expiration of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, October 24, 2018 (which is herein referred to as the longstop date), the business combination has been approved by the competent antitrust authorities in the following jurisdictions or the statutory waiting periods in the following jurisdictions shall have expired, with the result that the business combination may be completed:

- (1) European Union;
- (2) United States of America;
- (3) China;
- (4) India;
- (5) South Korea;

(6) Brazil;

(7) Russia;

(8) Canada; and

(9) Mexico.

In addition, after publication of the exchange offer document and at the latest by the longstop date, the CFIUS Approval has been obtained. CFIUS Approval means (a) a written notice issued by the Committee of Foreign Investment in the United States (which is herein referred to as CFIUS) stating that the business combination does not constitute a covered transaction pursuant to Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 or that following its review or investigation of the business combination, CFIUS has determined that there are no unresolved national security concerns and concluded all action under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or (b) if CFIUS has sent a report to the President of the United States requesting the President's decision, then (x) the President has announced a decision not to take any action to suspend or prohibit the business

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combination or (y) the President has not taken any action after fifteen days from the date the President received such report from CFIUS.

Finally, prior to the longstop date, no governmental entity that must grant a regulatory approval as described above has denied the required grant in writing and the denial has become final, binding and non-appealable.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the regulatory condition.

Registration Statement Condition. At the expiration of the exchange offer, the registration statement regarding the Linde plc shares:

(1) has been declared effective by the SEC; and

(2) as of the expiration of the acceptance period, is not the subject of any stop order issued by the SEC pursuant to Section 8(d) of the Securities Act or any proceeding initiated by the SEC seeking such a stop order.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the registration statement condition.

Praxair Requisite Vote Condition. Prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, the Praxair shareholders have adopted the business combination agreement and approved the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote thereon at the Praxair special meeting or at any adjournment or postponement thereof (which is referred to herein as the Praxair requisite vote).

This offer condition is herein referred to as the Praxair requisite vote condition.

No Injunction or Illegality Condition. As of the expiration of the acceptance period, no law, regulation, administrative act, injunction, temporary restraining order or preliminary or permanent injunction or other order issued by any governmental entity in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States of America prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the exchange offer or the merger or the acquisition or ownership of Linde shares or Praxair shares by Linde plc.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the no injunction or illegality condition.

Conditions Waivable With the Approval of Praxair, Inc.

The following conditions will be waived by Linde plc only following approval by Praxair, Inc., if and to the extent that such waiver is permitted by the German Takeover Act and only if such conditions have not already failed:

No Material Adverse Effect on Linde AG. After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, (i) Linde AG must not have published new circumstances pursuant to Article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation and (ii) there must not have occurred any change, event, circumstance or development that would have had to be published by Linde AG pursuant to Article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation and that Linde AG did not publish pursuant to Article 17(4) of the Market Abuse Regulation and that, in each case of clause

(i) or (ii), such circumstances have resulted in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, individually or in the aggregate, a recurring (for at least two consecutive financial years) negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial years 2017 and 2018 or 2018 and 2019 in excess of 410 million or a one-time negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial year 2017, 2018 or 2019 in excess of 820 million (which is herein referred to as a Linde Material Adverse Effect). For purposes of this condition, EBITDA means the adjusted Group Operating Profit financial metric for such financial period as defined in the annual report of Linde AG for financial year 2016, with the components thereof determined in accordance with IFRS, as in effect on the date of the business combination agreement.

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No Material Compliance Violation by Linde AG. After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, no criminal offense or material administrative offense (*Ordnungswidrigkeit*) relating to applicable corruption, anti-bribery, money-laundering or cartel laws (which is herein referred to as a Linde Material Compliance Violation) by a member of a governing body or officer of Linde AG or a subsidiary of Linde AG, while any such person was operating in their official capacity at or on behalf of Linde AG or its subsidiaries, is known to have occurred, if any such Linde Material Compliance Violation constitutes or would constitute insider information for Linde AG pursuant to Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation or has constituted insider information prior to its publication.

Conditions Waivable With the Approval of Linde AG

The following conditions will be waived by Linde plc only following approval by Linde AG, if and to the extent that such waiver is permitted by the German Takeover Act:

No Material Adverse Effect on Praxair, Inc. After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, there must not have occurred any change, event, circumstance or development that has resulted in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, individually or in the aggregate, a recurring (for at least two consecutive financial years) negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial years 2017 and 2018 or 2018 and 2019 in excess of \$350 million or a one-time negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial year 2017, 2018 or 2019 in excess of \$700 million (which is herein referred to as a Praxair Material Adverse Effect). For purposes of this condition, EBITDA means the adjusted EBITDA financial metric for such financial period as defined in the annual report of Praxair, Inc. for financial year 2016, with the components thereof determined in accordance with GAAP, as in effect on the date of the business combination agreement.

No Material Compliance Violation by Praxair, Inc. After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, no criminal offense or material administrative offense (*Ordnungswidrigkeit*) relating to applicable corruption, anti-bribery, money-laundering or cartel laws (which is herein referred to as a Praxair Material Compliance Violation) by a member of a governing body or officer of Praxair, Inc. or a subsidiary of Praxair, Inc., while any such person was operating in their official capacity at or on behalf of Praxair or its subsidiaries, is known to have occurred, if any such Praxair Material Compliance Violation constitutes or would constitute insider information for Praxair, Inc. pursuant to Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation or has constituted insider information prior to its publication, determined as if the Market Abuse Regulation applies to Praxair, Inc.

Determination of a Material Adverse Effect or a Material Compliance Violation

The determination of a Linde Material Adverse Effect, Linde Material Compliance Violation, Praxair Material Adverse Effect or Praxair Material Compliance Violation will be made solely on the basis of an opinion by an independent expert, Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Schwannstrasse 6, 40476 Duesseldorf, Germany. The independent expert will deliver, using the due and careful consideration of a diligent professional, an opinion in which it determines whether such a material adverse effect or material compliance violation has occurred. Linde plc will publish without undue delay the commencement of this procedure and, if it receives the opinion by the expiration of the acceptance period, the fact that it has received such opinion and the result of such opinion of the independent expert with reference to the exchange offer in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*), *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *The Wall Street Journal* as well as on the internet (<http://www.lindepraxairmerger.com>). The opinion of the independent expert will be binding and non-appealable. If it is determined that a Linde Material

Adverse Effect or a Praxair Material Adverse Effect has occurred in the period after the execution of the business combination agreement and prior to the commencement of the exchange offer, then one of the conditions described above will not be capable of being satisfied and, unless validly waived, will result in Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as applicable, having the right to terminate the business combination agreement as described under Termination Termination Rights.

Table of Contents***Conditions to Completing the Merger***

Under the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc.'s obligation to complete the merger is subject to the completion of the exchange offer and acquisition by Linde plc of all of the Linde shares validly tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer.

Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have agreed to cooperate with each other and use (and cause their respective subsidiaries to use and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their subsidiaries, the shares of which are traded on a stock exchange (which are herein referred to as listed subsidiaries), to use) their reasonable best efforts to take or cause to be taken all actions, and do or cause to be done all things, reasonably necessary, proper or advisable on their parts under the business combination agreement and applicable laws to consummate and make effective the exchange offer, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement as soon as reasonably practicable, including actions to obtain any necessary or advisable consents from third parties or governmental authorities. Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have further agreed to take (and cause their subsidiaries to take and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their listed subsidiaries to take) all such further action as may be necessary to resolve such objections, if any, as any governmental antitrust entity may assert under applicable antitrust law with respect to the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, and to avoid or eliminate, and minimize the impact of, each impediment under antitrust law that may be asserted by any governmental antitrust entity with respect to such transactions, in each case so as to enable the business combination to occur as promptly as practicable, and in no event later than the longstop date.

In furtherance of the foregoing, each of Linde plc, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. have agreed to (and will cause their subsidiaries to and use their reasonable best efforts to cause their listed subsidiaries to) propose, negotiate and commit to and effect (i) the sale, divestiture, lease, license or other disposition (which is herein referred to as a Divestiture) of such assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. (or any of their subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable) or (ii) behavioral limitations, conduct restrictions or commitments with respect to any such assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. (or any of their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable) or other action that would limit the freedom of action, ownership or control of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. or any of their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, as applicable, with respect to, or its ability to retain or hold, one or more of its or its subsidiaries' and listed subsidiaries' (including Praxair, Inc.'s or Linde AG's) assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein which it is lawfully capable of taking, in each case to the extent such action is required in order (A) to obtain all consents from any governmental antitrust entity to the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, (B) to avoid the commencement of any action to prohibit or make unlawful the consummation of any of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement or (C) to avoid the entry of, or effect the dissolution of, any governmental order that would otherwise have the effect of preventing or making unlawful the consummation of any of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement (each such action is herein referred to as a Settlement Action). However, the business combination agreement does not require Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. to take or effect any Settlement Action that is not conditioned upon the consummation of the business combination or take any Settlement Action required by any governmental antitrust entity under any antitrust laws that, individually or in the aggregate, would result in a Non-Required Remedy.

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term Non-Required Remedy means:

- (i) the Divestiture of (A) any assets, businesses, services, products, product lines, licenses or other operations or interests therein of Linde plc, Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. (or any of their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries), other than Joint Venture Assets (as defined below) (which are herein referred to as Assets), located or operated in any country or (B) any Joint Venture Assets, if

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such Assets and Joint Venture Assets described in clauses (A) and (B), individually or in the aggregate, generated (directly or indirectly) revenue in the financial year ended December 31, 2016 in excess of 3.7 billion or EBITDA in such financial year in excess of 1.1 billion;

- (ii) the Divestiture of any Assets of any party (or any of its respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries) that are located in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Russia, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom or the United States of America (A) in which such party or any of its subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries directly or indirectly owns and operates all or substantially all of its Assets and (B) in which the other party's (and any of its subsidiaries' and listed subsidiaries') businesses or operations are exclusively conducted through a minority interest of less than 50% in a joint venture entity (the assets comprising the business and operations specified in clause (B) are herein referred to as Joint Venture Assets), in the case of each of clauses (A) and (B) as of the date of the business combination agreement; or
- (iii) the completion of a Divestiture prior to May 15, 2018, it being agreed by the parties that this clause (iii) does not limit the obligations under the business combination agreement to take any action so as to enable the transactions contemplated thereby to occur as promptly as practicable, including taking any action in anticipation of, or preparatory, any such Divestiture.

In the event any of the parties implements a Settlement Action required by any governmental antitrust entity under any antitrust laws relating to clause (i)(B) above which results in a Divestiture of Assets or Joint Venture Assets that is greater in scope than the Divestiture requirements stipulated by such Settlement Action, then the revenue or EBITDA in the financial year ended December 31, 2016 attributable to the Assets or Joint Venture Assets that are divested in excess of such Divestiture requirements will be disregarded for purposes of calculating whether the thresholds of Non-Required Remedy specified in clause (i) above have been exceeded. When calculating revenue and EBITDA for purposes of the Non-Required Remedy limitation, revenue and EBITDA include all direct and indirect shareholdings and participations of a party and its subsidiaries and listed subsidiaries as if fully consolidated, even if full consolidation requirements have not otherwise been satisfied.

Third-Party Acquisition Proposals***Non-Solicitation***

The business combination agreement contains detailed provisions outlining the circumstances in which Praxair and Linde may respond to acquisition proposals received from third parties. Under these provisions, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG has agreed that neither it nor any of its subsidiaries nor any of their respective officers or directors will, and that it will instruct and use its reasonable best efforts to cause its and its subsidiaries' employees, agents and other representatives not to, directly or indirectly:

initiate, solicit, propose, knowingly encourage (including by way of furnishing information), facilitate or induce any inquiries or the making, submission or announcement of any proposal or offer that constitutes, or could reasonably be expected to lead to, an acquisition proposal (as defined below);

engage in, continue or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations relating to any acquisition proposal or any inquiry, proposal or offer that could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal;

provide any information or data to any person in relation to an acquisition proposal or any inquiry, proposal or offer that could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal;

approve or recommend, or propose publicly to approve or recommend, any acquisition proposal;

approve or recommend, or propose to approve or recommend, or execute or enter into, any letter of intent, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement, business combination

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agreement, option agreement or other similar agreement or propose publicly or agree to do any of the foregoing related to any acquisition proposal; or

otherwise facilitate any effort or attempt to make an acquisition proposal.

However, if Praxair receives an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal prior to the receipt of the Praxair requisite vote or Linde receives an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, the party receiving the proposal may engage in discussions or negotiations with, or provide information to, the person making the acquisition proposal if and only to the extent that:

prior to providing any information to any person in connection with the acquisition proposal, the Praxair board of directors (in the case of a proposal for Praxair) or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of a proposal for Linde) receives from the person making the acquisition proposal an executed confidentiality agreement with confidentiality terms no less restrictive than those contained in the confidentiality agreement between Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and an executed clean team and common interest agreement or agreements with provisions no less restrictive than those contained in the clean team confidentiality agreement and common interest agreement between Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG;

the Praxair board of directors (in the case of a proposal for Praxair), or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of a proposal for Linde), determine in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and financial advisors, that the acquisition proposal constitutes or would reasonably be expected to result in a superior proposal (as defined below) and the failure to take such action would be inconsistent with its or their fiduciary duties under applicable law; and

the party receiving the acquisition proposal is not then in breach of its obligations under the non-solicitation provisions of the business combination agreement.

The business combination agreement permits Praxair, Inc. and the Praxair board of directors to comply with Rule 14d-9 and Rule 14e-2 under the Exchange Act, and it permits Linde AG and the Linde executive board and Linde supervisory board to comply with the German Takeover Act and the publication requirements under the Market Abuse Regulation and Rule 14e-2 under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Recommendation

The Praxair board of directors has agreed to recommend and solicit the adoption of the business combination agreement. The Linde supervisory board and the Linde executive board have each determined that, subject to its duties under applicable law, it will recommend, in its statement on the exchange offer under Section 27 of the German Takeover Act, that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer.

The Praxair board of directors is entitled to withdraw, modify or qualify its recommendation in favor of the merger prior to the receipt of the Praxair requisite vote, and the Linde supervisory board and the Linde executive board are entitled to withdraw, modify or qualify their recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, if:

the change in recommendation is made in response to an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal for such party from a third party, and the Praxair board of directors (in the case of a proposal for Praxair) or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of a proposal for Linde) conclude in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and financial advisors, that (1) the acquisition proposal constitutes a superior proposal and (2) the failure to make such a change in recommendation would be inconsistent with its or their fiduciary duties under applicable law; or

the change in recommendation is not made in response to an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal from a third party and instead is made in response to an intervening event (as defined

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below), and the Praxair board of directors (in the case of an intervening event for Praxair) or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of an intervening event for Linde) determine in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and financial advisors, that the failure to make such change in recommendation would be inconsistent with its or their fiduciary duties under applicable law.

During the five business day period prior to making the change in recommendation, such party must notify the other party and negotiate in good faith with the other party with respect to any modifications to the terms of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement proposed by the other party, and it will be required to consider any such modifications agreed by the other party in determining in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and financial advisors, whether the third party's acquisition proposal still constitutes a superior proposal, if such change in recommendation relates to an acquisition proposal, and whether the failure to take such action would be inconsistent with its or their fiduciary duties under applicable law. Further, in the event of a subsequent modification to the material terms of such an acquisition proposal that the Praxair board of directors (in the case of a proposal for Praxair) or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of a proposal for Linde) has determined is a superior proposal, Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as applicable, will provide the other party with an additional written notice, and the notice and negotiation period will recommence, except such notice and negotiation period will last at least three business days before the party receiving the acquisition proposal may make a change in recommendation.

Definition of Acquisition Proposal

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term "acquisition proposal" means, with respect to either Praxair or Linde:

any proposal, offer, inquiry or indication of interest relating to a merger, joint venture, partnership, consolidation, dissolution, liquidation, tender offer, recapitalization, reorganization, spin-off, share exchange, business combination or similar transaction involving Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as the case may be; or

any acquisition by any person or group resulting in, or any proposal, offer, inquiry or indication of interest that if consummated would result in, any person or group becoming the beneficial owner of, directly or indirectly, in one or a series of related transactions, 15% or more of the total voting power or of any class of equity securities of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as the case may be, or a majority of the voting power or of any class of equity securities of any of their respective major subsidiaries, as applicable, or 15% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of subsidiaries) of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as the case may be,

in each case other than the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement.

Definition of Intervening Event

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term "intervening event" means, with respect to either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, an event, fact, occurrence, development or circumstance that either:

was not known to the Praxair board of directors or the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board, as applicable, on the date of the business combination agreement; or

occurs after the date of the business combination agreement, and, in each case, which event, fact, occurrence, development or circumstance becomes known to the Praxair board of directors or Linde executive board and Linde supervisory board, as applicable, prior to the receipt of the Praxair requisite vote, in the case of Praxair, Inc., and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, in the case of Linde AG; provided, however, that in no event will any acquisition proposal, or any inquiry, offer or proposal that constitutes or would reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal, constitute an intervening event.

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Definition of Superior Proposal

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term *superior proposal* means, with respect to either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, an unsolicited, bona fide written acquisition proposal made after the date of the business combination agreement that would result in a person or group becoming the beneficial owner of, directly or indirectly, 80% or more of the total voting power of the equity securities of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as the case may be, or 80% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of its subsidiaries), of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as the case may be, that the Praxair board of directors (in the case of a proposal for Praxair) or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board (in the case of a proposal for Linde), as applicable, has determined in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and its financial advisor, taking into account all legal, financial, financing and regulatory aspects of the proposal, the identity of the person(s) making the proposal and the likelihood of the proposal being consummated in accordance with its terms, that, if consummated, would result in a transaction:

more favorable to the Praxair shareholders or Linde shareholders, as the case may be, from a financial point of view than the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement;

that is reasonably likely to be completed, taking into account any regulatory, financing or approval requirements and any other aspects considered relevant by the Praxair board of directors or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board, as applicable; and

for which financing, if a cash transaction (in whole or in part) is fully committed or reasonably determined to be available by the Praxair board of directors or the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board, as applicable;

(after taking into account any revisions to the terms of business combination agreement proposed by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as applicable).

Miscellaneous

Each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have also agreed in the business combination agreement that:

it will, and will cause its and its subsidiaries' directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives to, cease and cause to be terminated any existing activities, discussions or negotiations relating to any acquisition proposal or any proposal that would reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal;

it will promptly (and, in any event, within 24 hours), after receipt of an acquisition proposal, a proposal with respect to an acquisition proposal, any discussions or negotiations with respect to an acquisition proposal or any request for nonpublic information that it reasonably believes could lead to an acquisition proposal, provide the other party with written notice of the material terms and conditions of such acquisition proposal or request and the identity of third party making such acquisition proposal or request and the most current version of the relevant acquisition agreement with such third party or transaction proposal from such third

party; and

it will promptly and on a current basis (and, in any event within 24 hours) provide the other party with oral and written notice with all the information that is reasonably necessary to keep such other party informed in all material respects of the status and details of the acquisition proposal or request.

Praxair Special Meeting; Recommendations by Praxair Board of Directors and Linde Boards

Praxair Special Meeting

Praxair, Inc. has agreed to take, in accordance with applicable law and its organizational documents, all action necessary to convene a meeting of its shareholders on a business day prior to the initially scheduled expiration of the acceptance period, which date will be after the registration statement of which this document

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forms a part is declared effective. However, Praxair, Inc. may adjourn or postpone the Praxair special meeting in the event that the acceptance period is extended, provided that the Praxair special meeting will be held no later than the day prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, as so extended.

Recommendation of the Praxair Board of Directors

The Praxair board of directors has agreed to recommend and solicit the adoption of the business combination agreement. In the event that prior to the Praxair special meeting (including any adjournment) the Praxair board of directors determines either to make no recommendation for the merger, or to withdraw, modify or qualify its recommendation in a manner that is adverse to Linde AG or Linde plc (which change may only be made in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement), then Linde AG will have the right to terminate the business combination agreement.

Any change in recommendation by the Praxair board of directors will not limit or modify the obligation of Praxair, Inc. to present the business combination agreement for adoption at the Praxair special meeting prior to the date of the scheduled expiration of the acceptance period and, if the business combination agreement or the specified covenants are not otherwise terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG in accordance with the terms of such agreement, then the business combination agreement will be submitted to the Praxair shareholders at the Praxair special meeting for the purpose of voting on adopting such agreement. In addition, any change in recommendation by the Praxair board of directors will not limit or modify the obligation of Linde AG's and Praxair Inc.'s representatives to the Linde plc board of directors to consent to Linde plc's commencement, continuation and completion of the exchange offer in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement.

Recommendation of the Linde Executive Board and the Linde Supervisory Board

The Linde executive board has determined that, subject to the review of the exchange offer document and its duties under applicable law, it will recommend, in its reasoned statement on the exchange offer under Section 27 of the German Takeover Act, that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer. In the event that prior to the expiration of the acceptance period the Linde executive board fails to make such recommendation within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer, or after such recommendation, withdraws, modifies or qualifies such recommendation in a manner that is adverse to Linde plc or Praxair, Inc. (which change may only be made in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement), then Praxair, Inc. will have the right to terminate the business combination agreement.

The Linde supervisory board has determined that, subject to the review of the German exchange offer document and its duties under applicable law, it will recommend, in its reasoned statement on the exchange offer under Section 27 of the German Takeover Act, that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer. In the event that prior to the expiration of the acceptance period the Linde supervisory board fails to make such recommendation within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer, or after such recommendation, withdraws, modifies or qualifies such recommendation in a manner that is adverse to Linde plc or Praxair, Inc. (which change may only be made in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement), and in connection therewith the Linde supervisory board recommends that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer, then Praxair, Inc. will have the right to terminate the business combination agreement.

Any change in recommendation by the Linde executive board or Linde supervisory board will not limit or modify the obligation of Linde AG's and Praxair, Inc.'s representatives to the Linde plc board of directors to consent to Linde plc's commencement, continuation and completion of the exchange offer in accordance with the terms of the business combination agreement and, if the business combination agreement or the specified covenants are not otherwise

terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG in accordance with the terms of such agreement, Linde plc will be obligated to commence, continue and complete the exchange offer in accordance

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with the terms of the business combination agreement (and each of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. has agreed to consent to any such actions by Linde plc).

Termination

Termination Rights

Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer by mutual written consent.

Praxair, Inc. may terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition if either the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board does not issue its reasoned statement within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer. Praxair, Inc. may also terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition if (i) the Linde executive board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer or (ii) the Linde supervisory board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer.

Linde AG may terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the expiration of the acceptance period if Linde plc's decision to launch the exchange offer has not been published without undue delay pursuant to Section 10(1) of the German Takeover Act, unless Linde AG has caused such undue delay. Linde AG may also terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the satisfaction of the Praxair requisite vote condition if the Praxair board of directors changes its recommendation for the merger.

In addition, either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG may terminate the business combination agreement in full at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer if:

at the expiration of the acceptance period, any of the exchange offer conditions described above (other than the minimum acceptance condition and the Praxair requisite vote condition, which are addressed separately in the third and fourth bullet points below) that have to be satisfied or waived by the expiration of the acceptance period have not been satisfied or waived;

the completion of the exchange offer has not occurred by the longstop date, as a result of the non-satisfaction of the regulatory condition (but, except following the termination of the specified covenants, this right to terminate the business combination agreement may not be exercised by a party whose failure or whose subsidiary's failure to perform any material covenant or obligation under the business combination agreement has been the cause of, or resulted in, the non-satisfaction of the regulatory condition);

prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, the Praxair requisite vote has not been obtained after a vote of the Praxair shareholders has been taken and completed at the Praxair special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof;

at the expiration of the acceptance period, the minimum acceptance condition is not satisfied or waived; or

any governmental entity that must grant a regulatory approval required under the regulatory condition has denied such grant in writing and such denial has become final, binding and non-appealable (but, except following the termination of the specified covenants, this right to terminate the business combination agreement may not be exercised by a party whose failure or whose subsidiary's failure to perform any material covenant or obligation under the business combination agreement has been the cause of, or resulted in, the denial of such grant).

The business combination agreement does not provide either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG with a right to terminate the agreement for a superior proposal. Instead, Praxair, Inc. must present the business combination

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agreement for adoption at the Praxair special meeting prior to the date of the scheduled expiration of the acceptance period and Linde AG is required to allow the exchange offer to proceed, even if such party's board changes its recommendation for the business combination, unless the business combination agreement is otherwise validly terminated.

In certain circumstances Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may terminate all the covenants contained in the business combination agreement, other than those relating to the payment of expenses, certain indemnification obligations and certain actions of Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub (such terminated covenants are herein referred to as the specified covenants). Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may terminate the specified covenants at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer by mutual written consent of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG. In addition, the specified covenants may be terminated:

by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if any permanent injunction or other order issued by any governmental entity in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States of America that prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the exchange offer or the merger or the acquisition or ownership of the Praxair shares or the Linde shares by Linde plc becomes final and non-appealable (but this right to terminate the specified covenants may not be exercised by a party whose failure or whose subsidiary's failure to perform any material covenant or obligation under the business combination agreement has been the cause of, or resulted in, the entry of such injunction or other order);

by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if an adverse tax event (as defined below) has occurred (but this right to terminate the specified covenants may not be exercised by a party who has failed to perform in any material respect the covenant in the business combination agreement to cooperate to cause the tax treatment of the business combination to be the intended tax treatment (as defined below) and such failure remains uncured);

by Praxair, Inc. at any time after the expiration of the acceptance period and prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if after the expiration of the acceptance period there has been any change, event, occurrence or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or is reasonably expected to have a material adverse change (as defined below) on Linde;

by Linde AG at any time after the expiration of the acceptance period and prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if after the expiration of the acceptance period there has been any change, event, occurrence or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or is reasonably expected to have a material adverse change on Praxair, Inc.;

by Praxair, Inc. at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if Linde AG has failed to perform in any material respect the covenants described above under Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals required to be performed by Linde AG and such failure is not curable or, if curable, is not cured prior to the earlier of (i) the business day prior to the longstop date, or (ii) the date that is thirty days after the date of written notice of such breach is delivered to Linde AG (but this right to terminate the specified covenants may not

be exercised by Praxair, Inc. if it has failed to perform in any material respect the covenants described above under Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals required to be performed by it); or

by Linde AG at any time prior to the completion of the exchange offer, if Praxair, Inc. has failed to perform in any material respect the covenants described above under Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals required to be performed by Praxair, Inc. and such failure is not curable or, if curable, is not cured prior to the earlier of (i) the business day prior to the longstop date or (ii) the date that is thirty days after the date of written notice of such breach is delivered to Praxair, Inc. (but this right to terminate the specified covenants may not be exercised by Linde AG if it has failed to perform in any material respect the covenants described above under Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals required to be performed by it).

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Termination of the specified covenants would allow Praxair and Linde to take certain actions, and fail to take certain other actions, in each case that would not have been permitted while the specified covenants were in force and will likely result in a failure to satisfy some or all of the conditions to the exchange offer.

Definition of Adverse Tax Event

The parties intend that Linde plc will not be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement (which is herein referred to as the intended tax treatment).

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term *adverse tax event* means, subject to tax resolution procedures agreed by the parties, (i) as of any date of determination no earlier than the date on which the results of the exchange offer as of the expiration of the additional acceptance period are finally determined, if the closing were to occur, the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement would fail to qualify for the intended tax treatment because the *ownership fraction* determined under Section 1.7874-12T(a)(17) of the Treasury Regulations (as in effect on the date of the business combination agreement) would be at least 60% by reason of the denominator of such fraction not including a sufficient number of shares of Linde plc, as calculated in the manner described in the business combination agreement, such that an adverse tax event would arise if the number of Linde shares validly tendered in the exchange offer were less than 74% of all Linde shares outstanding as of the date of determination, or (ii) any of the tax law changes specified in the business combination agreement have occurred that, if finalized and made effective, should cause the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement to fail to qualify for the intended tax treatment.

Definition of Material Adverse Change

For purposes of the business combination agreement, the term *material adverse change* means any change, event, occurrence or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, (i) is, or is reasonably expected to be, materially adverse to the financial condition, business or results of operations of Praxair or Linde, respectively, or (ii) prevents or is reasonably expected to prevent, materially delay or materially impair the ability of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, respectively, to consummate the exchange offer, the merger or any of the other transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement; except that, in the case of clause (i), none of the following, alone or in combination, will constitute or be considered in determining whether a material adverse change has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur:

changes in the economy, credit, capital, securities or financial markets or political, regulatory or business conditions in the United States, Germany or elsewhere in the world where the applicable party and its subsidiaries operate or where any of its products or services are sold, except to the extent that such change affects the applicable party and its subsidiaries in a disproportionate manner relative to other businesses operating in the industries in which such party and its subsidiaries operate;

changes that are the result of factors generally affecting the industries, markets or geographical areas in which the applicable party and its subsidiaries operate;

any changes in the relationship of the applicable party and its subsidiaries, contractual or otherwise, with customers, employees, unions, suppliers, distributors, financing sources, partners or similar relationship or any resulting change, event, occurrence or effect caused by the entry into, announcement, pendency or performance of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement, including any lawsuit, action or other proceeding with respect to the exchange offer, the merger or any other transaction contemplated by the business combination agreement;

changes in GAAP, IFRS or in any law of general applicability or in the interpretation or enforcement thereof, after the date of the business combination agreement;

any failure by the applicable party and its subsidiaries to meet any internal or public projections or forecasts or estimates of revenues or earnings for any period, except that this exception will not prevent

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or otherwise affect a determination that any change, event, occurrence or effect underlying such failure has resulted in, or contributed to, a material adverse change;

any change, event, occurrence or effect resulting from acts of war (whether or not declared), civil disobedience, hostilities, sabotage, terrorism, military actions, expropriation, nationalization or the escalation of any of the foregoing, any hurricane, flood, tornado, earthquake or other weather or natural disaster, or any outbreak of illness or other public health event or any other force majeure event, whether or not caused by any person, or any national or international calamity or crisis;

any litigation arising from allegations of any breach of fiduciary duty or allegations of violation of law, in each case, relating to the exchange offer, the merger or any of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement;

any actions taken or omitted to be taken by the applicable party or any of its subsidiaries that are required to be taken by the business combination agreement or any actions taken or omitted to be taken with the other party's written consent or at the other party's written request;

any change or announcement of a potential change in the credit rating or other rating of financial strength of the applicable party or any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective securities, except that this exception will not prevent or otherwise affect a determination that any change, event, occurrence or effect underlying such change or potential change has resulted in, or contributed to, a material adverse change; or

a decline in the market price, or change in trading volume, of the Praxair shares on the NYSE or Linde shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, respectively, or any other capital stock or debt securities of Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, respectively, except that this exception will not prevent or otherwise affect a determination that any change, event, occurrence or effect underlying such decline has resulted in, or contributed to, a material adverse change.

Termination Fees

The business combination agreement requires Praxair, Inc. to pay Linde AG a termination fee of \$250 million if:

the business combination is terminated by Linde AG prior to the receipt of the Praxair requisite vote, because the Praxair board of directors changed its recommendation for the merger;

the business combination is terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, if both of the following circumstances have occurred: (1) the Praxair requisite vote has not been obtained after a vote of the Praxair shareholders has been taken and completed at the Praxair special meeting and (2) at the time of such termination of the business combination agreement, Linde AG was entitled to terminate the business combination agreement because the Praxair board of directors changed its recommendation for the merger (for the avoidance of doubt, if the Praxair requisite vote is not obtained but

the Praxair board of directors did not change its recommendation, then Praxair, Inc. is not required to pay Linde AG a termination fee pursuant to this provision); or

(1) after the date of the business combination agreement, an acquisition proposal for Praxair by a third party has been publicly announced or otherwise publicly communicated or made publicly known (or any third party shall have publicly announced, communicated or made known a bona fide intention, whether or not conditional, to make a proposal with respect to an acquisition proposal) and such acquisition proposal or publicly announced intention has not been publicly withdrawn on a bona fide basis without qualification prior to the Praxair special meeting; (2) thereafter, the business combination agreement is terminated either (a) by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because the Praxair requisite vote has not been obtained after a vote of the Praxair shareholders has been taken and completed at the Praxair special meeting or (b) by Linde AG as a result of Linde plc's failure to publish its decision to launch the exchange offer without undue delay; and (3) within twelve months following such termination,

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Praxair, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries executes an acquisition agreement with respect to, or consummates, approves or recommends to the Praxair shareholders to accept, an acquisition proposal for Praxair by a third party that would result in 50% or more of the total voting power or of any class of equity securities of Praxair, Inc., a majority of the voting power or of any class of equity securities of any of Praxair, Inc.'s major subsidiaries, or 50% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of subsidiaries) of Praxair, Inc. being acquired by such third party.

The business combination agreement requires Linde AG to pay Praxair, Inc. a termination fee of \$250 million if:

the business combination is terminated by Praxair, Inc. prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition, because either the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board has failed to issue its respective reasoned statement within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer;

the business combination is terminated by Praxair, Inc. prior to the satisfaction or waiver of the minimum acceptance condition because (i) the Linde executive board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer; or (ii) the Linde supervisory board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer;

the business combination is terminated by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because, at the expiration of the acceptance period, the minimum acceptance condition has not been satisfied or waived and, at the time of such termination of the business combination agreement, (a) Praxair, Inc. was entitled to terminate the business combination agreement because (i) either the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board has failed to issue its respective reasoned statement within 20 business days of the commencement of the exchange offer or (ii) (x) the Linde executive board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer or (y) the Linde supervisory board has changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the exchange offer or (b) the Linde supervisory board had changed its recommendation that Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer and tender their shares in the exchange offer by issuing a statement neither recommending that the Linde shareholders reject the exchange offer nor recommending that the Linde shareholders accept the exchange offer; or

(1) after the date of the business combination agreement, an acquisition proposal for Linde by a third party has been publicly announced or otherwise publicly communicated or made publicly known (or any third party shall have publicly announced, communicated or made known a bona fide intention, whether or not conditional, to make a proposal with respect to an acquisition proposal) and such acquisition proposal or publicly announced intention has not been publicly withdrawn on a bona fide basis without qualification prior to the expiration of the acceptance period; (2) thereafter, the business combination agreement is terminated by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG because the minimum acceptance condition has not been satisfied or waived; and (3) within twelve months following such termination, Linde or any of its subsidiaries executes an acquisition agreement with respect to, or consummates, approves or recommends to the Linde shareholders to accept, an acquisition proposal for Linde by a third party that would result in 50% or more of

the total voting power or of any class of equity securities of Linde AG, a majority of the voting power or of any class of equity securities of any of Linde AG's major subsidiaries, or 50% or more of the consolidated net revenues, net income or total assets (including equity securities of subsidiaries) of Linde AG being acquired by such third party.

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Conduct of the Business Pending the Consummation of the Business Combination

Under the terms of the business combination agreement, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG has agreed that, until the earliest of the completion of the business combination, the termination of the specified covenants and the termination of the business combination agreement, unless otherwise approved by the other party, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed, and except as otherwise expressly contemplated by the business combination agreement or required by applicable law, it and its subsidiaries will conduct their businesses in the ordinary and usual course consistent with past practice (subject to exceptions specified in the business combination agreement). In addition, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG has agreed that, until the earliest of the completion of the business combination, the termination of the specified covenants and the termination of the business combination agreement, unless otherwise approved by the other party, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed, and except as otherwise expressly contemplated by the business combination agreement or required by applicable law, it and its subsidiaries will refrain from taking actions (subject to exceptions specified in the business combination agreement) relating to:

issuances, sales, pledges, dispositions of or encumbrances over (i) the capital stock of it or its subsidiaries, (ii) securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for the capital stock of it and its subsidiaries, or (iii) options, warrants, calls, commitments or rights of any kind to acquire the capital stock of it or its subsidiaries, in each case, other than Praxair shares or Linde shares issuable pursuant to stock-based awards outstanding on or awarded prior to the date of the business combination agreement under the Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG equity plans;

issuances, sales, pledges, dispositions of or encumbrances over any bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations the holders of which have the right to vote (or that are convertible into or exercisable for securities having the right to vote) with its shareholders on any matter;

amendments to its certificate of incorporation, articles of association, constitution, limited liability company agreement, bylaws or similar organizational documents, as applicable, other than amendments to such documents of subsidiaries that are not material in the context of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement;

splits, combinations or reclassifications of its outstanding shares;

the declaration, setting aside or payment of any type of dividend in respect of any capital stock, except (i) Praxair, Inc. may pay a quarterly dividend not to exceed \$0.7875 in each of the second, third and fourth financial quarters of fiscal year 2017 and may increase its annualized dividend in respect of fiscal year 2018 in a manner consistent with past practice (but in no event by more than 7%) and may pay a quarterly dividend not to exceed one-fourth of the annualized dividend in each financial quarter of fiscal year 2018 that ends prior to the consummation of the business combination, (ii) Linde AG may pay an increased annual dividend in respect of fiscal year 2017 in a manner consistent with past practice (but in no event greater than 3.90 per share) and (iii) Linde AG may increase its annual dividend in respect of fiscal year 2018 in a manner consistent with past practice (but in no event by more than 7%) and pay a pro-rata portion of such

increased annual dividend for each financial quarter of fiscal year 2018 in respect of which Praxair, Inc. pays a dividend.

repurchases, redemptions or other acquisitions of (including permitting any of its subsidiaries to purchase or otherwise acquire) its capital stock or securities convertible or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of its capital stock;

material increases in long-term indebtedness (including any guarantee of such indebtedness);

material capital expenditures;

the establishment, termination or modification of material employee benefit plans;

increases to the salary, wage, bonus or other compensation or fringe benefits of directors, officers or employees (other than increases in the ordinary and usual course of business consistent with past practice);

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dispositions of material portions of its assets (including capital stock of subsidiaries);

material acquisitions, whether by way of merger, consolidation, purchase or otherwise;

settlements or compromises of material claims or litigation; and

the entry into material non-compete or similar contracts.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The parties have agreed that, after the completion of the business combination, Linde plc will, or will cause one of its subsidiaries to, indemnify, hold harmless and provide advancement of expenses to all past and present directors, officers and employees of Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and their respective subsidiaries (including their respective listed subsidiaries), for acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the completion of the business combination, to the same extent as these individuals had rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses as of the date of the business combination agreement and to the fullest extent permitted by law. From and after the date of the business combination agreement, Linde plc will, or will cause one of its subsidiaries to, indemnify, hold harmless and provide advancement of expenses to all past and present directors, officers and employees of Linde plc, for acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the completion of the completion of the business combination, to the same extent as these individuals had rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses as of the date of the business combination agreement and to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Subject to applicable law, Linde plc will indemnify the members of the executive board and the members of the supervisory board of Linde AG from any liability incurred in connection with the creation and implementation of a compliance plan of the Linde plc group to comply with economic sanctions.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Linde plc constitution will include provisions regarding elimination of liability of directors, indemnification of officers, directors and employees and advancement of expenses which are, in the aggregate, no less advantageous to the intended beneficiaries than the corresponding provisions in the current organizational documents of each of Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and Linde plc.

In addition, each of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG (and in the event either of them is unable to, Linde plc) will obtain and fully pay the premium for tail insurance policies for the extension of the current directors and officers and fiduciary liability insurance policies maintained by Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as applicable, in each case for a period of ten years after the completion of the business combination.

Employee Matters

The business combination agreement provides that until the end of the calendar year in which the completion of the business combination occurs, Linde plc will, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, provide, or cause to be provided to each individual who is employed as of the consummation of the business combination by Praxair, Inc., Linde AG or their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, and who remains employed by Praxair, Inc., Linde AG or their respective subsidiaries or listed subsidiaries, with the following (except in the case of employees whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining or similar agreement):

base salary in an amount substantially comparable to the base salary provided to the employee immediately prior to the business combination;

an annual bonus opportunity that is substantially comparable to the annual bonus opportunity provided to the employee immediately prior to the business combination;

other compensation opportunities and employee benefits that are substantially comparable in the aggregate to those provided to the employee immediately prior to the business combination; and

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severance benefits in the event of employment termination in amounts and on terms and conditions no less favorable in the aggregate to such employee than he or she would have received under the severance plans, programs, policies and arrangements applicable as of the date of the completion of the business combination. With respect to material Linde plc plans for employees who remained employed after the completion of the business combination, Linde plc has agreed to (1) waive pre-existing conditions, exclusions and waiting periods regarding participation and coverage requirements, (2) provide each employee and the employee's eligible dependents with credit for co-payments and deductibles paid prior to the effective time under the applicable material Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG plan in satisfying deductible or out-of-pocket requirements under the Linde plc plans for the year in which the business combination occurs and (3) recognize service of employees with Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and their respective affiliates for all purposes under Linde plc plans, including severance plans (including for purposes of eligibility to participate, vesting credit, and entitlement to benefits, but excluding for purposes of benefit accrual under final average pay defined benefit plans or to the extent a duplication of benefits would result), in each case to the same extent such service is taken into account under the applicable material Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG plans prior to the completion of the business combination.

Corporate Governance Matters

The parties have agreed to, subject to applicable law, take all actions necessary to effect certain corporate governance matters with respect to Linde plc prior to the consummation of the business combination. Such agreed corporate governance matters are described in more detail in the section Business and Certain Information About Linde plc Corporate Governance Structure of Linde plc Corporate Governance of Linde plc After the Business Combination.

Stock Indices

Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG have agreed that, prior to completion of the business combination, they will use their respective reasonable best efforts to seek the inclusion of Linde plc's shares in the S&P 500 and DAX 30 indices.

Other Covenants and Agreements

The business combination agreement contains certain other covenants and agreements, including covenants relating to:

cooperation between Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG in connection with public announcements;

Linde plc taking all steps necessary to issue the Linde plc shares and the Linde plc stock-based awards that will be issued as consideration in the exchange offer and the merger;

to the extent that the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement will result in any breach or violation of, or default under, or give rise to any mandatory repurchase under any material contract related to indebtedness, the use of Praxair's and Linde's reasonable best efforts to (i) obtain all necessary waivers or consents to such breaches or defaults, (ii) refinance or replace such contracts or (iii) otherwise ensure that sufficient cash is available for the prompt payment of any indebtedness under any such contract;

the potential legal separation of Linde's worldwide engineering business into a separate legal entity following an agreement between Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. on the corporate set-up and arrangements of the engineering business prior to such legal separation;

the creation of Linde plc distributable reserves;

(i) Linde plc ensuring that, from and after the effective time of the merger, Linde AG will honor all financial obligations of Linde AG and any of Linde AG's German subsidiaries with whom Linde AG

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has entered, directly or indirectly, into any enterprise agreements (Unternehmensverträge) as of the date of the business combination agreement with respect to pension and deferred compensation benefits to current and former directors, officers and employees pursuant to any material benefit plan in effect as of the date of the business combination agreement and (ii) prior to, but only effective upon, the effective time of the merger, the entry by Linde plc into a guarantee with Linde Vorsorge Aktiv Fonds e.V., as representative of the pension and deferred compensation beneficiaries, to guarantee Linde AG's financial obligations set forth in clause (i);

limitations with respect to Praxair's and Linde's ability to enter into any new collective bargaining agreement or other agreement with a labor union, works council or similar organization;

the use of Praxair's and Linde's reasonable best efforts to ensure that Linde plc will not be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. Federal income tax purposes as a result of the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement; and

the use of Linde plc's, Praxair's and Linde's reasonable best efforts to develop and adopt an economic sanctions compliance plan for Linde plc, which will become effective at the effective time of the merger.

Amendment and Waiver

Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may mutually agree to amend the business combination agreement. However, (1) after the adoption of the business combination agreement by the Praxair shareholders, no amendment may be made which requires further approval by the Praxair shareholders under applicable law or the rules of any relevant stock exchange unless such further approval is obtained and (2) after the expiration of the acceptance period, no amendment may be made which requires the exchange offer to remain open under applicable law or the rules of any relevant stock exchange.

In the event that Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and Linde plc authorize an amendment to the business combination agreement that does not require further approval by the Praxair shareholders or require the exchange offer to remain open, Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and Linde plc, as applicable, will inform their respective shareholders of the amendment by press release and other public communication. In the event that Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and Linde plc authorize an amendment to the business combination agreement that requires further approval by the Praxair shareholders, another proxy statement/prospectus would be delivered to such shareholders and proxies would be re-solicited for approval of such amendment.

The parties may, to the extent permitted by law and the terms of the business combination agreement, waive compliance with or satisfaction of any of the conditions contained in the business combination agreement.

Fees and Expenses

All out-of-pocket expenses (including fees and expenses of counsel, accountants, investment bankers, experts and consultants) incurred by or on behalf of the parties in connection with the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement will be paid by the party incurring the expense, except (i) if the business combination is not completed, any expenses incurred by Linde plc and/or its affiliates will be shared equally by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, to the extent not prohibited by applicable law and (ii) as otherwise provided in the business combination agreement.

In addition, to the extent that Linde plc does not have sufficient funds available, Praxair, Inc. will finance any out of pocket expenses incurred by Linde plc in connection with the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement.

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Representations and Warranties

The business combination agreement contains customary and reciprocal representations and warranties by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG relating to the following:

organization and good standing;

capitalization;

authorization of the business combination agreement;

absence of conflicts with organizational documents;

governmental approvals and consents required for the completion of the business combination;

financial statements;

absence of any material adverse change since December 31, 2016;

compliance with applicable laws and contracts;

legal proceedings;

tax matters; and

anti-corruption laws, trade sanctions and export controls.

In addition, the business combination agreement contains representations and warranties by Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub relating to the following:

organization and good standing;

capitalization;

authorization of the business combination agreement; and

absence of conflicts with organization documents.

Many of the representations and warranties contained in the business combination agreement are qualified by a material adverse change standard (as such term is defined above). Certain of the representations and warranties are also qualified by a general materiality standard or by a knowledge standard.

Governing Law and Forum Selection

The parties have agreed that the business combination agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Ireland; provided however, that (i) the fiduciary duties of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board, the validity of any corporate action on the part of Linde AG and the provisions relating to the duties of Linde plc under the German Takeover Act and the offer conditions will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany and (ii) the fiduciary duties of the Praxair board of directors and the validity of any corporate action on the part of Praxair, Inc. will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware. Subject to certain limited exceptions, each of the parties has irrevocably agreed that the courts of Ireland, Delaware and Germany are to have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the business combination agreement and of the documents referred to in the business combination agreement and in respect of the transactions contemplated thereby; provided, however, that only Linde AG may initiate a proceeding, suit or action in the courts of Delaware and only Praxair, Inc. may initiate a proceeding, suit or action in the courts of Germany.

Specific Performance

Each of the parties acknowledged and agreed in the business combination agreement that the rights of each party to consummate the merger, the exchange offer and the other transactions contemplated by the business

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combination agreement are special, unique and of extraordinary character and that if for any reason any of the provisions of the business combination agreement are not performed in accordance with their specific terms or are otherwise breached, immediate and irreparable harm or damage would be caused for which money damages would not be an adequate remedy. Therefore, the parties fully intend for specific performance to be an available remedy for breaches of the business combination agreement. In addition, the parties agreed that they will each be entitled to seek an injunction to restrain any breach or violation or threatened breach or violation of the provisions of the business combination agreement without the necessity of posting a bond or other form of security. The parties further agreed not to object to a remedy of specific performance on the basis that a remedy of monetary damages would provide an adequate remedy for any such breach.

The representations, warranties and covenants of Linde plc, Linde AG, Praxair, Inc., Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub contained in the business combination agreement and described in this summary were qualified and subject to important limitations agreed to among such parties in connection with negotiating the terms of the business combination agreement. In particular, it is important to bear in mind that the representations and warranties were negotiated with the principal purpose of allocating risk between the parties to the business combination agreement, rather than establishing matters as facts, and you should not rely upon the representations and warranties contained in the business combination agreement as characterizations of actual facts or circumstances as of the date of the business combination agreement or as of any other date. The representations and warranties also may be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from that generally applicable to shareholders and reports and documents filed with the SEC and/or BaFin, and in some cases were qualified by the matters contained in the separate disclosure letters that Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. each delivered in connection with the business combination agreement. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties, which do not purport to be accurate as of the date of this document, may have changed since the date of the business combination agreement. To the extent that Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. are or become aware of the existence of any material facts that are required to be disclosed under applicable securities laws and that would otherwise contradict the representations and warranties described in this summary, Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. will continue to provide additional disclosure in this document and their public reports, as applicable.

Table of Contents**THE EXCHANGE OFFER**

The following is a description of the principal terms of the exchange offer that Linde plc intends to make to Linde shareholders. We urge you to read this section, the exchange offer document, and the information contained in the remainder of this document, including the exhibits, annexes, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, in their entirety prior to making any decision as to the matters described in this section.

Subject Matter

Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under Linde plc through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under Linde plc through the exchange offer. Pursuant to the terms of the exchange offer, Linde plc seeks to acquire each issued Linde share (ISIN DE0006483001) in exchange for 1.540 Linde plc shares. This exchange ratio for the exchange offer is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect changes in the share price of the Linde shares or the Praxair shares prior to the date of the completion of the business combination.

ADRs may not be tendered in the exchange offer. However, ADRs may be exchanged for Linde shares pursuant to the deposit agreement between Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, acting as the depositary bank, and Linde AG, and those Linde shares may in turn be tendered in the exchange offer. Each ADR evidences one American Depositary Share, which represents the beneficial interest in one tenth of a Linde share. Linde's ADR program will be terminated on September 29, 2017. Prior to or following the termination of the ADR program, holders of ADRs may present their ADRs to the depositary for cancellation and receive the underlying Linde shares in accordance with the deposit agreement. Such Linde shares may then be tendered in the exchange offer during the acceptance period or the additional acceptance period. Pursuant to the deposit agreement governing the ADRs, holders of ADRs must pay all applicable taxes and/or governmental charges as well as a fee of no more than \$5.00 per 100 ADRs in order to exchange their ADRs for underlying Linde shares. Such costs and fees incurred in the course of the cancellation of ADRs will not be reimbursed. The process may take several days, and holders of ADRs should take this additional time requirement into account when making their decision whether to participate in the exchange offer. Holders of ADRs should contact the depositary if they have questions regarding the exchange of ADRs for Linde shares. As the ADR program will have been terminated, in the event that the exchange offer is not consummated, former holders of ADRs may not re-deposit their Linde shares into an ADR facility.

The acceptance period for the exchange offer starts on August 15, 2017 and will expire on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time, unless extended. Withdrawal rights will cease at the end of the acceptance period. See Timetable.

The exchange offer is subject to a number of conditions set forth under Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

For a comparison of the rights of holders of Linde plc shares and Linde shares, see Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination.

Important Notices

The exchange offer is subject to a number of conditions set forth under Conditions to the Exchange Offer. The conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied at or prior to the end of the acceptance period or, where permissible, validly waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period, except for the regulatory condition, which may be satisfied after the end of the acceptance period. The regulatory condition must be satisfied no later than twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, i.e., on or prior to October 24, 2018, or waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period. If the

conditions are not satisfied, or, where permissible, validly waived, the exchange offer will not be completed and tendered Linde shares will be rebooked to the relevant Linde shareholders accounts.

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Each Linde shareholder, by accepting the exchange offer, unless such acceptance is properly withdrawn, authorizes the settlement agent to credit interests in the Linde plc shares that such Linde shareholder is entitled to receive in the exchange offer to such shareholder's account in exchange for Linde shares tendered by such shareholder in the exchange offer.

By accepting the exchange offer, Linde shareholders will transfer their tendered Linde shares, including ancillary rights, at settlement directly to Linde plc, subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the conditions to the exchange offer.

No fractional shares can be issued by Linde plc under Irish law so no fractional Linde plc shares will be exchanged for any Linde shares tendered in the exchange offer by any Linde shareholder. Each holder of Linde shares validly tendered into the exchange offer who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of a share of Linde plc shares shall receive from its custodian bank, in lieu thereof, cash (without interest) in an amount representing such holder's proportionate interest in the net proceeds from the sale by Clearstream and/or its custodian bank for the account of all such holders of Linde plc shares which would otherwise be issued. The sale of such shares by Clearstream and the custodian banks will be executed on the NYSE and/or the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, and will be executed in round lots to the extent practicable. The receipt of the net proceeds resulting from the sale of such shares will be free of commissions, transfer taxes and other out-of-pocket transaction costs for such holders of tendered Linde shares. The net proceeds of such sale will be distributed to the holders of tendered Linde shares with each such holder receiving an amount of such proceeds proportionate to the amount of fractional interests which such holder would otherwise have been entitled to receive. The net proceeds credited for any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares will be determined on the average net proceeds per Linde plc share. As soon as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash, if any, to be paid to holders of tendered Linde shares in lieu of fractional interests, the custodian banks shall make available such amounts to such holders of tendered Linde shares. Any such sale will be made within ten business days or such shorter period as may be required by applicable law after the completion of the exchange offer.

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

The purpose of the exchange offer is for Linde plc to acquire control over Linde. Following the completion of the exchange offer, Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization if not all outstanding Linde shares are acquired through the exchange offer. In addition, Linde plc may seek to acquire any outstanding Linde shares not tendered in the exchange offer. The type of such transaction will depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise. Immediately after the completion of the exchange offer, assuming satisfaction of the minimum acceptance condition, Linde plc will own at least 75% of all of the issued and outstanding Linde shares. If all Linde shareholders tender all their Linde shares in the exchange offer and do not effectively withdraw their tendered Linde shares, or, to the extent legally permissible, Linde plc has acquired all remaining Linde shares in the open market or otherwise, or if a potential squeeze-out transaction is completed, Linde plc will own all of the issued and outstanding Linde shares. See [Plans for Linde After the Exchange Offer](#) and [The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde](#).

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer will only be completed if the following conditions have been satisfied on or prior to the end of the acceptance period or, where permissible, effectively waived by Linde plc prior to the end of the working day before the end of the acceptance period, except for the regulatory condition. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018.

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The exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or, where permissible, waiver of the following conditions:

Minimum Acceptance Condition

At the time of the expiration of the acceptance period, the sum of the number of:

- (1) Tendered Linde shares (including those Linde shares for which the acceptance of the exchange offer has been declared during the acceptance period but only becomes effective after the expiration of the acceptance period by transferring the Linde shares to ISIN DE000A2E4L75 (WKN A2E 4L7)) for which the right to withdrawal has not been exercised;
 - (2) Linde shares held directly by Linde plc or its subsidiaries or any other person acting jointly with Linde plc within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the German Takeover Act (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any Linde treasury shares);
 - (3) Linde shares that must be attributed to Linde plc or any of its subsidiaries in accordance with Section 30 of the German Takeover Act;
 - (4) Linde shares for which Linde plc, any of its subsidiaries or any other person acting jointly with Linde plc within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the German Takeover Act has entered into an agreement outside of the exchange offer, giving them the right to demand the transfer of title of such Linde shares; and
 - (5) Linde shares for which irrevocable undertakings to tender such Linde shares have been executed and delivered to Linde plc,
- (Linde shares that fall within the scope of several of these categories are counted only once) equals or is greater than 139,228,554 Linde shares (75% of all Linde shares entitled to voting rights existing at the time of approval of the publication of the German exchange offer document excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any Linde treasury shares).

This offer condition is herein referred to as the minimum acceptance condition.

Linde AG has agreed in the business combination agreement not to tender Linde shares held in treasury by Linde AG (other than such Linde shares held on behalf of third parties) and to enter into the necessary agreements to the effect that BaFin will not require the offer consideration to also cover such Linde shares. Linde AG has fulfilled this obligation by (i) executing a non-tender agreement with the Bidder on July 25, 2017, in which Linde AG undertook not to tender the 95,109 treasury shares, and (ii) executing an agreement with Deutsche Bank AG, as the custodian, and the Bidder on June 1, 2017, under which Deutsche Bank AG is obligated (i) not to transfer any treasury shares to another custody account of Linde AG or any third party and (ii) not to carry out any selling orders by Linde AG with regards to the treasury shares (including the acceptance of the offer).

Regulatory Condition

After publication of the exchange offer document and no later than the longstop date, the business combination has been approved by the competent antitrust authorities in the following jurisdictions or the statutory waiting periods in the following jurisdictions shall have expired, with the result that the business combination may be completed:

- (1) European Union;
- (2) United States of America;
- (3) China;
- (4) India;
- (5) South Korea;
- (6) Brazil;

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(7) Russia;

(8) Canada; and

(9) Mexico.

In addition, after publication of the exchange offer document and at the latest by the longstop date, the CFIUS Approval has been obtained. CFIUS Approval is deemed to have been obtained if (a) a written notice issued by the Committee of Foreign Investment in the United States (which is herein referred to as CFIUS) has been received stating that the business combination does not constitute a covered transaction pursuant to Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 or that following its review or investigation of the business combination, CFIUS has determined that, from a U.S. perspective, there are no national security concerns and concluded all action under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or (b) CFIUS has sent a report to the President of the United States requesting the President's decision, then (x) the President has announced a decision not to take any action to suspend or prohibit the business combination or (y) the President has not taken any action after fifteen days from the date the President received such report from CFIUS.

Finally, after publication of the exchange offer document and until the longstop date, no governmental entity that must grant an approval as described above has until the Longstop Date denied the required grant in writing and the denial has become final, binding and non-appealable.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the regulatory condition.

Registration Statement Condition

As of the expiration of the exchange offer, the registration statement regarding the Linde plc shares:

(1) has been declared effective by the SEC; and

(2) is not the subject of any stop order issued by the SEC pursuant to Section 8(d) of the Securities Act or any proceeding initiated by the SEC seeking such a stop order.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the registration statement condition.

Praxair Requisite Vote Condition

Following publication of the offer document and until the expiration of the acceptance period, the Praxair shareholders have adopted the business combination agreement and approved the business combination agreement by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Praxair shares entitled to vote thereon at the Praxair special meeting or at any adjournment or postponement thereof (which is referred to herein as the Praxair requisite vote).

This offer condition is herein referred to as the Praxair requisite vote condition.

No Injunction or Illegality Condition

As of the expiration of the acceptance period, no law, regulation, administrative act, injunction, temporary restraining order or preliminary or permanent injunction or other order issued by any governmental entity in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the exchange offer or the merger or the acquisition or ownership of Linde shares or Praxair shares by Linde plc.

This offer condition is herein referred to as the no injunction or illegality condition.

No Material Compliance Violation

After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period no criminal offense or material administrative offense (*Ordnungswidrigkeit*) relating to applicable corruption, anti-bribery, money-laundering or

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cartel laws (which is herein referred to as a material compliance violation) by a member of a governing body or officer of Linde AG or a subsidiary of Linde AG or, as the case may be, of Praxair, Inc. or a subsidiary of Praxair, Inc., while any such person was operating in their official capacity at, or on behalf of Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. or their respective subsidiaries is known to have occurred, if any such material compliance violation constitutes or would constitute, as determined by the independent expert, insider information for Linde AG or Praxair, Inc. pursuant to Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation or has constituted insider information prior to its publication, in the case of Praxair, Inc., determined as if the Market Abuse Regulation applies to Praxair, Inc.

No Material Adverse Change Condition

- (1) After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, (i) Linde AG must not have published new circumstances pursuant to Article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation and (ii) there must not have occurred any change, event, circumstance or development that would have had to be published by Linde AG pursuant to Article 17 of the Market Abuse Regulation and that Linde AG did not publish pursuant to Article 17(4) of the Market Abuse Regulation and that, in each case of clause (i) or (ii), such circumstances have resulted in, or would reasonably be expected by the independent expert to result in, individually or in the aggregate, a recurring (for at least two consecutive financial years) negative effect on Linde's annual EBITDA in financial years 2017 and 2018 or 2018 and 2019 in excess of 410 million or a one-time negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial year 2017, 2018 or 2019 in excess of 820 million. For purposes of this condition, EBITDA means the adjusted Group Operating Profit financial metric for such financial period as defined in the annual report of Linde AG for financial year 2016, with the components thereof determined in accordance with IFRS, as in effect on the date of the business combination agreement.
- (2) After August 15, 2017 and prior to the expiration of the acceptance period, there must not have occurred any change, event, circumstance or development on the part of Praxair, Inc. that has resulted in, or would reasonably be expected by the independent expert to result in, individually or in the aggregate, a recurring (for at least two consecutive financial years) negative effect on Praxair's annual EBITDA in financial years 2017 and 2018 or 2018 and 2019 in excess of \$350 million or a one-time negative effect on annual EBITDA in financial year 2017, 2018 or 2019 in excess of \$700 million. For purposes of this condition, EBITDA means the adjusted EBITDA financial metric for such financial period as defined in the annual report of Praxair, Inc. for financial year 2016, with the components thereof determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as in effect on the date of the business combination agreement.

Determination of a Material Adverse Effect or a Material Compliance Violation

The determination of a material adverse effect on Praxair or Linde and/or a material compliance violation is made solely on the basis of an opinion by an independent expert, Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Schwannstrasse 6, 40476 Duesseldorf, Germany who will render the opinion solely on Linde plc's instruction. The independent expert will deliver, using the due and careful consideration of a diligent professional, an opinion in which it determines whether such a material adverse effect or material compliance violation has occurred. Linde plc will publish without undue delay the commencement of this procedure and, if it receives the opinion by the expiration of the acceptance period, the fact that it has received such opinion and the result of such opinion of the independent expert with reference to the exchange offer in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*), *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *The Wall Street Journal* as well as on the internet (<http://www.lindepraxairmerger.com>). The opinion of the independent expert will be binding and non-appealable. If Linde plc does not receive such opinion by the expiration of the acceptance period, the offer conditions that there has been no material adverse effect on Praxair or

Linde and/or no material compliance violation, as applicable, will be deemed to have been satisfied.

Waiver of Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Linde plc has the right, until one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period, to waive any condition to the exchange offer (other than the Praxair requisite vote condition) (to the extent legally permissible)

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and only if the condition has not already failed. Closing conditions that have been waived are deemed to have occurred for the purposes of the exchange offer. The publication of a change of the exchange offer will be made pursuant to Section 21(2) German Takeover Act in connection with Section 14(3) German Takeover Act.

If Linde plc intends to waive the condition regarding the non-occurrence of a material adverse effect on and/or a material compliance violation by (1) Linde, such waiver is subject to Praxair's prior approval, or (2) Praxair, such waiver is subject to Linde's prior approval. If Linde plc intends to waive any other condition to the exchange offer, such waiver is subject to the prior approval by Linde and Praxair.

In case of a waiver of one or more or all conditions or the change of the minimum acceptance threshold and a corresponding publication within the last two weeks of the acceptance period the acceptance period will be extended pursuant to Section 21(5) German Takeover Act by two weeks (until November 7, 2017, 24:00 hours, Central European Time). The acceptance period will be extended pursuant to the German Takeover Act.

Possible Capital Reduction to Create Distributable Reserves

Under Irish law, dividends may be paid (and share repurchases must generally be funded) only out of so-called distributable reserves, which Linde plc will not have immediately following completion of the business combination. Distributable reserves generally means the accumulated realized profits of Linde plc less accumulated realized losses of Linde plc and includes reserves created by way of capital reductions. Linde plc is considering the implementation of steps to create distributable reserves following admission to trading to provide flexibility for future dividends and other returns to shareholders.

Linde plc is considering creating additional realized distributable reserves by (i) cancelling the share premium (*i.e.*, the consideration received by Linde plc for the shares issued that is in excess of the nominal value of those shares) which will be created through the merger; and (ii) capitalizing all or part of the merger reserve which will be created as a result of the exchange offer, and immediately cancelling any bonus shares issued for the purpose of such capitalization (such transactions described in clauses (i) and (ii) together are herein referred to as the Possible Capital Reduction). Such Possible Capital Reduction would be based on the following steps:

Following the Possible Capital Reduction, there would be no change in the nominal value of the Linde plc shares or the number of issued Linde plc shares. The Possible Capital Reduction would be approved prior to (and would be conditional upon) admission to trading, by a special resolution of Enceladus and Cumberland as the two sole shareholders of Linde plc prior to the completion of the business combination. It further requires the approval of the High Court of Ireland (for which Linde plc would apply following admission to trading).

In connection with seeking such court approval, the approval of Praxair shareholders on a non-binding advisory basis is sought in the Praxair special meeting.

Any Linde shareholder who tenders Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer must also deliver a consent in respect of such tendered Linde shares to the Possible Capital Reduction to create distributable reserves. Linde shareholders who tender (and do not validly withdraw) their Linde shares pursuant to the exchange offer will be deemed to have delivered their consents by virtue of such tender. The approval by Linde shareholders is provided as part of the acceptance of the exchange offer.

The Possible Capital Reduction will not negatively affect any rights of the tendering Linde shareholders.

Table of Contents**Timetable*****Acceptance Period; Expiration Date***

The acceptance period for the exchange offer starts on August 15, 2017, and will expire on October 24, 2017, 24:00 hours (Central European Time), unless extended.

Extension, Amendment and Termination; Additional Acceptance Period***Extension of the Acceptance Period***

Subject to applicable rules and the terms and the conditions to the exchange offer, the exchange offer will be extended (1) by two weeks in accordance with Section 21(5) of the German Takeover Act if the exchange offer is amended and the amendment is published (as described below) within the last two weeks prior to the end of the acceptance period; or (2) if a competing offer (*konkurrierendes Angebot*) as defined in Section 22(1) of the German Takeover Act is made by a third party during the acceptance period, and if the acceptance period for the exchange offer expires prior to the expiration of the competing offer, the end of the acceptance period will be the date on which the competing offer expires.

If the acceptance period is extended, Linde shareholders may withdraw their tendered Linde shares until the end of the acceptance period, as extended. See [Withdrawal Rights](#). The additional acceptance period is not an extension of the acceptance period and will commence following the acceptance period, including any extension thereof, as required by the German Takeover Act. Accordingly, Linde shareholders may not withdraw their tendered Linde shares during the additional acceptance period even if tendered during such additional acceptance period.

Amendment of the Exchange Offer

Subject to applicable rules and regulations and the terms and conditions to the exchange offer, Linde plc expressly reserves the right (but will not be obligated) (1) to increase the consideration being offered to Linde shareholders in the exchange offer, (2) to offer a different consideration as an alternative, (3) reduce the minimum acceptance condition from 75% to a lower percentage of all outstanding Linde shares (however, as described in [The Business Combination Agreement Termination Termination Rights](#) an adverse tax event permitting termination of the specified covenants will arise if the number of validly tendered Linde shares is not at least 74% of all outstanding Linde shares as of any date of determination no earlier than the date on which the results of the exchange offer as of the expiration of the additional acceptance period are finally determined), and (4) to the extent permitted by applicable law, waive any of the conditions to the exchange offer as described in [Waiver of Conditions to the Exchange Offer](#), in each case at any time until one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period by way of publication as described under [Publications](#).

If, prior to the end of the acceptance period, Linde plc increases the exchange offer consideration, such increased offer consideration will be received by all shareholders whose Linde shares are exchanged pursuant to the exchange offer, whether or not such Linde shares were tendered prior to the announcement of the increase of such consideration.

Termination of the Exchange Offer

If any of the conditions described above (except for the regulatory condition) have not been satisfied or, where permissible, validly waived, at the end of the acceptance period, the exchange offer will be terminated. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24,

2018, after which the exchange offer will be terminated. In the case of such termination, tendered Linde shares will be reassigned and rebooked where necessary to each respective custodian bank. Accordingly, the custodian banks will arrange for the tendered Linde shares to be rebooked into ISIN DE0006483001 (WKN 648300) without undue delay, and in any case, no later than five business days after the announcement that the exchange offer has been terminated.

Table of Contents*Termination of the Specified Covenants in the Business Combination Agreement*

In certain circumstances Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may terminate all the covenants contained in the business combination agreement (other than those relating to the payment of expenses, certain indemnification obligations and certain actions of Linde plc, Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub) (such terminated covenants are herein referred to as the specified covenants). Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG may terminate the specified covenants at any time prior to the completion of the business combination by mutual consent of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and in the circumstances described in The Business Combination Agreement Termination Termination Rights.

Additional Acceptance Period

Following the end of the acceptance period, and if all conditions to the exchange offer (other than the regulatory condition) have been satisfied or, where permissible, validly waived in advance, the German Takeover Act provides an additional acceptance period of two weeks for the exchange offer. The additional acceptance period will be an additional two-week period beginning on the day after the publication of the results of the acceptance period during which shareholders may tender, but not withdraw, their Linde shares. Linde plc intends to publish such results no later than three business days following the expiration of the acceptance period. Provided that the acceptance period is not extended, the additional acceptance period is expected to start on October 28, 2017, and to expire on November 10, 2017, 24:00 hours (Central European Time). Linde shareholders who validly tender during the additional acceptance period will receive the exchange offer consideration on the closing date.

Put Right Period

Pursuant to Section 39c of the German Takeover Act, Linde shareholders who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer may have the right (*Andienungsrecht*) to require Linde plc to exchange their Linde shares for the exchange offer consideration if the following two conditions are met upon publication of the results of the exchange offer after the end of the acceptance period:

(1) Linde plc, directly or indirectly holds at least 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital (or the exchange offer has been accepted by the tendering Linde shareholders such that Linde plc, directly or indirectly, would hold at least 95% voting share capital on the closing date); and

(2) Linde plc is entitled to file an application with the district court (*Landgericht*) of Frankfurt am Main to effect a takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 39a *et seq.* of the German Takeover Act. See The Business Combination Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde Squeeze-out Transactions.

If both of the above conditions are satisfied, the German Takeover Act requires that this put right be available for a three-month period (which is herein referred to as the put right period) commencing after the end of the acceptance period or, if later, on the date that Linde plc publishes that it directly or indirectly holds, at least 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital (or that the exchange offer has been accepted by Linde's shareholders such that Linde plc would hold (directly or indirectly) at least 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital on the closing date). Linde shareholders who properly exercise this right are entitled to receive the exchange offer consideration, which is the same consideration received by shareholders who tendered their Linde shares during the acceptance period or the additional acceptance period. Linde shareholders who did not tender their shares in the exchange offer, including those located or resident in the United States, may choose whether or not to exercise this put right. The procedure for exercising the put right corresponds to the procedure for tendering Linde shares in the acceptance period or additional acceptance period. See Acceptance of the Exchange Offer and Settlement of the Exchange Offer. Shares put to Linde plc may be traded on an as-tendered basis until such trading ceases as described in Trading of the Tendered Linde Shares.

There will be no withdrawal rights during any put right period. If the regulatory condition is satisfied prior to the expiration of the put right period, then (i) shares put to Linde plc no later than 6:00 p.m. (Central European

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Time) on the business day after publication of satisfaction of the regulatory condition will be settled with the exchange offer on the closing date as described in Settlement of the Exchange Offer and (ii) shares put to Linde plc following 6:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the business day after publication of satisfaction of the regulatory condition will be settled twice weekly on a rolling basis. Shares must be put no later than 4:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the cutoff date for that rolling settlement. Such settlement will occur no later than three business days following the applicable cutoff date and will include the exchange offer consideration and any cash in lieu of fractional shares. See Cash in Lieu of Fractional Linde plc Shares. If the regulatory condition is fulfilled after the expiration of the put right period, there will be only one settlement on the closing date and the exchange offer and the shares put to Linde plc during the put right period will be settled concurrently as described in Settlement of the Exchange Offer.

Acceptance of the Exchange Offer

The acceptance of the exchange offer (i) must be declared in writing to the relevant custodian bank of the Linde shareholder by the end of the acceptance period (which is herein referred to as the declaration of acceptance,) and (ii) the Linde shareholders must instruct their respective custodian bank to effect the transfer of the Linde shares in their custody account for which they wish to accept the exchange offer. The acceptance will become valid with the timely transfer of tendered Linde shares within the acceptance period, the additional acceptance period or the put right period, as applicable, to ISIN DE000A2E4L75 at Clearstream. If the respective custodian bank is notified of the acceptance within the acceptance period, the additional acceptance period or the put right period, as applicable, the transfer of Linde shares will be deemed to have been timely effected if it has been effected at the latest by 6:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the second business day after the expiration of the acceptance period, the additional acceptance period or the put right period. Transfers are to be arranged by the custodian bank after receipt of the declaration of acceptance.

Declarations of acceptance that are not received by the respective custodian bank within the relevant period or that have been erroneously or incompletely filled out will not be regarded as an acceptance of the exchange offer and do not entitle the applicable Linde shareholder to receive the exchange offer consideration. Neither Linde plc, nor persons acting in concert with Linde plc nor their subsidiaries are required to notify any Linde shareholder of any defects or errors in the declaration of acceptance, and they assume no liability in the event that such notification is not made.

Irrevocable Undertakings

Linde plc will allow Linde shareholders that are index funds (as an alternative to their ability to accept the exchange offer by signing the declaration of acceptance) enter into irrevocable undertakings to tender such shares in the offer (which are herein referred to as irrevocable undertakings). The irrevocable undertakings would become effective immediately after the tendered Linde shares have been included in the respective reference index. Accordingly, the index funds will be in a position to continue to replicate the reference index they track because Linde shares subject to irrevocable undertakings will be booked into the as-tendered trading line only after the tendered Linde shares have been included in the respective reference index. For details on the trading of tendered Linde shares, see Trading of the Tendered Linde Shares. Linde shares subject to irrevocable undertakings will be taken into account when determining if the minimum acceptance condition has been satisfied.

Withdrawal Rights

At any time during the acceptance period, Linde shareholders may withdraw their Linde shares. At the end of the acceptance period, withdrawal rights will cease, and any Linde shares tendered into the exchange offer cannot be withdrawn. If the acceptance period is extended, Linde shareholders may withdraw their tendered Linde shares until

the end of the acceptance period as extended pursuant to Sections 21(4) and 22(3) of the German Takeover Act. The additional acceptance period is not an extension of the acceptance period. There will

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be no withdrawal rights during an additional acceptance period even with respect to Linde shares tendered during such additional acceptance period or, if applicable, a put right period.

To withdraw previously tendered Linde shares, a notice of withdrawal in due form must be received prior to the end of the acceptance period by the custodian bank holding Linde shares for the applicable Linde shareholder. The notice of withdrawal in due form must specify the number of Linde shares withdrawn and instruct the custodian bank holding the shares to rebook the shares into ISIN DE0006483001 at Clearstream.

Trading of the Tendered Linde Shares

Linde plc will ensure that Linde shares tendered in the exchange offer during the acceptance period or additional acceptance period or Linde shares that are put to Linde plc during the put right period, if any, will be admitted to listing and trading on the regulated market (*Regulierter Markt*) (*Prime Standard*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under ISIN DE000A2E4L75 (WKN A2E 4L7) as of the third trading day after the commencement of the acceptance period. Linde shareholders who tender their shares during the additional acceptance period will be able to trade their as-tendered shares immediately after tendering. Linde plc expects that trading of the tendered Linde shares and Linde shares put during the put right period, if any, on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange will cease after the end of the regular stock exchange trading hours one day after publication of the satisfaction of the regulatory condition or, if later, after publication of the end of the additional acceptance period.

Trading of tendered shares on an as-tendered basis on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is market practice in Germany. The sale of an as-tendered share does not affect its status as tendered, and such tendered share will be exchanged in the exchange offer unless validly withdrawn. As a result, while tendered shares may not be withdrawn after the end of the acceptance period, tendering Linde shareholders will be able to trade their tendered shares on an as-tendered basis as described above. Linde shareholders who have validly tendered their shares and who wish to sell those shares in the as-tendered market should contact their broker.

Linde plc expects that the tendered Linde shares will be included in the DAX 30 instead of the untendered Linde shares once Linde plc publishes that the offer acceptance ratio has reached at least 50%. Linde plc, Linde and Praxair will seek to have tendered Linde shares remain included in the DAX 30 after the expiration of the acceptance period until the day after satisfaction of the last offer condition, or, if later, one working day after the expiration of the additional acceptance period; however, this is subject to the discretion of Deutsche Börse AG as the competent body for the composition of the DAX 30. Based on the current index inclusion criteria for the DAX 30 published by Deutsche Börse AG and the anticipated corporate structure, listings and expected market capitalization of Linde plc, Linde plc anticipates that after settlement of the exchange offer the Linde plc shares will be included in the DAX 30 instead of the tendered Linde shares as determined by Deutsche Börse AG.

Any person acquiring Linde shares trading on an as-tendered basis will assume all rights and obligations arising from the prior acceptance of the exchange offer.

Linde shares not tendered will continue to be traded under ISIN DE0006483001.

Settlement of the Exchange Offer

The Linde plc shares issued pursuant to the exchange offer to Linde shareholders who tendered, and did not withdraw, their Linde shares in the exchange offer, will be credited to the Nominee, and then to the accounts of DTC's participants, including Clearstream, who will in turn credit the securities custody accounts of the custodian banks maintained therein without undue delay no later than seven business days following the later of (i) the publication of

the results of the additional acceptance period or (ii) the satisfaction of the regulatory condition. Linde plc intends to publish such results no later than three business days following the expiration of the additional acceptance period. The regulatory condition must be satisfied within twelve months following the

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end of the acceptance period, *i.e.*, by October 24, 2018. If the regulatory condition is not satisfied by that date (or validly waived at least one working day prior to the end of the acceptance period), the exchange offer will terminate and settlement will not occur. **Transfer of the exchange offer consideration may be made on a date that is significantly later than the end of the acceptance period and the expiration of the additional acceptance period, or may not occur. If the exchange offer is not completed, shareholders who have tendered their Linde shares in the exchange offer will have their shares rebooked to their accounts. Withdrawal rights will cease at the end of the acceptance period.** The settlement will be a single settlement for all Linde shares tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer. There will be no separate settlements for Linde shares tendered in the acceptance period and Linde shares tendered in the additional acceptance period, respectively. We refer to the date of the transfer of the exchange offer consideration as the closing date.

On the closing date, Clearstream will deposit the tendered Linde shares to the account of the settlement agent at Clearstream for the purpose of transferring the ownership of the tendered Linde shares to Linde plc.

Linde shares put to Linde plc during the put right period, if any, no later than 6:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the business day after publication of fulfillment of the regulatory condition will be settled at the same time as Linde shares tendered in the exchange offer as described above. Linde shares put to Linde plc during a put right period, if any, and following 6:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the business day after publication of fulfillment of the regulatory condition will be settled on a rolling basis twice a week. In that case, shares must be put no later than 4:00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the cutoff date for that rolling settlement, and settlement will occur no later than three business days following the applicable cutoff date and will include the exchange offer consideration and any cash in lieu of fractional shares.

Plans for Linde After the Exchange Offer

Immediately following the settlement of the exchange offer, the tendered Linde shares are intended to be transferred from Linde plc to Linde Holding GmbH and subsequently from Linde Holding GmbH further to Linde Intermediate Holding AG.

Subsequently, Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. A post-completion reorganization could eliminate any minority shareholder interests in Linde AG remaining after the settlement of the exchange offer or allow Linde plc to control Linde to the greatest extent permissible despite any remaining minority shareholder interests. The type of such transaction will mainly depend on the percentage of Linde shares acquired in the exchange offer and, to the extent legally permissible, in the open market or otherwise. Post-completion reorganization transactions are expected to include a domination agreement (*Beherrschungsvertrag*) and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement (*Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) and may include squeeze-out transactions in accordance with German law.

For instance, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) may enter into a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement with Linde AG. Under a domination agreement, Linde plc (directly or through Linde Holding GmbH and Linde Intermediate Holding AG) would be able to give legally binding instructions to the executive board of Linde AG. Under a profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde AG would transfer (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG and Linde Holding GmbH) its annual profits and losses to Linde plc. Both a domination agreement and a profit and loss transfer agreement are agreements between affiliated business entities under the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*). Such agreements must be approved at a meeting of shareholders of Linde AG by a majority of at least 75% of the share capital represented at the meeting.

Alternatively, or in addition to a domination agreement and/or a profit and loss transfer agreement, Linde plc may, under certain circumstances, commence a squeeze-out with respect to Linde shares that Linde plc does not already own (directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG) after settlement of the exchange offer. A squeeze-out transaction may be effected in three ways: (1) a cash merger squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 62(1)

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and 62(5) of the German Transformation Act, if Linde plc directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG holds at least 90% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde, (2) a corporate squeeze-out pursuant to Sections 327a *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act, if Linde plc directly or through Linde Intermediate Holding AG holds at least 95% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde or (3) a takeover squeeze-out pursuant to Section 39a of the German Takeover Act, if Linde plc acquires, in connection with the exchange offer, at least 95% of Linde AG's share capital, excluding treasury shares and shares held for the account of Linde. If the exchange offer and a potential squeeze-out transaction were completed, Linde AG would become a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde plc. See *The Business Combination – Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde*.

In addition to acquiring Linde shares in the exchange offer, Linde plc may, subject to applicable law, purchase additional Linde shares in the open market or otherwise. So long as Linde AG has remaining minority shareholders, it must invite such minority shareholders to annual meetings according to the German Stock Corporation Act. In such annual meetings, these minority shareholders may exercise all shareholder rights under the German Stock Corporation Act, including information rights. Resolutions adopted in such annual meetings can also be contested in court by any minority shareholder under the requirements of Sections 243 *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act.

Linde's Agreement Not to Tender Treasury Shares

As of June 1, 2017, Linde held approximately 95,109 shares in treasury shares. On June 1, 2017 Linde has committed (i) by way of a non-tender agreement (*Qualifizierte Nichtannahmeerklärung*) to not dispose of any of its treasury shares (either by tendering into the offer or otherwise) until the expiration of the acceptance period or, if applicable, additional acceptance period of the offer, and to deposit its treasury shares into a blocked account (*Sperrkonto*).

Parallel Acquisitions

Linde plc reserves the right, to the extent legally permissible, to directly or indirectly acquire additional Linde shares outside the exchange offer in the open market or otherwise. To the extent that such acquisitions take place, this will be published as required by applicable law, on the internet at <http://www.lindepraxairmerger.com>, in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) and, to the extent required, by way of an English language press release in the United States stating the number and consideration paid or agreed to be paid for the Linde shares so acquired or agreed to acquire.

In addition, affiliates of the financial advisors to Linde and Praxair, respectively, reserve the right, to the extent legally permissible, to engage in ordinary course trading activities in Linde shares, which may include purchases or arrangements to purchase such securities.

Treatment of Linde Equity Awards

The treatment of Linde equity awards is described in the section *The Business Combination Agreement – The Exchange Offer – Consideration Offered to Linde Shareholders*.

Treatment of Deferral Shares

The treatment of Linde deferral shares is described in the section *The Business Combination – Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination – Linde AG – Treatment of Deferral Shares*.

Table of Contents**Information on the Linde plc Shares**

The Linde plc shares that will be issued in connection with the completion of the business combination are ordinary registered shares of Linde plc with a nominal value of 0.001 per share.

Following the completion of the business combination, the International Securities Identification Number, the German Securities Code and the Ticker Symbol of the Linde plc shares will be as follows:

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)	IE00BZ12WP82
German Securities Code (<i>Wertpapierkennnummer</i>) (WKN)	A2D SYC
Ticker Symbol	LIN

Currency of the Exchange Offer

For purposes of the provisions of the EU Prospectus Regulation, the currency in which the exchange offer is conducted is euros. This means that all relevant calculations for the exchange offer under the German Takeover Act, including the value of Linde shares for purposes of complying with the minimum pricing rules under the German Takeover Act, are expressed in euros. After commencement of trading, Linde plc shares are also expected to be listed on the NYSE, where they will be expressed in U.S. dollars.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Linde plc Shares

No fractional shares can be issued by Linde plc under Irish law so no fractional Linde plc shares will be exchanged for any Linde shares tendered in the exchange offer by any Linde shareholder. Each holder of Linde shares validly tendered into the exchange offer who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of a share of Linde plc shares shall receive from its custodian bank, in lieu thereof, cash (without interest) in an amount representing such holder's proportionate interest in the net proceeds from the sale by Clearstream and/or its custodian bank for the account of all such holders of Linde Plc shares which would otherwise be issued. The sale of such excess shares by Clearstream and the custodian banks will be executed on the NYSE and/or the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, and will be executed in round lots to the extent practicable. The receipt of the net proceeds resulting from the sale of such excess shares will be free of commissions, transfer taxes and other out-of-pocket transaction costs for such holders of tendered Linde shares. The net proceeds of such sale will be distributed to the holders of tendered Linde shares with each such holder receiving an amount of such proceeds proportionate to the amount of fractional interests which such holder would otherwise have been entitled to receive. The net proceeds credited for any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares will be determined on the average net proceeds per Linde plc share. As soon as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash, if any, to be paid to holders of tendered Linde shares in lieu of fractional interests, the custodian banks shall make available such amounts to such holders of tendered Linde shares. Any such sale will be made within ten business days or such shorter period as may be required by applicable law after the completion of the exchange offer. **Because market prices of Linde plc shares may fluctuate, cash proceeds received by Linde shareholders in respect of their fractional shares may be different than an amount calculated based on the market price of a Linde plc share on the closing date.**

Publications

Linde plc will publish any notices of extension in compliance with German law and practice. All notifications and announcements required pursuant to the German Takeover Act will be made in the German and English languages on Linde plc website (<http://www.lindepraxairmerger.com/>) and in the German language in the German Federal Gazette

(Bundesanzeiger). An English version of such notifications and announcements will be distributed via an electronically operated information dissemination system in the United States. Linde plc will also file such notifications and announcements in English language with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov> and otherwise comply with its obligation under U.S. law with respect to informing security holders of any material change in the information published, sent or given to security holders. In addition, Linde plc will give notice to BaFin as required by applicable law.

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In particular, Linde plc will publish, without undue delay, in the manner described in the immediately preceding paragraph, if (i) a condition to the exchange offer has been fulfilled, (ii) a condition to the exchange offer has been validly waived in advance by Linde plc, (iii) all conditions to the exchange offer have been fulfilled or validly waived in advance, or (iv) the exchange offer will not be completed.

Linde plc intends to publish results of the exchange offer without undue delay and no later than three business days following the end of the acceptance period or the additional acceptance period, as applicable. Notice of when the additional acceptance period will commence will be included in the publication of the results of the acceptance period.

Admission to and Commencement of Trading

Prior to the time of delivery of the Linde plc shares pursuant to the exchange offer and the merger, Linde plc will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the NYSE (trading in U.S. dollars), subject to official notice of issuance, and will apply to admit its shares to listing and trading on the regulated market (*regulierter Markt*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) (trading in euros).

The listing of the Linde plc shares on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the sub-segment thereof with additional post-admission obligations (*Prime Standard*) is subject to the admission of the Linde plc shares on the basis of an additional admission prospectus to be approved by the CBI as competent authority of Linde plc's home member state (or to the extent that the CBI transfers the function of approving the prospectus in accordance with Regulation 40 of the Irish Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005, BaFin as competent authority of Linde plc's host member state) or a document containing information which is regarded by the competent authority as being equivalent to that of a prospectus.

Linde plc expects that the Linde plc shares will have been admitted to trading and listed at the time of delivery to the shareholders of Linde having accepted the exchange offer.

Commencement of trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the NYSE is expected to occur immediately after completion of the business combination.

Settlement Agent

Linde plc has appointed Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft to act as central settlement agent and exchange escrow agent in connection with the exchange offer.

Reasons for the Exchange Offer and Use of Proceeds

The exchange offer forms part of the business combination, by which the businesses of Praxair and Linde will be combined under Linde plc as a holding company. The business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are described in The Business Combination Agreement.

The Linde plc shares that will be delivered to the shareholders of Linde AG who have validly tendered their Linde shares in the exchange offer will be issued against contribution in kind comprising such tendered Linde shares, and Linde plc will not receive any proceeds from such exchange offer.

Costs related to tendering Linde shares

Linde shareholders who hold their Linde shares in German custody accounts will not incur any expenses and costs in connection with tendering their Linde shares in the offer (except for the costs of transmitting the declaration acceptance to their respective custodian bank). For this purpose, Linde plc pays a customary commission to the custodian banks. However, additional fees and expenses may be charged by custodian banks or foreign investment service providers or otherwise incurred outside the Federal Republic of Germany, which must be paid by the relevant Linde shareholders.

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Table of Contents**DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY****General Provisions Relating to Profit Allocation and Dividend Payments under Irish Law**

Under Irish law, Linde plc may only pay dividends, make distributions and also generally repurchase or redeem shares from its distributable reserves, which are, generally, its accumulated realized profits less its accumulated realized losses. In addition, no distribution or dividend may be made if the net assets of Linde plc are not, or if making such distribution or dividend will cause the net assets of Linde plc to not be, equal to, or in excess of, the aggregate of Linde plc's called-up share capital plus undistributable reserves. Undistributable reserves include Linde plc's company capital and the amount by which Linde plc's accumulated unrealized profits exceeds its accumulated unrealized losses.

The determination as to whether or not Linde plc has sufficient distributable reserves to fund a dividend must be made by reference to Linde plc's most recent unconsolidated annual audited financial statements or other financial statements properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act. The relevant financial statements must be filed in the Companies Registration Office (the official public registry for companies in Ireland).

Immediately following the business combination, the unconsolidated balance sheet of Linde plc will not contain any distributable reserves, and shareholders' equity in such balance sheet will be comprised entirely of (i) share capital (equal to the aggregate nominal value of the Linde plc shares issued pursuant to the business combination), (ii) share premium (resulting from the issuance of Linde plc shares as part of the merger which will be equal to the aggregate market value of Praxair less the nominal value of the share capital issued to Praxair shareholders) and (iii) further share premium, or if applicable, the merger reserve (resulting from the issuance of Linde plc shares in connection with the German exchange offer which will be equal to the aggregate market value of Linde shares owned by Linde plc on completion of the business combination, less the share capital issued to Linde shareholders).

The Praxair shareholders are being asked at the Praxair special meeting to approve a non-binding advisory proposal to approve (and Linde shareholders accepting the exchange offer approve through the declaration of acceptance) the reduction of the share premium account of Linde plc to allow for the creation of distributable reserves of Linde plc, which are required under Irish law in order to allow Linde plc to make distributions and to pay dividends and generally to repurchase or redeem shares following completion of the business combination. If the stockholders of Praxair approve this non-binding advisory proposal allowing for the creation of distributable reserves and the business combination is completed, Linde plc intends to seek the approval of the Irish High Court to create distributable reserves of Linde plc by means of a reduction in capital, which is required for the creation of distributable reserves to be effective, as soon as practicable following the effective time of the business combination. Linde plc is expected to obtain the approval of the Irish High Court within 15 weeks after the effective time of the business combination.

The approval of the non-binding advisory distributable reserves creation proposal is not a condition to the completion of the business combination and whether or not it is approved will have no impact on the completion of the business combination. Accordingly, if the conditions to the business combination are satisfied but the stockholders of Praxair do not approve the non-binding advisory distributable reserves creation proposal, the business combination will still be completed. Until the Irish High Court approval is obtained or distributable reserves are created as a result of the profitable operation of Linde plc, Linde plc will not have sufficient distributable reserves to pay dividends or to repurchase or redeem shares following the business combination. Although Linde plc is not aware of any reason why the Irish High Court would not approve the creation of distributable reserves, the issuance of the required order is a matter for the discretion of the Irish High Court.

Table of Contents**Dividend History**

Linde plc has been recently incorporated and has not paid any dividends to date. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the dividends declared on Praxair shares and on Linde shares.

	Praxair Shares Dividend	Linde Shares Dividend
2017		
Second Quarter	\$ 0.7875	
First Quarter	\$ 0.7875	
2016		3.70
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.750	
Third Quarter	\$ 0.750	
Second Quarter	\$ 0.750	
First Quarter	\$ 0.750	
2015		3.45
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.715	
Third Quarter	\$ 0.715	
Second Quarter	\$ 0.715	
First Quarter	\$ 0.715	
2014		3.15
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.650	
Third Quarter	\$ 0.650	
Second Quarter	\$ 0.650	
First Quarter	\$ 0.650	

Dividend Policy

Praxair, Inc. has historically paid its shareholders a quarterly cash dividend, most recently on June 15, 2017 in an amount equal to \$0.7875 per share. Subject to the terms of the business combination agreement, prior to the closing date, Praxair will continue to pay its regularly scheduled quarterly dividend, with record dates and payments dates set in accordance with past practice.

Linde AG has historically paid its shareholders an annual cash dividend, most recently on May 15, 2017 in an amount equal to 3.70 per share. Subject to the terms of the business combination agreement, prior to the closing date, Linde will continue to pay its regularly scheduled annual dividend, with record dates and payments dates set in accordance with past practice and relevant German stock corporation law (*Aktiengesetz*). Linde AG is, however, entitled to increase the ordinary amount of its 2017 Annual Dividend by an amount equal to what Linde AG assumes to be the per share dividend for the financial year 2018 on a pro-rata basis for each three-month financial quarter of the financial year 2018 in respect of which Praxair pays a dividend ending prior to the closing date.

The dividend policy for the combined group will be determined following completion of the business combination. The Linde plc constitution authorizes the directors to declare dividends out of funds lawfully available for the purpose without shareholder approval. The board of directors may also recommend a dividend to be approved and declared by

the Linde plc shareholders at a general meeting. Any dividend paid or changes to dividend policy are within the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including distributions of earnings to Linde plc by its subsidiaries, the financial condition and results of operations of the combined group, legal requirements, including limitations imposed by Irish law, terms of any outstanding shares of preferred stock, restrictions in any debt agreements that limit its ability to pay dividends to shareholders, restrictions in any series of preferred stock and other factors the board of directors deems relevant. Linde plc currently expects to pay dividends subject to its ability to do so.

Linde plc has not yet any intention whether Linde plc will pay annual dividends (as Linde currently does) or quarterly dividends (as Praxair currently does) following the completion of the business combination. However, it is most probable that, subject to any restrictions under Irish Law, Linde plc will pay quarterly dividends to its shareholders, as is common practice of companies with a listing on the NYSE.

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET INFORMATION**

The following table presents trading information for Praxair shares on the NYSE and Linde shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on (1) December 19, 2016, the last trading day before Praxair and Linde publicly announced that they had entered into a non-binding term sheet agreement regarding the key parameters of a potential strategic business combination, (2) May 31, 2017, the last trading day before the date of the public announcement of the execution of the business combination agreement, and (3) August 8, 2017, the latest practicable trading date before the date of this document.

	Praxair Shares			Linde Shares			Equivalent Value per Praxair Share ⁽¹⁾
	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	
December 19, 2016	\$ 123.02	\$ 122.14	\$ 123.00	163.60	161.90	163.55	\$ 189.42
May 31, 2017	\$ 132.38	\$ 131.26	\$ 132.29	170.65	167.35	169.95	\$ 203.73
August 8, 2017	\$ 130.09	\$ 128.26	\$ 128.58	161.55	159.20	160.55	\$ 198.01

(1) Determined using the related Praxair closing price per share multiplied by 1.540 (the proposed exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for one Linde share).

You are urged to obtain current market quotations for Praxair shares and Linde shares before making an investment decision.

The market price per share of Praxair shares and Linde shares could change significantly and may not be indicative of the value of Linde plc shares once they start trading. Because the exchange ratios will not be adjusted for changes in the market price of Praxair shares and Linde shares, the value of Linde plc shares that you will receive at the time of completion of the business combination may vary significantly from the market value of the Linde plc shares that you would have received if the combination had been consummated on the date of the business combination agreement or on the date of this document.

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Praxair shares trade on the NYSE, under the symbol PX, and Linde shares trade on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and on the stock exchanges in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, as well as on the Tradegate Exchange and on the open market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Hanover stock exchange, under the symbol LIN. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share reported on the NYSE and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, as applicable.

	Praxair Shares		Linde Shares	
	High	Low	High	Low
2017				
July	\$ 136.59	\$ 129.46	173.95	161.20
June	\$ 138.69	\$ 131.10	179.70	165.80
May	\$ 133.68	\$ 122.90	174.00	162.80
April	\$ 125.97	\$ 117.11	165.30	155.50
March	\$ 120.62	\$ 115.67	159.55	149.90
February	\$ 119.71	\$ 115.53	155.15	145.60
2016	\$ 125.00	\$ 95.60	166.00	113.50
Fourth Quarter	\$ 124.48	\$ 114.43	166.00	144.20
Third Quarter	\$ 125.00	\$ 110.12	158.00	116.80
Second Quarter	\$ 120.04	\$ 106.31	136.90	120.00
First Quarter	\$ 115.32	\$ 95.60	133.40	113.50
2015	\$ 130.38	\$ 98.55	195.55	127.85
Fourth Quarter	\$ 118.58	\$ 99.59	169.70	127.85
Third Quarter	\$ 120.51	\$ 98.55	182.55	140.05
Second Quarter	\$ 124.99	\$ 117.19	194.75	165.00
First Quarter	\$ 130.38	\$ 119.69	195.55	148.25
2014	\$ 135.24	\$ 117.32	158.45	137.05
2013	\$ 130.58	\$ 107.69	154.80	128.30
2012	\$ 116.92	\$ 101.93	136.90	109.80

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA PER SHARE INFORMATION**

The table below summarizes unaudited per share information for Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG on a historical basis and on a pro forma combined basis reflecting the proposed business combination. The exchange ratio for the pro forma computations is one Linde plc share for each Praxair share and 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share. You should read the information below together with the financial statements and related notes of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG appearing elsewhere in this document and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data included under Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. You should not rely on this historical or pro forma information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or of the future results of Linde plc. The historical net book value per share is computed by dividing total shareholders' equity by the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period, excluding any shares held in treasury. The unaudited pro forma combined earnings per share value is computed by dividing pro forma earnings from continuing operations available to holders of Linde plc shares by the pro forma weighted average number of shares outstanding. The unaudited pro forma combined net book value per share is computed by dividing total pro forma shareholders' equity by the pro forma number of shares outstanding at the end of the period.

	As of and for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2016
Praxair, Inc. Historical Per Share Data		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.78	\$ 5.25
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.76	\$ 5.21
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 1.575	\$ 3.00
Net book value per share	\$ 20.30	\$ 17.62
Linde AG Historical Per Share Data (continuing operations)		
(1)		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.43	\$ 7.19
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.43	\$ 7.17
Cash dividends declared per share	n/a	\$ 4.10
Net book value per share	\$ 84.19	\$ 82.59
Linde AG Equivalent Pro Forma Per Share Data (2)		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.63	\$ 6.82
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.62	\$ 6.81
Cash dividends declared per share (3)	n/a	n/a
Net book value per share	\$ 114.19	n/a
Linde plc Pro Forma Combined Per Share Data (4)		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.36	\$ 4.43
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.35	\$ 4.42
Cash dividends declared per share (3)	n/a	n/a
Net book value per share	\$ 74.15	n/a

(1) Derived from Linde's historical financial statements presented under IFRS as issued by the IASB included in this document beginning on page F.3-1 and translated into U.S. dollars at an average rate of \$1.0829 for the period ended June 30, 2017, and at an average rate of \$1.1069 for the year ended December 31, 2016. Net Book value

per share converted from one euro at a spot rate of \$1.1426 as of June 30, 2017, and at a spot rate of \$1.0517 as of December 31, 2016.

- (2) Determined using the related Linde plc pro forma per share data multiplied by 1.540 (the proposed exchange ratio of 1.540 Linde plc shares for one Linde share).
- (3) Pro forma combined cash dividends per share is not presented as the dividend policy for the combined group will be determined following completion of the business combination.
- (4) Equal to the equivalent pro forma per share data of Praxair, Inc., the accounting acquirer in the business combination.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION****Capitalization and Indebtedness**

The following table sets forth Linde plc's cash and cash equivalents, capitalization and indebtedness as at June 30, 2017. The figures below have been calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For information regarding the pro forma financial position of Linde plc following the business combination, see Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

Capitalization	As of June 30, 2017 (in \$ thousands)
Total current debt	8,542
Guaranteed	
Secured	
Unguaranteed/unsecured	8,542 ⁽³⁾
Total non-current debt (excluding current portion of long-term debt)	
Guaranteed	
Secured	
Unguaranteed/unsecured	
Shareholders' equity	(463)
Share capital ⁽¹⁾	27
Legal reserve	
Other reserves ⁽²⁾	(490)
Total	\$ 8,079

- (1) Referred to as Common Stock in Linde plc's financial statements.
- (2) Referred to as Additional Paid-in Capital, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Receivables from Shareholders and Retained Earnings in Linde plc's financial statements.
- (3) As of June 30, 2017, amount was reflected as a payable. On July 24, 2017, the payable was converted to short-term debt. See Note 7 to the Linde plc unaudited financial statements beginning on page F.1-7.

Indebtedness, Cash and Cash Equivalents	As of June 30, 2017 (in \$ thousands)
Cash	
Cash equivalent (detail)	
Trading securities	
Liquidity	
Current financial receivable	

Current bank debt	
Current portion of non-current debt	
Other current financial debt	8,542 ⁽¹⁾
Current financial debt	8,542
Net current financial indebtedness	
Non-current bank loans	
Bonds issued	
Other non-current loans	
Non-current financial indebtedness	
Net financial indebtedness	8,542

- (1) As of June 30, 2017, amount was reflected as a payable. On July 24, 2017, the payable was converted to short-term debt. See Note 7 to the Linde plc unaudited financial statements beginning on page F.1-7.

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Working Capital Statement

In Linde plc's opinion, Linde plc has sufficient working capital to meet its present requirements and the present requirements of its subsidiaries for the next twelve months from the date of this document. In the business combination agreement, each of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. has agreed to bear certain expenses incurred by Linde plc. In addition, in the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc. has agreed to provide financing to Linde plc in order to enable Linde plc to pay certain expenses when due.

Financing

Currently, Linde plc does not conduct any business, and the current managing directors receive no compensation for their activities. The costs incurred by Linde plc until completion of the business combination are transaction costs.

Prior to the business combination, 25,000 shares of Linde plc were issued and outstanding, and Linde plc's Share capital and Additional paid-in capital amounted to \$53,654 (\$50,000) pursuant to the opening accounts of Linde plc. Linde plc's total equity is \$0 (\$0).

Through the business combination, Linde plc will become the holding company of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG. Praxair, Inc., Linde AG and their respective subsidiaries will continue to conduct their respective businesses. Linde plc's activities will be limited to managing the combined group.

In the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc. has agreed to provide financing to Linde plc in order to enable Linde plc to pay certain expenses when due. On July 24, 2017, Linde plc entered into a cash management agreement with Praxair International Finance UC to finance Linde plc's working capital obligations. See Note 7 to Linde plc's unaudited consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.1-7 for a discussion of the cash management agreement.

Linde plc intends to manage its affairs so that it maintains a strong credit rating similar to the credit ratings of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc. prior to the business combination.

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DILUTION

There are two distinct aspects to dilution: dilution in participation and dilution in value.

Dilution in participation refers to the effect the issuance of Linde plc shares has on the individual percentage of shareholding of the existing Linde plc shareholders who do not proportionately subscribe to the newly issued Linde plc shares.

Dilution/accretion in value refers to the effect the issuance of Linde plc shares at a certain issue price has on the value of the shareholders' equity of Linde plc per share at a certain point in time.

It is assumed that (1) 286,024,310 Praxair shares are outstanding as of June 30, 2017, (2) 369,743 additional Praxair shares will be issued prior to the effective time of the merger under the Amended and Restated 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan, (3) all 286,394,053 Praxair shares will be converted into Linde plc shares in the merger, (4) 185,638,071 Linde shares will be outstanding immediately prior to settlement of the exchange offer, (5) all 185,638,071 Linde shares will be tendered and not validly withdrawn in the exchange offer, and (6) both the exchange offer and the merger are settled whereby Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Linde plc. In that case, a total of 572,276,683 Linde plc shares will be issued to former shareholders of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, comprising (A) 286,394,053 Linde plc shares to former Praxair shareholders, and (B) 285,882,630 Linde plc shares to former Linde shareholders, in each case taking into account the applicable exchange ratio of one Linde plc share for each Praxair share and 1.540 Linde plc shares for each Linde share.

Based on the assumptions above, the completion of the business combination will not result in a dilution of Praxair shareholders or Linde shareholders based on the proportionate net book value of equity of a Praxair share, Linde share and Linde plc share respectively in each company. Based on the assumptions above, the proportionate net book value of equity of a Linde plc share will exceed the proportionate net book value of equity of a Praxair share and - considering the exchange ratio - the proportionate net book value of equity of a Linde share.

Upon completion of the business combination, former Praxair and Linde shareholders will have a lower ownership and voting interest in Linde plc than they currently have in Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, respectively. Upon completion of the business combination, and based on the assumptions above, former Praxair and Linde shareholders will each own approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares on a fully diluted basis. Consequently, Praxair shareholders, as a group, will have reduced ownership and voting power in the combined group compared to their current ownership and voting power in Praxair, Inc., and Linde shareholders, as a group will have reduced ownership and voting power in the combined group compared to their current ownership and voting power in Linde AG.

The participation quota of the two current shareholders of Linde plc will be diluted from 100% to 0% through the cancellation or repurchase of all currently issued Linde plc shares in the course of completion of the business combination.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented to illustrate the estimated effects of the proposed business combination, including certain adjustments identified below (which are herein referred to collectively as business combination adjustments). Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under the new holding company through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under the new holding company through the exchange offer. Under the exchange offer, Linde plc will offer to exchange each Linde share for 1.540 ordinary shares of Linde plc. Pursuant to the merger, each Praxair share will be converted into the right to receive 1.000 ordinary share of Linde plc.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is derived from and should be read in conjunction with (1) the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information, (2) the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 and notes thereto of Praxair included in Praxair's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, included in this document beginning on page F.2-2, (3) the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 and notes thereto of Praxair included in Praxair's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, included in this document beginning on page F.2-27, (4) the unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 and notes thereto of Linde, included in this document beginning on page F.3-2, and (5) the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 and notes thereto of Linde, included in this document beginning on page F.3-17.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2017, and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 are presented herein. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines the unaudited consolidated balance sheets of Praxair and Linde as of June 30, 2017 and gives effect to the proposed business combination as if it occurred on June 30, 2017. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income combine the historical results of Praxair and Linde for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 and gives effect to the proposed business combination as if it occurred on January 1, 2016. The historical financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma adjustments that are (i) directly attributable to the proposed business combination, (ii) factually supportable, and (iii) with respect to the unaudited condensed combined statements of income, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined entity's consolidated results. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been prepared assuming that 100% of the Linde shares will be exchanged for Linde plc shares, because (a) the exchange offer will be made for 100% of the Linde shares, (b) it is Linde plc's objective to acquire 100% of the Linde shares in the exchange offer, (c) if 90% or more of the Linde shares are tendered in the exchange offer, Linde plc will (either directly or indirectly through its wholly-owned subsidiary Linde Holding GmbH) be able to, and intends to, acquire the untendered Linde shares promptly following completion of the exchange offer using the available squeeze-out transaction under German law and (d) even if less than 90% of the Linde shares are tendered and exchanged, Linde plc may, subject to applicable law (either directly or indirectly through its wholly-owned subsidiary Linde Holding GmbH), acquire additional remaining residual shares outside of the exchange offer to reach the applicable squeeze-out thresholds under German law of 90% or more of the Linde shares in the years after the exchange offer.

The proposed business combination of Praxair and Linde will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification 805, Business Combinations, with Praxair representing the accounting acquirer under this guidance. In identifying Praxair as the accounting acquirer, the companies took into account (i) the background of the business combination, (ii) the business combination agreement, (iii) the anticipated share ownership and voting rights of the shareholders of each of the combining companies, (iv) the

intended corporate governance structure of Linde plc, (v) the designation of certain senior management positions, (vi) the relative market values, size, and profitability of the combining companies, and (vii) the premium provided to Linde shareholders. Although no single factor was the sole determinant, the primary factors that resulted in Praxair being designated as the accounting acquirer were the

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intended governance structure, especially the composition of senior management positions including Praxair's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer; the premium provided to Linde shareholders embedded in the 1.54 exchange ratio; and the background of the business combination which indicates that Praxair was the initiator of the business combination. The companies do not anticipate any change in circumstances that would impact the accounting acquirer determination when the business combination is completed.

The pro forma condensed combined financial statements were prepared in accordance with Article 11 of SEC Regulation S-X and give effect to the business combination adjustments, which include:

1. Adjustments to reconcile Linde's historical financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB to U.S. GAAP and conversion from euros to U.S. dollars;
2. Application of the acquisition method of accounting in connection with the business combination to reflect aggregate exchange offer consideration of \$36.8 billion, assuming 100% of the outstanding Linde ordinary shares are validly tendered in the exchange offer and not properly withdrawn;
3. Elimination of transactions between Praxair and Linde;
4. Conforming accounting policies and presentation; and
5. Transaction costs in connection with the business combination.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income also include certain purchase accounting adjustments, including items expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results, such as increased amortization expense on acquired intangible assets, increased depreciation on property, plant and equipment and lower interest expense due to revaluing existing debt to fair value. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations do not include the impact of any revenue, cost or other operating synergies that may result from the business combination or any related restructuring costs. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect the effect of any divestitures or any other action that may be required by regulatory or governmental authorities in connection with the business combination because they are currently not factually supportable and/or probable of occurring.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information presented is based on the assumptions and adjustments described in the accompanying notes. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is presented for illustrative purposes and does not purport to represent what the financial position or results of operations would actually have been if the business combination would have occurred as of the dates indicated or what financial position or results would be for any future periods.

The pro forma adjustments included in this document are subject to modification depending on changes in interest rates, changes in share prices, the final fair value determination for assets acquired and liabilities assumed and as additional information becomes available and additional analyses are performed. The final allocation of the total purchase price will be determined after completing a thorough analysis of the fair value of Linde's tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date the business combination is completed.

Increases or decreases in the fair values of the net assets as compared with the information shown in the pro forma condensed combined financial statements may change the amount of the total purchase consideration allocated to goodwill, if any, and other assets and liabilities and may impact the combined group statements of income due to adjustments in amortization of the adjusted assets and liabilities. Any changes to Praxair's stock price, from August 8, 2017 through the date the business combination is completed, will also change the purchase price, which may include the recording of a lower or higher amount of goodwill. The final adjustments may be materially different from the pro forma condensed combined financial statements presented in this document.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET****AS OF JUNE 30, 2017**

(In millions of U.S. dollars)	Praxair (Note 4a)	Linde U.S. GAAP (Notes 4b, 6)	Purchase Accounting Adjustments	Notes	Other Adjustments	Notes	Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 535	\$ 1,588	\$		\$		\$ 2,123
Accounts receivable net	1,791	3,509					5,300
Inventories	568	1,365	350	4(c)			2,283
Prepaid and other current assets	225	984					1,209
Securities		369					369
Assets of discontinued operations		734					734
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	3,119	8,549	350				12,018
Property, plant and equipment net	11,806	12,971	4,748	4(d)			29,525
Equity investments		840	492	4(e)	713	4(m)	2,045
Goodwill	3,182	13,207	10,565	3			26,954
Other intangible assets net	568	2,507	9,191	4(f)			12,266
Other long-term assets	1,290	1,017			(713)	4(m)	1,594
<i>Total Assets</i>	\$ 19,965	\$ 39,091	\$ 25,346		\$		\$ 84,402
Liabilities and Equity							
Accounts payable	\$ 900	\$ 3,892	\$		\$ 163	4(l)	\$ 4,955
Short-term debt	280	1,421					1,701
Current portion of long-term debt	910	740					1,650
Accrued taxes		599			(30)	4(l)	716
					147	4(m)	
Other current liabilities	953	2,603			(147)	4(m)	3,409
Liabilities of discontinued operations		179					179
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	3,043	9,434			133		12,610
Long-term debt	8,177	7,850	503	4(g)			16,530
Other long-term liabilities	2,475	2,937			(1,283)	4(m)	4,129
Deferred credits		1,748	3,520	4(h)	1,283	4(m)	6,551
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	13,695	21,969	4,023		133		39,820
Commitments and contingencies							
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	10						10
Shareholders Equity:							

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Common stock and Additional paid-in capital	4,080	8,232	(8,232)	4(i)	(7,252)	4(n)	33,587
			36,759	4(j)			
Retained earnings	13,223	10,382	(10,382)	4(i)	(133)	4(l)	13,090
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,244)	(2,363)	2,363	4(i)			(4,244)
Less: Treasury stock, at cost	(7,252)				7,252	4(n)	
Total Shareholders Equity	5,807	16,251	20,508		(133)		42,433
Noncontrolling interests	453	871	815	4(k)			2,139
Total Equity	6,260	17,122	21,323		(133)		44,572
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 19,965	\$ 39,091	\$ 25,346		\$		\$ 84,402

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data)	Praxair (Note 5a)	Linde U.S. GAAP (Notes 5b, 6)	Purchase Accounting Adjustments (Notes 5d, 5e, 5f)	Other Adjustments (Notes 5c, 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k)	Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Sales	\$ 10,534	\$ 18,242	\$	\$ (94)	\$ 28,682
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	5,860	11,680		(94)	17,446
Selling, general and administrative	1,145	2,183			3,328
Depreciation and amortization	1,122	2,031	499	5(e)	3,944
			292	5(f)	
Research and development	92	100			192
Cost reduction program and other charges	100	139		(15)	224
Other income (expenses) net	23	183			206
Operating Profit	2,238	2,292	(791)	15	3,754
Interest expense net	190	320	(120)	5(h)	390
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Equity Investments	2,048	1,972	(671)	15	3,364
Income taxes	551	496	(187)	5(i)	865
Income From Continuing Operations Before Equity Investments	1,497	1,476	(484)	10	2,499
Income from equity investments	41	111	(28)	5(j)	124
Net Income From Continuing Operations (Including Noncontrolling Interests)	1,538	1,587	(512)	10	2,623
Less: noncontrolling interests	(38)	(87)	39	5(k)	(86)
Net Income From Continuing Operations	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ (473)	\$ 10	\$ 2,537
Per Share from Continuing Operations					
Basic earnings per share	\$ 5.25	\$ 8.07			\$ 4.43
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.21	\$ 8.06			\$ 4.42
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (000 s):					
Basic shares outstanding	285,677	185,636		5(l)	572,277
Diluted shares outstanding	287,757	185,996		5(l)	574,602

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

(In millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data)	Praxair (Note 5a)	Linde U.S. GAAP (Notes 5b, 6)	Purchase Accounting Adjustments (Notes 5d, 5e, 5f)	Other Adjustments (Notes 5g, 5h, 5i, 5j, 5k)	Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Sales	\$ 5,562	\$ 9,106	\$	\$ (53)	\$ 14,615
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	3,143	5,914		(53)	9,004
Selling, general and administrative	587	1,015			1,602
Depreciation and amortization	579	1,008	244	5(e) 143 5(f)	1,974
Research and development	46	47			93
Transaction costs and other charges	21	174		(50)	145
Other income (expenses) net		182			182
Operating Profit	1,186	1,130	(387)	50	1,979
Interest expense net	79	138	(58)	5(h)	159
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes and Equity Investments	1,107	992	(329)	50	1,820
Income taxes	306	244	(92)	5(i) 9 5(i)	467
Income From Continuing Operations Before Equity Investments	801	748	(237)	41	1,353
Income from equity investments	23	49	(14)	5(j)	58
Net Income From Continuing Operations (Including Noncontrolling Interests)	824	797	(251)	41	1,411
Less: noncontrolling interests	(29)	(52)	19	5(k)	(62)
Net Income From Continuing Operations	\$ 795	\$ 745	\$ (232)	\$ 41	\$ 1,349
Per Share from Continuing Operations					
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.78	\$ 4.01			\$ 2.36
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.76	\$ 4.01			\$ 2.35
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (000 s):					
Basic shares outstanding	285,799	185,638		5(l)	572,277
Diluted shares outstanding	288,067	185,638		5(l)	574,602

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information

Table of Contents**1. Description of the Business Combination**

On June 1, 2017, Praxair, Inc., Linde AG, Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc), Zamalight Holdco and Merger Sub entered into the business combination agreement providing for a combination of their businesses under a new holding company, Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc). Pursuant to the business combination agreement, Praxair's business will be brought under the new holding company through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under the new holding company through the exchange offer. Pursuant to the merger, each Praxair share will be converted into the right to receive 1.000 ordinary share of Linde plc. Under the exchange offer, Linde plc will offer to exchange each Linde ordinary share for 1.540 ordinary shares of Linde plc.

Consummation of the business combination is subject to Praxair shareholder approval and acceptance of the exchange offer by a minimum of 75% of the Linde shareholders as well as other customary conditions, including regulatory approvals in the United States, Europe and certain other countries.

Equity-based awards

The equity-based awards for Praxair and Linde will be substituted, modified and/or settled in accordance with the terms set forth in the business combination agreement. Refer to *The Business Combination Agreement – The Exchange Offer – Consideration Offered to Linde Shareholders* and *The Business Combination Agreement – The Merger – Consideration Offered to Praxair Shareholders*.

Based upon the nature of these substitutions, modifications and settlements, a majority of the awards currently outstanding will not result in incremental or accelerated expense under U.S. accounting standards for share-based compensation arrangements as the fair value of the awards immediately before and after the modification are expected to be equal. However, for a limited amount of awards, these conversions will result in incremental expense during the remaining vesting period and/or accelerated expense on the merger date as a result of this transaction.

Based upon current awards outstanding and related underlying facts and circumstances, Praxair and Linde have performed a review of these awards, related substitutions, modifications and settlements, as well as the respective accounting, and determined that any impacts would not result in a material adjustment to the pro forma financial statements. Therefore, no adjustments to the unaudited pro forma financial statements have been made.

A final analysis will be performed upon consummation of the merger which will be based upon awards, as well as other facts and circumstances, which exist as of the merger date.

2. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information (which is herein referred to as *pro forma information*) was prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X. The pro forma information is based on Praxair's and Linde's historical consolidated financial statements which are adjusted to give pro forma effect to the business combination of Linde and Praxair with Praxair representing the accounting acquirer. The pro forma effects relate to events that are (i) directly attributable to the business combination, (ii) factually supportable, and (iii) with respect to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined group's results. The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and based on estimates of the fair value and useful lives of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and have been prepared by Praxair management to illustrate the estimated effect of the business combination and certain other adjustments. The final determination of the purchase consideration and purchase accounting will be based on the fair values of the Linde assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the completion of the business combination. The unaudited pro forma combined

financial statements of income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 give effect to the business combination as if it had occurred on January 1, 2016. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2017 gives effect to the business combination as if it has occurred on June 30, 2017.

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Linde's historical results are derived from Linde's group statements of financial position and profit or loss as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, respectively, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Praxair's historical results are derived from the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, respectively, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Significant Accounting Policies

The combined group will not be a foreign private issuer as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act and Rule 3b-4(c) under the Exchange Act; accordingly the pro forma information of the combined group is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The accounting policies of Linde plc under U.S. GAAP used in the preparation of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information are those set forth in Praxair's audited financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

The accounting policies of Linde under IFRS as described in Note 5 to the Linde historical consolidated financial statements included in this document differ in certain material respects from U.S. GAAP. During the preparation of the pro forma financial statements, Praxair and Linde performed an analysis of their respective accounting policies and identified differences by area. As a result of this analysis, quantification of these differences was estimated based upon information available to both parties and adjustments were recorded accordingly (see Note 6 for further information). Praxair and Linde believe the adjustments to Linde's financial statements represent all material adjustments to conform to U.S. GAAP.

3. Calculation of Purchase Consideration

Linde shareholders that accept the exchange offer will receive Linde plc shares in exchange for Linde shares; however because Praxair is the accounting acquirer, the pro forma condensed combined financial statements reflect the estimated fair value of the equity to be issued, as represented by the market price of Praxair common shares. The total purchase consideration to be received by Linde shareholders will be based on the fair value of the equity deemed to be issued at the consummation of the business combination. The preliminary purchase price below reflects the estimated fair value of 100% of Linde shares tendered and Linde plc equity issued, which is based on the August 8, 2017 closing price of Praxair common shares of \$128.58 per share. The amount of the total estimated purchase price below is not necessarily indicative of the actual fair value of the equity to be issued at the effective date of the business combination.

The preliminary estimated purchase price and estimated fair value of Linde's net assets acquired as if the business combination closed on June 30, 2017 is presented as follows:

(In thousands, except value per share data and Linde exchange ratio)	
Total Linde shares subject to exchange as of June 30, 2017	185,638
Linde Exchange Ratio ⁽ⁱ⁾	1.54
Shares of Linde plc to be issued	285,883
Value per share of Praxair as of August 8, 2017 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 128.58
Estimated Purchase Price (in millions)	\$ 36,759

- (i) Exchange ratio for Linde as set forth in the business combination agreement.
- (ii) Closing price of Praxair's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on August 8, 2017.

Preliminary Purchase Accounting

Under the acquisition method of accounting, Linde's assets and liabilities will be recorded at fair value at the date of the completion of the business combination and combined with the historical carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of Praxair. The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and based on estimates of the fair

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value and useful lives of the assets as of June 30, 2017 and have been prepared by Praxair and Linde management to illustrate the estimated effect of the business combination. With the exception of inventory, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information does not include any fair value adjustments associated with current assets and liabilities of Linde, as Praxair and Linde management have preliminarily concluded that these historical carrying values approximate their fair values as of June 30, 2017. The purchase accounting is dependent upon certain valuation and other studies that have not yet been completed. Accordingly, the preliminary purchase accounting is subject to further adjustments as additional information becomes available and as additional analysis and final valuations are conducted at and following the completion of the business combination. The final valuations could differ materially from the preliminary fair valuations presented below and, as such, no assurances can be provided regarding the preliminary purchase accounting.

The following table summarizes the allocation of estimated purchase price to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed by Praxair, with the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of Linde's net assets recorded as goodwill:

(In millions)	Linde U.S. GAAP	Fair Value Adjustments	Footnote Reference	Fair Value
Purchase Price ⁽ⁱ⁾				\$ 36,759
Identifiable net assets:				
Inventories	\$ 1,365	\$ 350	4(c)	1,715
Property, plant and equipment	12,971	4,748	4(d)	17,719
Equity investments	840	492	4(e)	1,332
Identifiable intangible assets	2,507	9,191	4(f)	11,698
All other assets (excluding goodwill) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	8,201			8,201
Long-term debt	(7,850)	(503)	4(g)	(8,353)
Deferred credits	(1,748)	(3,520)	4(h)	(5,268)
All other liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(12,371)			(12,371)
Total identifiable net assets	3,915	10,758		14,673
Noncontrolling interest	(871)	(815)	4(k)	(1,686)
Goodwill	13,207	10,565		23,772
Total	\$ 16,251	\$ 20,508		\$ 36,759

(i) See above for the calculation of the purchase price.

(ii) Management has preliminarily determined the carrying values approximate fair value.

The table below depicts a sensitivity analysis of the estimated purchase price and goodwill, assuming a 10% increase or decrease of the closing price per Praxair common share on August 8, 2017 used to determine the total estimated purchase consideration:

	Price per Praxair Share	Shares Exchanged (in thousands)	Calculated Purchase Price (in millions)	Total Goodwill (in millions)
Praxair share closing price August 8, 2017	\$ 128.58	285,883	\$ 36,759	\$ 23,772
Decrease of 10%	115.72	285,883	33,082	20,095
Increase of 10%	141.44	285,883	40,435	27,448

The goodwill balance is primarily attributed to the assembled workforce, expanded market opportunities and cost and other operating synergies anticipated upon the integration of the operations of Praxair and Linde. See Note 4 for a discussion of the methods used to determine the fair value of Linde's identifiable assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents**Linde AG Share Tender**

As noted above, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been prepared assuming 100% of the Linde shares will be tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer. However, it is likely that not all but at least 75% of the Linde shares will be tendered and, accordingly, there will be a continuing minority interest in Linde AG of up to 25% of Linde shares at the completion of the exchange offer. Because the percentage of Linde shares that will be tendered and not withdrawn in the exchange offer will be in the range described above, for illustrative purposes only, below is a summary of the impacts for each incremental 10% of Linde shares that is not tendered or validly withdrawn in the exchange offer:

On the balance sheet, Noncontrolling interests would increase by 10% of the purchase price, with an equal decrease to Common stock and Additional paid-in capital (approximately \$3.7 billion at June 30, 2017);

On the statement of income, Noncontrolling interests share of Net income would increase by 10% of Linde AG's Net income before Noncontrolling interests, with an equal decrease to Net income Linde plc shareholders (approximately \$108 million for the year ended December 31, 2016);

The number of Linde plc shares outstanding would decrease by 10% of the shares to be issued to Linde shareholders (approximately 28.6 million shares at June 30, 2017); and

A revised EPS would be calculated using the revised inputs (increase of approximately \$0.04 per share for the year ended December 31, 2016).

The exchange offer and post-completion reorganization is described in more detail in the sections The Exchange Offer and The Business Combination Potential Post-completion Reorganization Regarding Linde.

4. Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet

- (a) Represents the unaudited historical consolidated balance sheet of Praxair as of June 30, 2017.
- (b) Represents the unaudited historical group statement of financial position of Linde as of June 30, 2017 as adjusted and reclassified to conform to U.S. GAAP (see Note 6).
- (c) Represents the adjustment to Linde's historical inventory based on the estimated fair value of the inventory (see Note 5(d)).
- (d) Represents the net adjustment to Linde's historical tangible assets, primarily production plants, based on the estimated fair value of the tangible assets (see Note 5(e)). The fair value of tangible assets was calculated using replacement costs adjusted for the age of the asset and is summarized below:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)	Amount (in millions of dollars)	Estimated Weighted Average Useful Life (in years)*
Production plants	\$ 10,016	9
Storage tanks	1,287	7
Transportation equipment and other	1,096	5
Cylinders	2,361	10
Buildings	1,557	19
Land and improvements	382	Indefinite
Construction in progress	1,020	
Estimated fair value of PP&E	17,719	
Less: Pre-existing Linde PP&E	12,971	
Net adjustment to PP&E	\$ 4,748	

* Represents the future estimated remaining useful life which was estimated based upon the useful life of each asset class adjusted for age.

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- (e) Represents the adjustment to Linde's historical equity investments based on the estimated fair value (See Note 5(j)).
- (f) Represents the net adjustment to Linde's intangible assets based on the estimated fair value of the intangible assets as discussed in Note 3. The net adjustment to intangible assets is calculated as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life	Amount (in millions of dollars)
Identifiable intangible assets		
Customer relationships	16	\$ 7,264
Tradenames	9 to Indefinite	2,798
Acquired technology	8	1,636
Estimated fair value of identifiable intangible assets		11,698
Less: Pre-existing Linde intangible assets		2,507
Net adjustment to intangible assets		\$ 9,191

The fair value estimate for all identifiable intangible assets is based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset, based on the most advantageous market for the asset (*i.e.*, its highest and best use). This preliminary fair value estimate could include assets that are not intended to be used, may be sold or are intended to be used in a manner other than their best use. The final fair value determination for identifiable intangibles or estimates of remaining useful lives may differ materially from this preliminary determination (see Note 5(f)).

The fair value of the customer relationships intangible asset was valued using a multi-period excess earnings method, a form of the income approach, which incorporates the estimated future cash flows to be generated from Linde's existing customer base. Excess earnings are the earnings remaining after deducting the market rates of return on the estimated values of contributory assets, including debt-free net working capital, tangible assets, and other identifiable intangible assets. The excess earnings are thereby calculated for each year of multi-year projection periods and discounted to present value.

Tradenames, primarily the Linde name, and acquired technology were valued using the relief from royalty method under the income approach, this method estimates the cost savings generated by a company related to the ownership of an asset for which it would otherwise have had to pay royalties or license fees on revenues earned through the use of the asset and discounted to present value.

- (g) Represents the adjustment to Linde's historical long-term debt to record it at fair market value as of the balance sheet date. The fair value for long-term debt was primarily obtained from third party quotes as the majority of the Linde bond portfolio is publicly traded.
- (h) Represents the adjustment to deferred tax liabilities, on a preliminary basis, resulting from the pro forma fair value adjustments for intangible assets (excluding goodwill as it is not expected to be tax deductible), property, plant and equipment, equity investments, inventory and debt utilizing a 26% effective tax rate. This effective tax

rate is based on the statutory tax rates in the jurisdictions where the fair value adjustments have been made.

- (i) Represents adjustments to eliminate Linde's historical equity amounts.
- (j) Represents adjustments to record the fair value of equity consideration in Linde plc transferred to Linde shareholders to effectuate the business combination (see Note 3).
- (k) Represents an adjustment to record historical noncontrolling interests of Linde to fair value.
- (l) Represents an estimate of the future costs of \$163 million, comprised of \$101 million to be incurred by Linde and \$62 million to be incurred by Praxair, and related tax effect, directly attributable to the business combination, including primarily advisory, consulting, marketing and legal fees that are recorded as an adjustment to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet only. These amounts will be

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expensed as incurred in the future and are not reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income because they have not yet been incurred for the accompanying periods presented and they will not have a continuing impact (see Note 5(g)).

- (m) Represents certain reclassifications of historical Praxair condensed financial statement line items to the expected financial statement line items of the combined group.
- (n) Represents an adjustment to retire existing Praxair treasury stock which, in accordance with the terms of the business combination, will not be converted to Linde plc stock upon consummation of the transaction.
- (o) Praxair and Linde are parties to agreements that contain change-of-control provisions that may be triggered upon completion of the business combination. Upon the triggering of these change-of-control provisions, the counterparties to the agreement may be able to exercise certain rights that have a negative effect on Praxair, Linde or, after the business combination, Linde plc. These change-of-control provisions exist in certain agreements, including debt obligations.

No adjustments have been recorded to the pro forma condensed combined financial statements for any of the agreements that contain a change-of-control provision as they are either not material or not factually supportable.

With regards to debt obligations, the terms of Linde's approximately \$8.5 billion notes outstanding include change-of-control clauses triggered by a change of control of Linde AG and a resulting below investment grade ratings downgrade of Linde AG's corporate and debt ratings. Currently, the expectation is that Linde plc will have a strong, investment grade rating and as such, the change-in-control provisions are not expected to be triggered. In addition, Linde's \$2.5 billion undrawn syndicated credit facility and Praxair's \$2.5 billion credit facility each include a change-of-control clause relating to a change of control of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc., respectively. Currently, there are no borrowings outstanding under either company's credit facilities and it is expected that a new credit facility will be in place upon consummation of the business combination.

5. Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Income

- (a) Represents the historical consolidated statement of income for Praxair for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the six months ended June 30, 2017, as applicable.
- (b) Represents the historical group statement of profit and loss for The Linde Group for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the six months ended June 30, 2017, as adjusted and reclassified to conform to U.S. GAAP and to exclude the impacts of discontinued operations in accordance with Article 11 (see Note 6).
- (c) Represents the elimination of sales, and related cost of sales, between Praxair and The Linde Group for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2017, as applicable.
- (d)

An adjustment to cost of goods sold for the estimated incremental expense related to the inventory fair value adjustment which is recorded as the inventory is sold (see Note 4c) is not included for presentation purposes in accordance with Article 11 because the inventory is expected to be sold within a year.

- (e) Represents an adjustment to record the estimated additional depreciation expense related to the increased value of Property, plant and equipment net (which is herein referred to as PP&E), which have been recorded at estimated fair value on a pro forma basis (see Note 4d). These pro forma PP&E fair value amounts will be depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives on a straight-line basis consistent with Praxair's useful life assumptions. The net adjustment to depreciation expense is calculated as follows:

(In millions)	Estimated Fair Value	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Depreciation of acquired property, plant and equipment	\$ 17,719	\$ 1,106	\$ 2,194
Less: Linde's historical depreciation expense		862	1,695
Net adjustment to depreciation expense		\$ 244	\$ 499

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A 10% increase / decrease in the fair value attributable to property, plant and equipment, with all other variables held constant, would result in an increase / decrease in annual depreciation expense of approximately \$219 million. Additionally, a one-year increase / decrease in the estimated useful life of PP&E, with all other variables held constant, would result in an increase / decrease in annual depreciation expense in the range of approximately \$93 million to \$196 million. Praxair and Linde management believe that using a 10% threshold in the sensitivity analysis is the appropriate magnitude given the relative size of the respective adjustments compared to the pro forma total assets and demonstrates a meaningful impact on the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income.

- (f) Represents the adjustments to record amortization expense related to the increased basis of intangible assets (see Note 4e), which have been recorded at estimated fair value on a pro forma basis and will be amortized over the estimated useful lives on a pattern of economic benefit. The net adjustment to amortization expense is calculated as follows:

(In millions)	Estimated Fair Value	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Amortization of acquired finite-lived intangible assets	\$ 11,698	\$ 289	\$ 622
Less: Linde's historical amortization expense		146	330
Net adjustment to amortization expense		\$ 143	\$ 292

A 10% increase / decrease in the fair value attributable to identified intangible assets would, with all other variables held constant, result in an increase / decrease in annual amortization expense of approximately \$62 million. Additionally, a one-year increase / decrease in the estimated useful life of intangible assets, with all other variables held constant, would result in an increase / decrease in annual amortization expense in the range of approximately \$52 million to \$62 million. Praxair and Linde management believe that using a 10% threshold in the sensitivity analysis is the appropriate magnitude given the relative size of the respective adjustments compared to the pro forma total assets and demonstrates a meaningful impact on the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income.

- (g) Represents the adjustment to eliminate transaction costs related to the business combination expensed in Praxair's and Linde's historical consolidated statements of income. As these transaction costs are nonrecurring, direct, incremental costs of the specific transaction, which are reflected in the historical financial information, they have not been reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income. An adjustment totaling \$50 million has been reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the six months ended June 30, 2017, \$21 million of which were expensed by Praxair and \$29 million of which were expensed by Linde. An adjustment totaling \$15 million has been reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016, \$4 million of which were expensed by Praxair and \$11 million of which were expensed by Linde.

As of June 30, 2017, estimated future transaction costs of \$163 million are expected to be incurred by Praxair and Linde (see Note 4(1)). An adjustment for these costs has not been made to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income as they are nonrecurring.

- (h) Represents a reduction to Interest expense net related to the estimated long-term debt fair value adjustment required by purchase accounting, which will be amortized through 2030 and corresponds to the period over which the underlying bonds are outstanding (see Note 4 (g)). Although the principal amount of the obligation did not change, the long-term debt fair value adjustment results in an increase to debt and a decrease to interest expense of \$120 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and a decrease of \$58 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

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Amortization of the fair value adjustment is expected to be recognized as follows:

(In millions)	Amortization
Year 1	\$ 120
Year 2	115
Year 3	91
Year 4	68
Year 5	41
Thereafter	68
Total	\$ 503

- (i) Represents the tax effect of purchase accounting adjustments (see Note 4 (h)) and the tax effect of business combination transaction costs eliminated from Praxair's and Linde's historical consolidated statement of income. The effective tax rate is based on the statutory tax rates in the respective jurisdictions where the adjustments have been made.
- (j) Represents a reduction to Income from equity investments for incremental expense related to the amortization and depreciation associated with the underlying assets that have been adjusted to fair value (see Note 4 (e)).
- (k) Represents the amount of purchase accounting adjustments attributable to noncontrolling interests (see Note 4 (k)).
- (l) Represents the weighted average shares outstanding for both Linde and Praxair to illustrate the number of Linde plc shares that are expected to be issued in connection with the business combination. The pro forma number of shares outstanding represents the total number of Linde plc shares issued using the outstanding shares as of June 30, 2017 for unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income purposes, calculated as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data, exchange ratio and conversion ratio)**Linde plc Shares to be exchanged for Linde shares**

Linde shares outstanding ⁽ⁱ⁾	185,638
Linde Exchange Ratio ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	1.540

Linde plc shares to be exchanged for Linde shares - Basic	285,883
Linde Dilutive Shares Outstanding - Dilutive ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	37
Linde Exchange Ratio ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	1.540

	57
Linde plc shares to be exchanged for Linde shares - Diluted	285,940

Linde plc shares to be issued to Praxair shareholders upon conversion of their shares

Praxair shares outstanding		286,024
Praxair employee shares that will vest upon the closing of the merger		370
Total Praxair shares converted in the merger ^(iv)		286,394
Praxair Conversion Ratio ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		1.000
Linde plc shares to be issued to Praxair shareholders upon conversion of their shares	Basic	286,394
Praxair Dilutive Shares Outstanding	Dilutive ^(v)	2,268
Praxair Conversion Ratio ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		1.000
		2,268
Linde plc shares to be issued to Praxair shareholders upon conversion of their shares	Diluted	288,662
Total Linde plc shares		
Linde plc shares	Basic	572,277
Linde plc shares	Diluted	574,602

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- (i) Number of shares of Linde common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2017 which will be exchanged for Linde plc shares, assuming that 100% of Linde shares are tendered in the exchange offer.
- (ii) Upon consummation of the business combination, outstanding vested Linde share-based compensation awards will be primarily settled in cash with no dilutive impact. No adjustments have been recorded to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet because a liability has been recorded at June 30, 2017 related to these cash payments. Outstanding unvested Linde share-based compensation awards which will be converted to similar Linde plc awards are estimated to be about 57,000 shares.
- (iii) Exchange ratio for Linde shares and conversion ratio for Praxair shares as set forth in the Business Combination Agreement.
- (iv) Number of shares of Praxair common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2017, including unvested deferred compensation units, which will be converted into Linde plc shares.
- (v) Estimated number of dilutive Praxair shares based on the weighted average share calculation for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

6. Adjustments to Linde s Historical Financial Statements to Conform to U.S. GAAP and U.S. dollar translation

Linde s historical consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, which differs in certain material respects from U.S. GAAP. The unaudited U.S. GAAP and U.S. dollar information includes a statement of financial position and statements of profit and loss of Linde derived from the historical consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. This balance sheet as of June 30, 2017 and statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 have been adjusted to reflect Linde s consolidated statement of financial position and statements of profit or loss on a U.S. GAAP basis and translated from Euros to U.S. dollars, the reporting currency of the combined group, using the exchange rates derived from Bloomberg (1.1426 as of June 30, 2017, and the average exchange rate of 1.0829 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 1.1069 for the year ended December 31, 2016).

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This reconciliation is as follows (unaudited and amounts presented in millions, except per share amounts):

UNAUDITED LINDE U.S. GAAP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS OF JUNE 30, 2017**

(In Millions)	Linde (6a)	Reclassification Adjustments	Notes	IFRS to U.S. GAAP Adjustments	Notes	Linde U.S. GAAP	Linde U.S. GAAP
Assets							
Goodwill	10,972			587	6(t)	11,559	\$ 13,207
Other intangible assets	2,207			(13)	6(s)	2,194	2,507
Tangible assets	12,079			(727)	6(s)	11,352	12,971
Investments in associates and joint ventures	231			504	6(s)	735	840
Other financial assets	69	(69)	6(b)				
Receivables from finance leases	137	(137)	6(b)				
Trade receivables	2	(2)	6(b)				
Other receivables and other assets	359	(359)	6(b)				
Income tax receivables	6	(6)	6(b)				
Deferred tax assets	425	(425)	6(b)				
Other long-term assets		998	6(b)	(108)	6(s)	890	1,017
Total Non-Current Assets	26,487			243		26,730	30,542
Inventories	1,205			(10)	6(s)	1,195	1,365
Receivables from finance leases	46	(46)	6(c)				
Trade receivables	2,888	(2,888)	6(c)				
Other receivables and other assets	752	(549)	6(e)				
		(203)	6(d)				
Income tax receivables	245	(245)	6(e)				
Accounts receivable net		2,934	6(c)	(66)	6(s)	3,071	3,509
		203	6(d)				
Prepaid and other current assets		794	6(e)	67	6(s)	861	984
Securities	323					323	369
Cash and cash equivalents	1,485			(95)	6(s)	1,390	1,588
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	642					642	734
Total Current Assets	7,586			(104)		7,482	8,549
Total Assets	34,073			139		34,212	\$ 39,091

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED LINDE U.S. GAAP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF JUNE 30, 2017**

(In Millions)	Linde (6a)	Reclassification Adjustments	Notes	IFRS to U.S. GAAP Adjustments	Notes	Linde U.S. GAAP	Linde U.S. GAAP
Equity and liabilities							
Capital subscribed	475	(475)	6(f)				\$
Capital reserve	6,730	(6,730)	6(f)				
Common stock and Additional paid-in capital		7,205	6(f)			7,205	8,232
Revenue reserves (Retained earnings)	7,250	1,291	6(f)	545	6(t)	9,086	10,382
Cumulative changes in equity not recognized through the statement of profit and loss	(777)	(1,291)	6(f)			(2,068)	(2,363)
Total Equity Attributable to Linde AG Shareholders	13,678			545		14,223	16,251
Non-controlling interests	900			42	6(t)	762	871
				(180)	6(s)		
Total Equity	14,578			407		14,985	17,122
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,494	(1,494)	6(h)				
Other non-current provisions	487	(487)	6(h)				
Deferred tax liabilities	1,542	(1,542)	6(g)				
Financial debt	6,987	45	6(i)	(162)	6(s)	6,870	7,850
Liabilities from finance leases	45	(45)	6(i)				
Trade payables	1	(1)	6(h)				
Other non-current liabilities	612	1,982	6(h)	(24)	6(s)	2,570	2,937
Deferred credits		1,542	6(g)	(12)	6(s)	1,530	1,748
Total Non-Current Liabilities	11,168			(198)		10,970	12,535
Current provisions	994	(994)	6(k)				
Financial debt	1,939	(1,939)	6(j)				
Short-term debt		1,244	6(j)			1,244	1,421
Current portion of long-term debt		711	6(j)	(63)	6(s)	648	740
Liabilities from finance leases	16	(16)	6(j)				
Trade payables	3,432			(26)	6(s)	3,406	3,892
Other current liabilities	1,265	994	6(k)	19	6(s)	2,278	2,603
Income tax liabilities	524					524	599
Liabilities in connection with non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups	157					157	179
Total Current Liabilities	8,327			(70)		8,257	9,434

Total Equity and Liabilities	34,073	139	34,212	\$ 39,091
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UNAUDITED LINDE U.S. GAAP STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Millions, except per share data)	Linde (6a)	Reclassification Adjustments	Notes	IFRS to U.S. GAAP Adjustments	Notes	Linde U.S. GAAP	Linde U.S. GAAP
Revenue	16,948			(468)	6(s)	16,480	\$ 18,242
Cost of sales	10,847	(972)	6(p)	(229)	6(s)	10,552	11,680
		(27)	6(q)	(62)	6(u)		
		995	6(r)				
Gross Profit	6,101	4		(177)		5,928	6,562
Research and development costs	121	(29)	6(p)	(2)	6(u)	90	100
Marketing and selling expenses	2,387	(2,387)	6(l)				
Administration expenses	1,720	(1,720)	6(l)				
Selling, general and administrative		4,107	6(l)	(19)	6(s)	1,972	2,183
		(896)	6(p)	(126)	6(u)		
		(99)	6(q)				
		(995)	6(r)				
Depreciation and amortization		1,897	6(p)	(62)	6(s)	1,835	2,031
Cost reduction program and other charges		126	6(q)			126	139
Other operating income	467	(467)	6(m)				
Other operating expenses	278	(278)	6(m)				
Other income (expenses) net		189	6(m)	(6)	6(s)	165	183
				(18)	6(u)		
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	13	(13)	6(o)				
Net Profit on Operating Activities Continuing Operations	2,075	(13)		8		2,070	2,292
Financial income	29	(29)	6(n)				
Financial expenses	353	(353)	6(n)				
Interest expense net		324	6(n)	(12)	6(s)	289	320
				(23)	6(u)		
Profit Before Tax From Continuing Operations	1,751	(13)		43		1,781	1,972
Income tax expense	424			(23)	6(s)	448	496
				47	6(u)		
Income from equity investments		13	6(o)	87	6(s)	100	111
Profit From Continuing Operations (including noncontrolling interests)	1,327			106		1,433	1,587
Less: Noncontrolling interests	(121)			42	6(s)	(79)	(87)

Profit From Continuing Operations	1,206	148	1,354	\$ 1,500
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**Earnings Per Share Continuing
Operations**

Earnings per share	undiluted	6.50	0.80	7.29	\$ 8.07
Earnings per share	diluted	6.48	0.80	7.28	\$ 8.06

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**UNAUDITED LINDE U.S. GAAP STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017**

(In Millions, except per share data)	Linde Reclassification		IFRS to U.S. GAAP		Linde U.S. GAAP	Linde U.S. GAAP	
	(6a)	Adjustments	Notes	Adjustments Notes			
Revenue	8,653			(244)	6(s)	8,409	\$ 9,106
Cost of sales	5,705	(499)	6(p)	(134)	6(s)	5,461	5,914
		(26)	6(q)	(36)	6(u)		
		451	6(r)				
Gross Profit	2,948	74		(74)		2,948	3,192
Research and development costs	53	(9)	6(p)	(1)	6(u)	43	47
Marketing and selling expenses	1,239	(1,239)	6(l)				
Administration expenses	826	(826)	6(l)				
Selling, general and administrative		2,065	6(l)	(16)	6(s)	937	1,015
		(447)	6(p)	(79)	6(u)		
		(135)	6(q)				
		(451)	6(r)				
Depreciation and amortization		955	6(p)	(24)	6(s)	931	1,008
Transaction costs and other charges		161	6(q)			161	174
Other operating income	281	(281)	6(m)				
Other operating expenses	112	(112)	6(m)				
Other income (expenses) net		169	6(m)	(1)	6(s)	168	182
					6(u)		
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	8	(8)	6(o)				
Net Profit on Operating Activities Continuing Operations	1,007	(8)		45		1,044	1,130
Financial income	23	(23)	6(n)				
Financial expenses	167	(167)	6(n)				
Interest expense net		144	6(n)	(3)	6(s)	127	138
				(14)	6(u)		
Profit Before Tax From Continuing Operations	863	(8)		62		917	992
Income tax expense	207			(12)	6(s)	225	244
				30	6(u)		
Income from equity investments		8	6(o)	37	6(s)	45	49
Profit From Continuing Operations (including noncontrolling interests)	656			81		737	797
Less: Noncontrolling interests	(67)			19	6(s)	(48)	(52)

Profit From Continuing Operations		589	100	689	\$ 745
Earnings Per Share Continuing Operations					
Earnings per share	undiluted	3.17	0.54	3.71	\$ 4.01
Earnings per share	diluted	3.17	0.54	3.71	\$ 4.01

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- (a) Represents the historical group statements of profit and loss, adjusted to exclude the impact of discontinued operations in accordance with Article 11 of SEC Regulation S-X for the year ended December 31, 2016 and six months ended June 30, 2017. In addition, represents the historical group statement of financial position as of June 30, 2017.

Adjustments included in the column Reclassification Adjustments are as follows:

Represents certain reclassifications of historical Linde financial statement line items to conform to the expected financial statement line items of the combined group including:

Balance sheet items (b)-(k):

- (b) Non-current assets including Other financial assets, Receivables from finance leases, Trade receivables, Other receivables and other assets, Income tax receivables and Deferred tax assets have been reclassified to Other long-term assets;
- (c) Receivables from finance leases and Trade receivables have been reclassified to Accounts receivable net;
- (d) VAT receivables, included in Other receivables and other assets, have been reclassified to Accounts receivable net;
- (e) Other assets, included in Other receivables and other assets, and Income tax receivables have been reclassified to Prepaid and other current assets;
- (f) Accumulated deferred gains and losses related to pension and other post employee plans included in Revenue reserves have been reclassified to Cumulative changes in equity not recognized through the statement of profit and loss. In addition, Capital subscribed and Capital reserve have been reclassified to Common stock and Additional paid-in capital;
- (g) Deferred tax liabilities have been reclassified to Deferred credits;
- (h) Non-current liabilities including Provisions for pensions and similar obligations, Other non-current provisions and Trade Payables have been reclassified to Other non-current liabilities;
- (i) Liabilities from finance leases (non-current) have been reclassified to Financial debt (non-current);
- (j) Liabilities from finance leases (current) and the portion of Financial debt (current) that is due within one year which had an original maturity date greater than one year have been reclassified to Current portion of long-term debt; and

(k) Current provisions have been reclassified to Other current liabilities.

Statement of income items (l)-(r):

- (l) Marketing and selling expenses and Administration expenses have been reclassified to Selling, general and administrative;
- (m) Other operating income and Other operating expenses have been reclassified to Other income (expenses) net;
- (n) Financial income and Financial expenses have been reclassified to Interest expense net;
- (o) Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity) have been reclassified to Income from equity investments;
- (p) Depreciation and amortization has historically been presented as a component of each functional line item within the Statement of income by Linde. Depreciation and amortization have been reclassified to a single caption, consistent with Praxair's presentation;
- (q) The Cost reduction program and other charges, and transaction costs and other charges, have historically been presented as a component of each functional line item within the Statement of income by Linde. The Cost reduction program and other charges have been reclassified to a single caption, consistent with Praxair's presentation; and

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- (r) Linde historically recorded distribution costs as Marketing and selling expenses. The distribution costs have been reclassified to cost of sales consistent with Praxair's presentation.

Adjustments included in the column IFRS to U.S. GAAP Adjustments are as follows:

- (s) Reflects reclassification adjustments for joint operations and certain 50%-owned investments as equity investments. Under IFRS, joint operations are proportionately consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Under U.S. GAAP, an entity does not qualify for a joint operation if it is a corporate joint venture and would be accounted for as an equity investment. Therefore joint operations consolidated using the line-by-line method under IFRS are reclassified to equity investments under U.S. GAAP. Additionally, under IFRS certain 50%-owned investments are consolidated if control is demonstrated, as defined. Under U.S. GAAP consolidation is determined based on either a variable interest or voting interest model. Linde has certain 50%-owned investments which are consolidated under IFRS which do not meet the criteria for consolidation under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, these investments have been de-consolidated and reclassified to equity investments for U.S. GAAP.
- (t) Reflects an adjustment to record non-controlling interests (which is herein referred to as NCI) to fair value and subsequent acquisitions of NCI. In accordance with IFRS, the acquirer in a business combination can elect, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure NCI at fair value or at the holder's proportionate interest in the recognized amount of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. U.S. GAAP requires the acquirer in a business combination to measure NCI at fair value as of the acquisition date with the exception of share-based payments held as NCI.
- (u) Reflects adjustments and reclassifications made for pension and other Long-Term Employee Benefits. A summary of these adjustments, and their impact on each of the respective line items, is as follows:

(In millions)	For the six months ended June 30, 2017			Total Adjustments
	Expected Return on Assets ⁽¹⁾	Amortization of Past Service Cost ⁽²⁾	Classification of Net Interest Cost ⁽³⁾	
Financial Statement Caption				
Cost of sales	(40)		4	(36)
Research and development costs	(1)			(1)
Selling, general and administrative	(89)		10	(79)
Other income (expenses) net				
Interest expense net			(14)	(14)
Profit Before Tax From Continuing Operations	130			130
Less: Income tax expense				30
Profit for the year From Continuing Operations				100

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(In millions)	For the year ended December 31, 2016			
	Expected Return on Assets (1)	Amortization of Past Service Cost (2)	Classification of Net Interest Cost (3)	Total Adjustments
Financial Statement Caption				
Cost of sales	(69)		7	(62)
Research and development costs	(2)			(2)
Selling, general and administrative	(152)	10	16	(126)
Other income (expenses) net		(18)		(18)
Interest expense net			(23)	(23)
Profit Before Tax From Continuing Operations	223	(28)		195
Less: Income tax expense				47
Profit for the year From Continuing Operations				148

- (1) Expected return on plan assets Under IFRS, companies calculate a net interest cost (income) by applying the discount rate to the net pension benefit obligation or asset, while U.S. GAAP requires companies to calculate a separate return on plan assets using an estimated long-term rate of return on plan assets. The interest cost on the pension benefit obligation is generally the same under both IFRS and U.S. GAAP.

Following is a summary of the calculation of the pro forma income statement adjustment of 223 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 relating to the expected return on plan assets. This adjustment is due to the different asset return rates used for IFRS versus U.S. GAAP. The pro forma income statement adjustment of 130 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is calculated using a similar methodology (euros in millions):

Plan Assets	5,942	A
Rate differential:		
Expected rate on plan assets*	7.0%	US GAAP
Weighted average discount rate	3.2%	IFRS
Difference	3.8%	B
Calculated difference	223	A*B

*The expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets was estimated based on the plan's investment strategy and asset allocation, historical capital market performance, and historical performance.

No pro forma balance sheet adjustment is required because the amounts recorded for pension assets and obligations will not change materially as a result of purchase accounting.

- (2) Recognition of past service cost Under IFRS, past service cost resulting from plan amendments is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Under U.S. GAAP, prior service cost related to a plan amendment is initially recognized in cumulative changes in equity not recognized through the statement of profit and loss in the reporting period of the amendment and subsequently recognized over future periods.
- (3) Classification of net interest cost Under IFRS companies can present different components of net benefit cost within different line items on the income statement, such as operating expenses and finance expense. Under U.S. GAAP all components of net benefit cost must be aggregated and presented as a net amount in the income statement, within operating income.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF LINDE PLC**

Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) was formed on April 18, 2017. The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial information for Linde plc as of the end of and for the periods indicated, presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The balance sheet information as of April 18, 2017 is derived from the audited opening balance sheet and corresponding notes, which are included in this document beginning on page F.1-1. The statements of income and equity information for the period ended June 30, 2017, and the balance sheet information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Linde plc's unaudited financial statements for such period, which are included in this document beginning on page F.1-7. Linde plc did not have any cash flow related transactions in the period to June 30, 2017 and therefore omitted the consolidated statement of cash flows. To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement. The information set forth below is a summary that should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Linde plc and the related notes thereto. The following summary selected historical consolidated financial information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the corresponding historical consolidated financial statements of Linde plc.

	April 18, 2017 - June 30, 2017
Other expenses	\$ (462,640)
Operating loss	\$ (462,640)
Net finance costs	-
Loss before tax	(462,640)
Income tax	-
Loss for the period	(462,640)
Other comprehensive income	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	2,506
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(460,139)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ 18.51

	June 30, 2017	Opening Balance April 18, 2017
Assets		
Current assets		
Other assets	\$ 8,541,711	-
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -

Shareholder s equity and liabilities**Current liabilities**

Accrued liabilities	\$ 462,640	-
Other payables	8,541,711	-

Non current liabilities**Capital and reserves**

Share capital (Common stock 1.00 par value, authorized and issued shares - 25,000 shares)	26,827	26,827
Additional paid in capital	26,827	26,827
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,506	-
Receivables from shareholders	(56,160)	(53,654)
Retained earnings	(462,640)	-
Total shareholder s equity	(462,640)	-

Equity and liabilities	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -
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BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT LINDE PLC

Overview

According to the terms of the business combination agreement, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG will combine their businesses under Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc), a new Irish holding company. Upon the completion of the business combination, Linde plc will become the parent company of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG and will be listed on the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Incorporation, Name, Registered Office and Fiscal Year

Linde plc was incorporated as a public limited company under the laws of Ireland on April 18, 2017, by Enceladus and Cumberland, and has an issued share capital of 25,000 comprised of 25,000 A ordinary shares of 1.00 each. Linde plc is registered in Ireland under the registration number 602527 under the legal name Linde plc. Linde plc is expected to be tax resident in the United Kingdom. Linde plc currently does not use a commercial name different from its legal name. For considerations regarding the tax residency of Linde plc, see Risk Factors Risks Relating to Tax Matters. A change in Linde plc's tax residency could have a negative effect on Linde plc's future profitability, and may trigger taxes on dividends or exit charges.

See Description of Linde plc Shares for more information regarding Linde plc's share capital.

Linde plc has been formed for an unlimited duration.

Linde plc's registered office is located at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380, Ireland (tel. +353 1 920 1000).

Linde plc's principal executive offices are located at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Rd, Surrey Research Park, Guildford GU2 7XY, United Kingdom (tel. +44 1483 242200).

As a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Ireland, Linde plc is subject to the laws of Ireland.

Linde plc's fiscal year is the calendar year.

Corporate Purpose

Following completion of the business combination, Linde plc's purpose pursuant to clause 3 of the Linde plc memorandum of association will be materially the same as its corporate purpose under its pre-completion constitution (which is described below).

Information About Linde plc Before the Business Combination

To date, Linde plc has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement, such as the formation of Merger Sub and Linde Intermediate Holding AG (wholly-owned subsidiaries of Linde plc), the making of certain required securities law filings and the preparation of this document. Linde plc does not have any material assets and the management of Linde plc has not resolved to make any future investments other than in relation to the business combination. As of the date of this document, Linde plc has no employees.

Business of Linde plc Following the Business Combination

The information provided below pertains to Linde plc following the completion of the business combination. Following the business combination, Linde plc will serve as the holding company for Praxair and Linde, and, therefore, the information contained under Business and Certain Information about Linde and Business and Certain Information about Praxair should also be considered in understanding the business and operations of the combined group.

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The following information should be read in conjunction with the Linde plc constitution as will be in effect following the completion of the business combination, and with relevant provisions of Irish law. The form of the Linde plc constitution that will be in effect following completion of the business combination will be available in English at Linde plc's registered office at Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380, Ireland during regular business hours. The current Linde plc constitution and the form of the Linde plc constitution as will be in effect following completion of the business combination will also be available in English on Linde plc's website at www.lindepraxairmerger.com. The current Linde plc constitution is also available at the Companies Registration Office in Ireland. It is possible, however, that changes to this form of the Linde plc constitution may be required following discussions with the SEC or other regulators.

For information about Linde plc prior to the business combination, see [Information about Linde plc Before the Business Combination](#).

Markets and Geographical Presence

Linde plc has no operating history. The markets and geographical presence of the combined group will be those of Praxair and Linde, along with customary company management and holding company functions based in the United Kingdom. For further information on the markets and geographical presence of Praxair and Linde, see [Industry and Competition Market Overview](#), [Business and Certain Information about Praxair](#) and [Business and Certain Information about Linde](#).

Corporate Governance Structure of Linde plc

Overview

Linde plc is required to comply with the Companies Act. Linde plc does not comply with an Irish corporate governance regime because there is no corporate governance regime applicable to Linde plc in its country of incorporation (Ireland) since Linde plc is not listed in Ireland.

Following completion of the business combination, Linde plc will also be subject to the corporate governance frameworks required by virtue of the listing of the Linde plc shares on the New York Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Corporate Governance of Linde plc Before the Business Combination

Linde plc Shareholders

Enceladus and Cumberland are currently the only two shareholders of Linde plc, each holding twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) A ordinary shares of €1.00 each in the capital of Linde plc.

Enceladus was incorporated on July 6, 2011. As an Irish private company limited by shares, Enceladus has full and unlimited corporate capacity to carry on and undertake any business or activity and do any act or transaction, subject to compliance with applicable law.

Enceladus is wholly owned by Praxair's Irish legal counsel. It was established as a corporate services provider to facilitate transactions undertaken by clients of Praxair's Irish legal counsel and it is managed by its board of directors.

Enceladus has three directors, each of which is a partner of Praxair's Irish legal counsel.

Cumberland was incorporated on January 3, 2003. As an Irish private company limited by shares, Cumberland has full and unlimited corporate capacity to carry on and undertake any business or activity and do any act or transaction, subject to compliance with applicable law.

Cumberland is wholly owned by Linde's Irish legal counsel. It was established as a corporate services provider to facilitate transactions undertaken by clients of Linde's Irish legal counsel and it is managed by its board of directors.

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Cumberland has three directors, each of which is a partner of Linde's Irish legal counsel.

Directors and Management

Linde plc is currently managed by a board of directors with four directors, two designated by Praxair and two by Linde. Decisions of the board prior to the completion of the business combination may only be made by a majority of the directors. Under its existing constitution, the directors of Linde plc serve indefinitely and are not subject to annual re-election.

The following individuals are currently the directors of Linde plc:

Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Guillermo Bichara	43	Mr. Bichara was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Praxair, Inc. effective January 1, 2015. Prior to this, from 2013-2014, he was Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From 2011-2013, Mr. Bichara served as Associate General Counsel with responsibility for Praxair Europe, Praxair Mexico and corporate transactions. He was Vice President and General Counsel of Praxair Asia from 2007-2011, and joined Praxair in 2006 as director of legal affairs at Praxair Mexico. Prior to joining Praxair, Mr. Bichara served as corporate counsel at CEMEX, Mexico's global leader in the building materials industry, and was a foreign associate and counsel, respectively, at the law firms of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and White & Case.
Andrew Brackfield	61	Mr. Brackfield serves as Head of Legal, M&A, at Linde, a position that he has held since September 2015. He was Head of Legal M&A and Finance from 2012 until 2015 and prior to that held senior legal positions within Linde and The BOC Group Limited, which was acquired by Linde in 2006. Mr. Brackfield is also a Director of a number of Linde subsidiaries. Prior to joining The BOC Group Limited, Mr. Brackfield was a partner at Linklaters. He holds the position of company secretary at Linde plc. Mr. Brackfield is an English solicitor and holds a law degree from the University of Cambridge.
Christopher Cossins	50	Mr. Cossins has served as Head of Tax, UK and Financial Restructuring for Linde since 2007. Mr. Cossins is also a Director of a number of Linde subsidiaries. Prior to joining The BOC Group Limited, Mr. Cossins was employed by KPMG. He holds the positions of principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer of Linde plc.

Mr. Cossins is a chartered accountant and holds an engineering degree from the University of Nottingham.

Richard L. Steinseifer

60 Mr. Steinseifer was named vice president of Mergers and Acquisitions for Praxair, Inc. in 2005. He has primary responsibility for the implementation of all merger, acquisition, divestiture and joint-venture transactions for the company, its affiliates and subsidiaries.

Mr. Steinseifer joined Praxair in 1996 as director of financial services for Praxair's largest business unit, North American Industrial Gases. In

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Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other

Name	Age	Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
		2001, he was named director of acquisitions for Healthcare and, in 2003, his role was expanded to vice president, business development. Prior to joining Praxair, Mr. Steinseifer held positions as vice president, controller and director, international business development, during his six years at Liquid Carbonic, the industrial gases division of CBI Industries. Prior to that, he spent eight years with GE Medical Systems and four years with J.I. Case Company in financial management positions.

Mr. Steinseifer earned a bachelor of arts degree in accounting from Carthage College in Kenosha, Wisconsin and completed the GE Financial Management Program.

All four of the existing directors will resign effective at the closing of the business combination and will be replaced with the directors determined by Praxair and Linde in accordance with the Linde plc constitution.

The directors of Linde plc can be reached at Linde plc's principal executive offices: The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom (tel. +44 1483 242200).

Certain Information on the Members of the Board of Directors

During the previous five years, no member of the board has been convicted of any fraudulent offenses. In addition, no member of the board has been publicly incriminated or sanctioned by statutory or regulatory authorities (including professional associations) or, acting in the capacity of a member of a management or supervisory entity or as founder of an issuer, been associated with any bankruptcies and/or insolvencies, receiverships or liquidations. No member of the board has ever been deemed by a court to be unfit for membership in a management or supervisory entity of a company or to be unfit to exercise management duties for or manage the business of an issuer during the previous five years.

No member of the board holds a service contract with Linde plc or any of its current subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

No family relationships exist among the members of the board.

Other Interests

In addition to serving as members of the Linde plc board of directors, Messrs. Bichara and Steinseifer are employed by Praxair, Inc. In their capacity as employees of Praxair, Inc., Messrs. Bichara and Steinseifer receive a salary which comprises, among others, equity awards. In this context, Messrs. Bichara and Steinseifer hold Praxair shares and other equity-based awards for Praxair. For a description of the treatment of outstanding equity awards, refer to "The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Praxair, Inc. - Treatment of Outstanding Equity Awards .

In addition to serving as members of the Linde plc board of directors, Mr. Brackfield and Mr. Cossins are employed by Linde. In this context, they participate in Linde's share-based incentive program for executives, the Linde LTIP (for

a description of the treatment of equity awards in connection with the exchange offer, see The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Treatment of Equity Awards) and the retention scheme which was set up by Linde in connection with the business combination (see The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Retention and Incentive Awards) and have entered into indemnification agreements with Linde (refer to The Business Combination

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Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Indemnification). Besides this, Messrs. Brackfield and Cossins hold Linde shares.

In their capacity as members of the Linde plc board of directors, Messrs. Bichara, Steinseifer, Brackfield and Cossins receive no compensation and none of them holds shares or equity-based instruments in Linde plc.

Other than stated above, there are no conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest of the members of the pre-closing Linde plc board of directors regarding their duties towards Linde plc, and their private interests or other duties.

Regarding the interests and potential conflicts of interest of the potential future members of the Linde plc board of directors, please refer to The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination .

Committees

Linde plc has not yet established an audit committee, a nomination and governance committee or a compensation committee. For information on Linde plc s corporate governance and committees following the completion of the business combination, see Business of Linde plc Following the Business Combination.

Constitution of Linde plc Before the Business Combination

Corporate Purpose

Pursuant to clause 3 of the current Linde plc memorandum of association, Linde plc s purpose includes, among others to carry on the business of a holding company and to co-ordinate the administration, finances and activities of any subsidiary companies or associated companies, to do all lawful acts and things whatever that are necessary or convenient in carrying on the business of such a holding company and in particular to carry on in all its branches the business of a management services company, to act as managers and to direct or coordinate the management of other companies or of the business, property and estates of any company or person and to undertake and carry out all such services in connection therewith as may be deemed expedient by the Company s board of directors and to exercise its powers as a shareholder of other companies.

Linde plc s memorandum of association includes a general grant of authority to do all such other things as the board of directors may think incidental or conducive to the foregoing or the other objects listed in Linde plc s current memorandum of association.

Share Transfer Restrictions

Prior to completion of the business combination, and subject to applicable law, no shareholder shall transfer its shares to any person, other than another Linde plc shareholder or shareholders, unless they have obtained the prior written approval of all other Linde plc shareholders. The board has the right to decline to register or suspend registration of a transfer of Linde plc shares.

Amendment of the Constitution

Irish company law requires a special resolution (approval by not less than 75% of the votes cast at a general meeting of Linde plc shareholders) of the shareholders to approve any amendments to the Linde plc constitution.

General Meetings of Shareholders

An annual general meeting will be held in accordance with the Companies Act and other applicable legislation, at such place or places, date and time as may be decided by the Linde plc directors. In addition to the annual meeting, the Linde plc directors may, whenever they think fit, call a general meeting. The Linde plc directors are required to call a general meeting once Linde plc has received requests from its members to do so in accordance with the Companies Act.

Table of Contents*Right of Pre-emption*

Under Irish law, certain statutory pre-emption rights apply automatically in favor of shareholders where shares are to be issued for cash. However, Linde plc has opted out of these pre-emption rights in the Linde plc constitution as permitted under Irish law. Generally this opt-out is renewed at least every five years by a special resolution of the shareholders. If the opt-out is not renewed, as a general rule Linde plc shares issued for cash must be offered to existing shareholders of Linde plc on a pro rata basis before the shares may be issued to any new shareholders. Statutory pre-emption rights do not apply (i) where shares are issued wholly or partly for non-cash consideration (such as in a stock-for-stock acquisition), (ii) to the issue of non-equity shares (for this purpose, shares that have the right to participate only up to a specified amount in any income or capital distribution) or (iii) where shares are issued pursuant to an employee option or similar equity plan.

Under Irish law, Linde plc is prohibited from allotting shares at a discount to their nominal value. Accordingly, at least the nominal value of the shares issued underlying any restricted share award, restricted share unit, performance share awards, bonus shares or any other share-based grants must be paid pursuant to the Companies Acts.

Corporate Governance of Linde plc After the Business Combination*Board of Directors of Linde plc**Composition*

Upon completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will initially consist of twelve members, including Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle, Mr. Stephen F. Angel and ten non-executive directors, consisting of five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Praxair and five non-executive directors to be designated for appointment by Linde AG. Certain biographical information as to those individuals who are currently expected to be the members of the board of directors of Linde plc upon completion of the business combination is set forth in the table below. Under the Linde plc constitution that will be in effect on completion of the business combination, directors will retire at each annual general meeting and may be re-elected by shareholders at that meeting. Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors shall nominate each of the Linde Class Directors and Praxair Class Directors (or his or her replacement) for re-election to the Linde plc board of directors at each of Linde plc's annual general meetings as required to ensure that the Linde Class Directors and Praxair Class Directors (or his or her replacement) serve on the Linde plc board of directors for the duration of the three years following the completion of the business combination.

Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, any vacancy on the board of directors created by the cessation of service of a Praxair Class Director prior to the end of his or her term will be filled by the unanimous vote of the remaining members of the board of directors; provided that if the vacancy is not filled by the board of directors within three months, the vacancy may be filled by an individual nominated and appointed by a majority of the remaining Praxair Class Directors. Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, any vacancy on the board of directors created by the cessation of service of a Linde Class Director prior to the end of his or her term will be filled by the unanimous vote of the remaining members of the board of directors; provided that if the vacancy is not filled by the board of directors within three months, the vacancy may be filled by an individual nominated and appointed by a majority of the remaining Linde Class Directors.

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The following table sets forth the ages, as well as certain other biographical information, as to those individuals who are currently expected to be the members of the board of directors of Linde plc upon completion of the business combination.

Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle	68	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle is the former President and Chief Executive Officer of Linde AG and present Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle began his career at BMW, where in 1987 he was appointed a regular member of the Board of Management, responsible for research and development. In 1999, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Premier Automotive Group and Vice President of United States car manufacturer, Ford. In 2002, he joined the Executive Board of Linde AG and served as Chief Executive Officer from 2003 to 2014.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Continental AG in Hanover, Germany and Medical Park AG in Amerang, Germany; a member of the Supervisory Board of Ivoclar Vivadent AG in Schaan, Principality of Liechtenstein; and a member of the Supervisory Board of Axel Springer SE in Berlin, Germany.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of LafargeHolcim Ltd in Jona, Switzerland until May 2016 and as Member of the Supervisory Board of Hawesko Holding AG in Hamburg, Germany until June 2017.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle studied engineering and economics at the Technical University of Munich, Germany and holds a degree and a Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering.

Stephen F. Angel	61	Mr. Angel has been the Chief Executive Officer of Praxair, Inc. since January 1, 2007, and Chairman since May 1, 2007. Before becoming the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Angel served as President and Chief Operating Officer from March – December 2006, and as Executive Vice President from 2001 to March 2006. Prior to joining Praxair in 2001, Mr. Angel spent 22
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years in a variety of management positions with General Electric. Mr. Angel is a director of PPG Industries, Inc. where he serves on the Officers-Directors Compensation Committee, and is the Chairman of the Technology and Environment Committee. He is also a member of the executive committee of The Business Council, co-chairs the U.S. Brazil CEO Forum, a member of the Board of the U.S. China Business Council and its Nominating Committee.

Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner

51 Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner has been a member of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG since 2011. She also serves as a member of the Audit Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Linde supervisory board.

Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner began her career with MS Management Service AG in St. Gallen, Switzerland in 1991. In 1992, she began as a university lecturer in Finance and External Auditing at

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Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
		<p>the University of St. Gallen (HSG) in Switzerland. In 1994, she became consultant at McKinsey & Company, Inc, in Frankfurt, Germany, and, in 1995, was Holder of the Endowed Chair for Banking and Finance and Chair of the Board of the Institute for Financial Management at the European Business School (International University Schloß Reichartshausen) in Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. Since 2001, she has served as Holder of Chair for Entrepreneurial Finance and, since 2003, as Scientific Co-Director of the Center for Entrepreneurial and Financial Studies at Technische Universität München in Munich, Germany.</p> <p>Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner is a member of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Börse Aktiengesellschaft in Frankfurt, Germany; a member of the Supervisory Board of Münchener Rückversicherungs- Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft in Munich, Germany; and a member of the Board of Directors of ENGIE SA in Paris la Défense, France.</p> <p>Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner served as a member of the Supervisory Board of Metro AG in Düsseldorf, Germany, until February 2017 and as a member of the Board of Directors of Vontobel Holding AG and Vontobel Bank AG in Zurich, Switzerland.</p> <p>Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner studied law and business administration at the University of St. Gallen (HSG), Switzerland and holds degrees and doctorates in both Law and Business Administration.</p>
Dr. Clemens Börsig	69	<p>Dr. Clemens Börsig has been a member of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG since 2006. He is the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Linde supervisory board.</p> <p>Dr. Clemens Börsig began his career at Mannesmann Group, Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1977 where, in 1984, he was appointed Chief Financial and Administrative Officer at Mannesmann-Tally. In 1985, he joined Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart, Germany, where, in 1990, he was appointed Managing Director and a member of the Board of Management. In 1997, he joined RWE AG in Essen, Germany, where he was appointed Chief Financial Officer and a member of the Executive Board. In 1999, he joined Deutsche Bank AG in Frankfurt am Main, Germany as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. In 2001, he was appointed a member of the Executive Board of Deutsche Bank AG and, in 2006, was appointed</p>

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, from which position he retired in 2012.

Dr. Clemens Börsig is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bank Foundation in Berlin and Frankfurt am Main, Germany; a member of the Supervisory Board of Daimler AG in Stuttgart, Germany; and a member of the Board of Directors of Emerson Electric Company in St. Louis, Missouri, United States.

Dr. Clemens Börsig was a member of the Supervisory Board of Bayer AG in Leverkusen, Germany, until April 2017 and a member of the Board of Superintendence of the Istituto per le Opere Religione (IOR) in Rome, Italy, until May 2016.

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Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Dr. Nance K. Dicciani	69	<p data-bbox="571 369 1465 436">Dr. Clemens Börsig studied business administration and mathematics at the University of Mannheim, Germany and holds a Ph.D. in Political Science.</p> <p data-bbox="571 470 1497 783">Dr. Dicciani is former President and Chief Executive Officer of Honeywell Specialty Materials, a strategic business group of Honeywell International, Inc., from 2001 until her retirement in 2008. Dr. Dicciani joined Honeywell from Rohm and Haas Company where she was Senior Vice President and Business Group Executive of Chemical Specialties and Director of the European Region, responsible for business strategy and worldwide operations of five business units and for the company's operations and infrastructure in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Previously, she served as Rohm and Haas Vice President and General Manager of the Petroleum Chemicals division and headed the company's worldwide Monomers business. In 2006, President George W. Bush appointed Dr. Dicciani to the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. She has served on the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the American Chemistry Council and has chaired its Research Committee. She currently serves on the Board of Directors of AgroFresh Solutions, Inc. (where she serves as non-executive Chair and a member of the Compensation Committee). Dr. Dicciani also serves on the Board of Directors of Halliburton Company (where she serves on the Audit, and the Health, Safety and Environment Committees), LyondellBasell Industries (where she serves on the Finance, and the Health, Safety and Environmental Committees), and on the Board of Trustees of Villanova University. During the past five years, Dr. Dicciani also served on the Board of Directors of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. (where she was the Lead Director and served on the Compensation Committee and was the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee).</p>
Dr. Thomas Enders	58	<p data-bbox="571 1373 1485 1476">Dr. Thomas Enders has been a member of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG since 2017. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Linde supervisory board.</p> <p data-bbox="571 1583 1485 1858">Dr. Thomas Enders began his career in the German Bundestag in 1982. In 1985, he started working in various Foreign and Security Policy think tanks. In 1989, he joined the Federal Ministry of Defence as a member of the planning staff. In 1991, he joined Airbus (MBB/DASA) and, in 2000, was appointed CEO of the Defence Division. In 2005, he was appointed Co-CEO of EADS and, in 2007, he was appointed CEO of the Commercial Aircraft Division Airbus. Since 2012, Dr. Thomas Enders has served as Chief Executive Officer of Airbus SE in Leiden, Netherlands.</p>

Dr. Thomas Enders is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Airbus Defence and Space GmbH (which is herein referred to as Airbus DS, former EADS Deutschland GmbH, EADS-D); President of Airbus SAS, France; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Airbus Helicopters SAS, France; and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Airbus DS Holding B.V., Netherlands.

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Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
		<p>Dr. Thomas Enders studied economics, political science and history at the University of Bonn and at the University of California in Los Angeles and holds a doctorate and title of Dr. phil.</p>
		<p>On April 26, 2017, the Vienna, Austria public prosecutor's office made public that Dr. Thomas Enders, as part of a group of 16 former and current Airbus DS and Eurofighter Jagdflugzeug GmbH (which is herein referred to as EF GmbH) executives, is being investigated in connection with alleged deception relating to the Republic of Austria's purchase of 18 Eurofighter aircraft from EF GmbH in 2003 (reduced to 15 aircraft in 2007). The negotiations on behalf of the Eurofighter Consortium were supported by EADS-D. Both Airbus DS and Dr. Thomas Enders advised Linde plc that they are convinced that these allegations are without any merit and intend to vigorously defend against any allegations or claims related to the Eurofighter sales in 2003/2007.</p>
Franz Fehrenbach	68	<p>Mr. Franz Fehrenbach is the Second Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG and has been a member of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG since 2013. He is also a member of the Mediation Committee, the Standing Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Linde supervisory board.</p>
		<p>Mr. Franz Fehrenbach began his career with the Robert Bosch Group at Robert Bosch GmbH, Germany, in 1975. In 1999 he was appointed a member of the Board of Management of Robert Bosch GmbH and in 2003 was appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of Robert Bosch GmbH. In 2012, he became Managing Partner of Robert Bosch Industrietreuhand KG and was appointed Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Robert Bosch GmbH.</p>
		<p>Mr. Franz Fehrenbach is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart, Germany; Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of STIHL AG in Waiblingen, Germany; and a member of the Supervisory Board of BASF SE in Ludwigshafen, Germany.</p>
		<p>Mr. Franz Fehrenbach was a member of the Board of Directors of Robert Bosch North America Corp. until July 2014.</p>

Mr. Franz Fehrenbach studied industrial engineering at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany, and holds a degree in industrial engineering.

Edward G. Galante

66 Mr. Galante is former Senior Vice President and a member of the Management Committee of ExxonMobil Corporation from 2001 until his retirement in 2006. His principal responsibilities included the worldwide downstream business Refining & Supply, Fuels Marketing, Lubricants and Specialties, and Research and Engineering. Immediately prior to that, Mr. Galante was Executive Vice President of ExxonMobil Chemical Company. Mr. Galante is the Lead Independent Director of Celanese Corporation (where he serves on the Compensation

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Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Larry D. McVay	69	<p>and Management Development Committee and the Environmental, Health, Safety and Public Policy Committee), a director of Clean Harbors, Inc. (where he is Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee and serves on the Compensation Committee), and a director of Tesoro Corporation (where he serves on the Compensation Committee and the Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Committee). He also serves on the Board of the United Way Foundation of Metropolitan Dallas, and is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Northeastern University. During the past five years, Mr. Galante also served on the Board of Directors of Foster Wheeler Ltd. (where he served on the Audit Committee and was the Chairman of the Compensation and Executive Development Committee).</p> <p>Mr. McVay is principal of Edgewater Energy, LLC, an oil and gas industry investment firm. Mr. McVay served as the Chief Operating Officer of TNK-BP Holding from 2003 until his retirement in 2006. TNK-BP Holding, based in Moscow, Russia, was a vertically integrated oil company that was 50%-owned by BP PLC. Mr. McVay's responsibilities at TNK-BP included executive leadership for the upstream, downstream, oil field services, technology and supply chain management. He previously served as Technology Vice President Operations and Vice President of Health Safety Environment for BP's Exploration and Production operations from 2000-2003. Prior to joining BP, Mr. McVay held numerous positions at Amoco, including engineering management and senior operating leadership positions. Mr. McVay is a director of Callon Petroleum Company (where he serves on the Audit Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee and is the Chairman of the Strategic Planning and Reserves Committee) and Chicago Bridge & Iron Company (where he serves on the Audit Committee, the Strategic Initiatives Committee and is the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee).</p>
Dr. Victoria Ossadnik	49	<p>Dr. Victoria Ossadnik has been a member of the Supervisory Board of Linde AG since 2016.</p> <p>Dr. Victoria Ossadnik began her career with SCANLAB GmbH, Germany in 1996. From 1999 to 2003, she served as CEO of the CSC Ploenzke AG, Germany, joint venture CSC/Dachser. In 2003, she joined ORACLE Deutschland GmbH, serving as Head of Technology Consulting Northern Europe and, in 2007, was appointed a member of the Board of Management. In 2011, Dr. Victoria Ossadnik joined Microsoft Deutschland GmbH. She was appointed as a member of the Board of Management from 2011 to 2016 and, since 2016, has served as Vice President, Enterprise Services Delivery.</p>

Dr. Victoria Ossadnik studied physics and business administration at Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich, Germany and holds a doctorate in Natural Science.

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Name	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Martin H. Richenhagen	65	Mr. Richenhagen has been President and Chief Executive Officer of AGCO Corporation, a global manufacturer and distributor of agricultural equipment, since 2004, and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 2006. From 2003 – 2004, Mr. Richenhagen was Executive Vice President of Forbo International SA, a flooring material company headquartered in Switzerland. He also served as Group President for CLAAS KgaA mbH, a global agricultural equipment manufacturer and distributor headquartered in Germany, from 1998 – 2002. Mr. Richenhagen was the Senior Executive Vice President for Schindler Deutschland Holdings GmbH in Germany, a worldwide manufacturer and distributor of elevators and escalators, from 1995 – 1998. Mr. Richenhagen is a director of PPG Industries, Inc., a leading coatings and specialty products and services company (where he is Chairman of the Audit Committee and serves on the Officers-Directors Compensation Committee). He is the Chairman of the German American Chambers of Commerce of the United States, and he is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. Mr. Richenhagen has served as Chairman of the Board of the Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM) and is a Life Honorary Director of AEM.
Robert L. Wood	63	Mr. Wood is former Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer of Chemtura Corporation (a specialty chemicals company) from 2004 – 2008. Prior to joining Chemtura, Mr. Wood served in various senior management positions at Dow Chemical Company, most recently as business group president for Thermosets and Dow Automotive, from November 2000. Mr. Wood has been Praxair's Lead Director since January 1, 2013. Mr. Wood is a director of MRC Global Inc. (where he serves as Chairman of the Compensation Committee and a member of the Governance Committee), and a director of Univar Inc. (where he serves on the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee). During the past five years, Mr. Wood was also a director of Jarden Corporation (where he served on the Nominating and Policies Committee and was Chairman of the Audit Committee). He has served as Chairman of the American Plastics Council and the American Chemistry Council, and is a member of the United States Olympic Committee.

Powers and Function

The Linde plc constitution allocates authority over the day-to-day management of Linde plc to the board of directors. The board of directors may then delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to any committee, consisting of such person or persons (whether directors or not) as it thinks fit, but regardless, the directors will remain responsible, as a matter of Irish law, for the proper management of the affairs of Linde plc. Committees may meet and adjourn as they determine proper.

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Meetings and Decision-Making

For three years following the completion of the business combination, the quorum required for the valid adoption of resolutions by the Linde plc board will be satisfied in a board meeting at which at least the majority of its members are present or represented. Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, decisions of the Linde plc board shall be made by majority vote of the entire Linde plc board (*i.e.*, at least 7 of 12 directors), unless a higher majority is required by its constitution or corporate governance guidelines or applicable law. In the event of a tie vote with respect to any resolution, the Chairman of the Linde plc board shall not have a casting or deciding vote. Following the expiry of this three-year period, the quorum may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed shall be four, and decisions of the Linde plc board shall be made by majority vote of the directors in attendance.

The Linde plc corporate governance guidelines to be adopted at the effective time provide that certain matters require approval by two-thirds (2/3) of the board of directors, including appointment and removal of a director as the Linde plc group chairman or the Linde plc group chief executive officer.

Liability

Pursuant to Irish law, members of the Linde plc board of directors may be liable to Linde plc for damages in the event of improper or negligent performance of their duties. Members of the Linde plc board of directors may also be liable for damages to third parties in the event of bankruptcy or default on tax and social security payments as a consequence of improper performance of their duties or pursuant to tort law. In certain circumstances, members of the Linde plc board of directors may also incur criminal liabilities. The members of the Linde plc board of directors and certain executive officers will be insured at Linde plc's expense against damages resulting from their conduct when acting in the capacities as such directors or officers, which insurance may also provide any such person with funds to meet expenditures incurred or to be incurred in defending any proceedings against him or her and to take any action to enable such expenses not to be incurred. Also, Linde plc provides the current and former members of the Linde plc board of directors with protection through indemnification under the Linde plc constitution to the fullest extent permitted by law, against risks of claims and actions against them arising out of their exercise of their duties, or any other duties performed at Linde plc's request.

Dismissal

Under the Companies Act, the shareholders may, by an ordinary resolution, remove a director from office before the expiration of his or her term at a meeting held on no less than 28 days' notice and at which the director is entitled to be heard. The power of removal is without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of contract (*e.g.*, employment contract) that the director may have against Linde plc in respect of his or her removal.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Upon completion of the business combination, the Linde plc board of directors will initially have the following four committees:

Audit Committee;

Compensation Committee;

Executive Committee; and

Nomination and Governance Committee.

For three years following the completion of the business combination, the audit, the compensation and the nomination and governance committees will each consist of six directors, three of whom will be appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors and three of whom will be appointed by a majority of the Linde Class Directors, in each case subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements. For three years following

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the completion of the business combination, the executive committee will consist of four directors, consisting of the Chairman of the Linde plc board of directors (so long as the Chairman is a Linde Class Directors), the Chief Executive Officer (so long as the Chief Executive Officer is a Praxair Class Director) and one director appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors and one director appointed by a majority of the Linde Class Directors.

Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, any vacancy on any committee created by the cessation of service of a Praxair Class Director prior to the end of his or her term will be filled by the unanimous vote of the remaining members of the board of directors; provided that if the vacancy is not filled by the board of directors within five weeks, the vacancy may be filled by an individual appointed by a majority of the remaining Praxair Class Directors. Until the third anniversary of the completion of the business combination, any vacancy on any committee created by the cessation of service of a Linde Class Director prior to the end of his or her term will be filled by the unanimous vote of the remaining members of the board of directors; provided that if the vacancy is not filled by the board of directors within five weeks, the vacancy may be filled by an individual appointed by a majority of the remaining Linde Class Directors.

Executive Committee

For three years following the completion of the business combination (which is herein referred to as the integration phase), the Executive Committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Linde plc board. The role and responsibilities of the Executive Committee will be established by the board of directors, and will include initially, among others:

Evaluating and approving any investments, acquisitions, partnerships or divestments requiring board approval, that in each case arises between regularly scheduled board meetings and are within value thresholds specified by the board;

Evaluating and approving any financing or other capital markets transactions requiring board approval, that in each case arises between regularly scheduled board meetings and are within value thresholds specified by the board;

During the interval between regularly scheduled board meetings, acting upon any other such matters within the competencies of the board that are within value thresholds specified by the board and, in the opinion of the chairman of the board, should not be postponed until the next regularly scheduled board meeting;

During the integration phase, evaluating and approving any material lay-offs, unless such action is consistent with the integration plan for Praxair and Linde s businesses or otherwise requires full Linde plc board approval;

During the integration phase, evaluating and approving any divestitures of (A) all or substantially all of the group s business in any country, (B) all or substantially all of any business line of the group, or (C) any business that is otherwise material to the group, in each case, unless such action is consistent with the integration plan or otherwise requires full board approval; and

During the integration phase, evaluating and approving (i) any nomination, removal or appointment of any member of the Management Committee or any key executive (ii) any change in the responsibilities delegated or assigned to any member of the Management Committee, or (iii) any change of the line of reporting for any member of the Management Committee.

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Audit Committee

For the three years following completion of the business combination, the Audit Committee will be chaired by a Linde Class Director appointed by a majority of the Linde Class Directors. The committee will contain at least one member who will be considered an audit committee financial expert as defined by the SEC. The role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee of Linde plc will be established by the Linde plc board of directors, and will include initially, among others:

Assisting the Linde plc board of directors in its oversight of (w) the integrity of Linde plc's financial statements, (x) Linde plc's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (y) the independent auditor's qualifications and independence and (z) the performance of Linde plc's internal audit functions and independent auditors;

Recommending to the shareholders of Linde plc the approval of Linde plc's independent auditor; and

Preparing the report of the Audit Committee for inclusion in Linde plc's proxy statement.

Nomination and Governance Committee

For three years following completion of the business combination, the Nomination and Governance Committee will be chaired by a Praxair Class Director appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors. The role and responsibilities of the Nomination and Governance Committee will be established by the board of directors, and will include initially, among others:

Identifying individuals qualified to become members of the Linde plc board of directors;

Selecting, or recommending that the Linde plc board of directors select, the director nominees for Linde plc's next annual shareholders' meeting;

Developing and recommending to the Linde plc board of directors a set of corporate governance guidelines; and

Overseeing the evaluation of the performance of the Linde plc board of directors.

Compensation Committee

For three years following completion of the business combination, the Compensation Committee will be chaired by a Praxair Class Director appointed by a majority of the Praxair Class Directors. The role and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee will be established by the board of directors, and will include initially, among others:

Reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the Linde plc Chief Executive Officer's compensation, evaluating the Chief Executive Officer's performance in light of those goals and objectives and, either as a committee or together with the other independent directors, determining and approving the Linde plc Chief Executive Officer's compensation;

Reviewing and approving the compensation of the members of the Management Committee, and making recommendations to the Linde plc board of directors with respect to other executive compensation and any incentive or equity based compensation plans, in each case that are subject to board approval;

Preparing the report of the Compensation Committee for inclusion in Linde plc's proxy statement;

Evaluating the performance of the Linde plc Chief Executive Officer and members of the Management Committee; and

Developing succession plans for the Linde plc Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Management Committee, with the counsel of the chairman of the Linde plc board of directors.

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Immediately following completion of the business combination, the Linde plc Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Global Functions, the Head of America Gases, the Head of Linde Engineering, the Head of APAC Gases and the Head of EMEA Gases shall be appointed to the Management Committee of the combined group. For the three years following completion of the business combination, any replacements of members of the Management Committee shall be nominated by the Chief Executive Officer and approved (i) first by the Executive Committee, (ii) if required by a committee charter, then by the applicable committee of the Linde plc board of directors and (iii) then by the Linde plc board of directors. Thereafter, any appointment of members of the Management Committee will be made by the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the Linde plc board of directors.

Other than the members of the Linde plc board of directors and the Management Committee, the combined group has no other senior leaders who are relevant to establishing that Linde plc has the appropriate expertise and experience for the management of Linde plc's business within the meaning of EU Regulation No 809/2004 Annex 1 No. 14. The Management Committee will have, in particular, the following roles and responsibilities:

Delivering operating results against the strategic plans, operational business plans, performance targets, annual budgets and safety and compliance standards for the combined group approved by the Linde plc board of directors;

Managing the business of the subsidiaries of Linde plc under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer;

Directing the implementation and execution of the strategic decisions made by the Linde plc board of directors, within the mandate provided by the Linde plc board of directors under the direction of the Linde plc Chief Executive Officer; and

Ensuring internal alignment for cohesive and consistent communication both internally and externally to stakeholders.

The following table sets forth the ages, as well as certain other biographical information, as to those individuals (to the extent known) who are currently expected to be the members of the Management Committee of Linde plc upon completion of the business combination.

Name; Title	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Dr. Christian Bruch (Head of Linde Engineering)	47	Dr. Bruch is a member of the executive board of Linde AG since January 2015 and responsible for the Linde Engineering Division as well as for the corporate and support function Technology & Innovation. From 2004 to December 2014, he served in various roles within Linde, including as member of the management board of Linde Engineering. Before joining Linde in 2004, Dr. Bruch was head of

research and project development at RWE Fuel Cells GmbH. Dr. Bruch has a doctorate in engineering from the Swiss Institute of Technology, Zurich and a degree in mechanical engineering from University of Hanover, Germany.

Bernd Eulitz (Head of EMEA Gases) 51 Mr. Eulitz is a member of the executive board of Linde AG since January 2015 and responsible for the Europe, Middle East, Africa segment of the Linde Gases Division, for the Global Governance Centres Operations & Deliver, both now being merged into the Centre of Excellence, also reporting to him, as well as for the corporate and support function group procurement. From 2011 until December 2014, Mr. Eulitz served as head of the regional business unit South & East Asia. Since joining Linde in 2004, he

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Name; Title	Age	Present Principal Occupation or Employment, Employment History and Other Directorships Held in the Last Five Years
Sanjiv Lamba (Head of APAC Gases)	52	<p>served in various roles within Linde including as Managing Director of PanGas AG, Switzerland. Mr. Eulitz holds a degree in process/chemical engineering from University of Karlsruhe, Germany.</p> <p>Mr. Lamba is a member of the executive board of Linde AG since March 2011 and chairman of the board of directors of Linde India Limited. He is responsible for the Asia Pacific segment of the Linde Gases Division, the Global Governance Centres Merchant and Packaged gases, electronics and global gases business helium and rare gases. From 2007 until March 2011 Mr. Lamba served as Head of the regional business unit South & East Asia. Before joining Linde, Mr. Lamba held various positions within BOC since 1989.</p>
Matthew J. White (Chief Financial Officer)	44	<p>He holds a degree as chartered accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and a bachelor of commerce from St. Xavier's College, Calcutta University, India.</p> <p>Mr. White was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Praxair, Inc. effective January 1, 2014. Prior to this, Mr. White was President of Praxair Canada from 2011-2014. Mr. White joined Praxair in 2004 as finance director of Praxair's largest business unit, North American Industrial Gases. In 2008, he became Vice President and Controller of Praxair, then was named Vice President and Treasurer in 2010. Before joining Praxair, Mr. White was vice president, finance, at Fisher Scientific and before that he held various financial positions, including group controller, at GenTek, a manufacturing and performance chemicals company.</p>

Conflicts of Interest

Linde plc has determined that, with respect to the individuals currently expected to become members of the Linde plc board of directors or members of the Management Committee:

All of the nonexecutive directors on Linde plc's board of directors upon completion of the business combination are expected to be independent within the meaning of the applicable NYSE and Frankfurt Stock Exchange rules and regulations.

There are no conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest of the potential members of the Linde plc board of directors, of the potential members of the Management Committee and of the executive officers regarding their duties towards Linde plc, and their private interests or other duties other than any conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest as described in "The Business Combination - Interests of Directors,

Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination, and Business and Certain Information about Praxair Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

There are no service agreements between Linde plc or the entities that are expected to become subsidiaries of Linde plc as a result of the business combination, on the one hand, and any of the individuals expected to become Linde plc board members or members of the Management Committee, on the other hand, that provide for concessions in the event of the termination of the service agreement, except as described in Business and Certain Information about Praxair Executive Compensation Tables Severance and Other Change-In-Control Benefits and Business and Certain Information

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about Linde Governing Bodies Executive Board Benefits in the Event of Termination of a Contract/Non-Compete Arrangements, and none of the entities that are expected to become subsidiaries of Linde plc as a result of the business combination have granted any loans to such individuals or have drawn on any loans from such individuals.

None of the potential Linde plc board members or Management Committee members have, during the last five years, been convicted of any fraudulent offenses or have for at least the previous five years been party to any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of a commercial company or partnership in which they acted as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies.

Except for the investigations relating to Dr. Thomas Enders (see Business and Certain Information about Linde plc Corporate Governance Structure of Linde plc Corporate Governance of Linde plc After the Business Combination), none of the potential Linde plc board members or Management Committee members was the subject of official public incrimination or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies) or was disqualified by a court from acting as a member of an administrative, management or supervisory body of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of affairs of any issuer during the previous five years.

No family relationships exist among the potential Linde plc board members or Management Committee members, either among themselves or in relation to the respective other group.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

Linde plc has not yet paid any compensation to its directors and does not currently have any employees. The form and amount of the compensation to be paid to each of Linde plc's directors, as well as executive officers and other managers of the combined group will be determined by the Linde plc board of directors. For historical compensation information about executive officers and directors of Praxair and Linde, see Business and Certain Information about Linde Governing Bodies and Business and Certain Information about Praxair Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Security Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers

Based on information available to Linde plc as of the date of this document, the following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of Linde plc shares, after giving effect to the business combination (subject to certain assumptions described below), of:

each member of the post-closing Linde plc board of directors;

each post-closing executive officer; and

all members of the post-closing Linde plc board of directors and all post-closing executive officers, taken together.

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Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power over securities. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 572,276,682 Linde plc shares estimated to be outstanding immediately following the business combination assuming all Linde shares (including those of the beneficial owners below to the extent they own Linde shares) are exchanged in the exchange offer and on their ownership of Linde shares or Praxair shares as of August 8, 2017.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Ordinary Shares	Percentage
Directors:		
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle	16,078	*
Stephen F. Angel	2,001,590 ⁽¹⁾	*
Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner	979	*
Dr. Clemens Börsig	979	*
Dr. Nance K. Dicciani	30,520 ⁽²⁾	*
Dr. Thomas Enders		*
Franz Fehrenbach	979	*
Edward G. Galante	35,029 ⁽³⁾	*
Larry D. McVay	16,294	*
Dr. Victoria Ossadnik		*
Martin H. Richenhagen	3,510	*
Robert L. Wood	17,082	*
Executive Officers:		
Dr. Christian Bruch	6,199	*
Bernd Eulitz	6,579	*
Sanjiv Lamba	21,508	*
Matthew J. White	187,631 ⁽⁴⁾	*
All members of the post-closing Linde plc board of directors and post-closing executive officers as a group (currently sixteen individuals in total**)	2,344,957	*

* Less than 1%.

** The composition of the Linde plc management committee during the integration phase will, in addition to the executive officers named above, be determined by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG in accordance with the business combination agreement prior to the completion of the business combination. See Management Committee of the Combined Group.

- (1) Includes (i) 1,644,615 Praxair stock options representing shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of August 8, 2017 and (ii) 66,277 Praxair stock units.
- (2) Includes (i) 6,146 Praxair stock options representing shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of August 8, 2017 and (ii) 5,515 Praxair stock units.
- (3) Includes (i) 8,485 Praxair stock options representing shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of August 8, 2017 and (ii) 10,886 Praxair stock units.
- (4) Includes (i) 168,999 Praxair stock options representing shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of August 8, 2017 and (ii) 599 Praxair stock units.

Other Aspects of the Linde plc Constitution

For a description of other aspects of the Linde plc constitution that will be in effect as of completion of the business combination, see Description of Linde plc Shares.

Information about Linde plc's Material Subsidiaries

Linde plc serves as holding company for the Linde plc group. At the date of this document, Linde plc does not hold any direct equity interest in any other legal entity, except for Zamalight Holdco LLC and Linde Holding GmbH. For information regarding any equity interests held after the completion of the business combination, see The Business Combination Structure of the Business Combination.

Table of Contents**Linde plc Shareholders**

As of the date of this document, Enceladus and Cumberland are the only shareholders of Linde plc, each holding twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) A ordinary shares of 1.00 each in the capital of Linde plc. Based on the assumption that, immediately after giving effect to the business combination, 572,276,682 Linde plc shares will be outstanding if all Linde shares are exchanged in the exchange offer, Linde plc expects that the following persons will beneficially own 3% or more of Linde plc shares following the completion of the business combination:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Ordinary Shares*	Percentage
Soroban Capital GP LLC, 444 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022, United States	32,867,992	5.74%
BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055, United States	32,815,577	5.73%
Capital World Investors, 333 S. Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071, United States	25,603,518	4.45%
The Vanguard Group, 100 Vanguard Blvd, Malvern, PA 19355, United States	20,784,297	3.63%

* Includes voting rights through derivative instruments.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

As of the date of this document, there are no related party transactions to which Linde plc is a party.

Auditors

The balance sheet of Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) as of April 18, 2017 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Dublin, Ireland, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The address of PricewaterhouseCoopers is One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland. PricewaterhouseCoopers is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The financial statements of Praxair as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016 have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The address of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, is 300 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06901. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and is registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, Germany audited the consolidated financial statements of Linde AG as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016 prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, which are included in this document. KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft is a member of the Chamber of Public Accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüfungskammer*), Rauchstraße 26, 10787 Berlin, Germany.

Table of Contents**INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION****Market Overview**

Linde and Praxair participate in the industrial gases industry by producing, selling and distributing atmospheric (oxygen, nitrogen and argon), process (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen and acetylene), rare (krypton, neon and xenon), specialty and electronic gases. Linde and Praxair distribute industrial gases through three basic distribution methods: on-site or tonnage, merchant or bulk, and packaged or cylinder gases.

In addition, Linde operates an engineering business and Praxair operates a surface technologies business. Linde's engineering business provides technology, engineering, procurement, project management and construction services for industrial plants. Praxair's surface technologies business supplies wear-resistant and high-temperature corrosion-resistant metallic and ceramic coatings and powders. Furthermore, Linde and Praxair participate in the healthcare business which includes providing medical grade gases and related services to hospitals, clinics and other healthcare facilities as well as homecare patients that require the administration of supplemental oxygen, assistance with breathing or administration of drugs via respiratory systems and other therapies.

The products, services and technologies of both companies serve a wide variety of end-markets including aerospace, chemicals, food and beverage, electronics, energy, healthcare, manufacturing, primary metals and many others. This diversity of end-markets creates financial stability for the companies in varied business cycles. Praxair and Linde estimate that the size of the industrial gases and related market (including customer owned captive supply) in 2016 was around \$120 billion.

Geographies

Praxair is a leading industrial gas company in North and South America and one of the largest worldwide. Approximately 56% of the company's 2016 sales were outside of the United States. The majority of revenues and earnings are generated in 12 core geographies: United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Germany / Benelux, Scandinavia, China, India, Korea and Thailand.

Linde has three main divisions, the Linde Gases Division, the Engineering Division and Other Activities. Linde's largest division, the Linde Gases Division, is active in approximately 100 countries, divided over three geographic reporting segments: EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa), Asia/Pacific, and the Americas. Linde's Engineering Division is active across the globe and ranks among the leading process plant contractors. Linde's Other Activities Division currently only includes the discontinued operation relating to the logistics business called Gist.

On the basis of Praxair's and Linde's 2016 revenues without adjustments for potential divestitures and regulatory limitations, the combined group would have a well-balanced combined portfolio in terms of geography (with 43% of its revenues coming from the Americas, 26% from EMEA and 21% from Asia Pacific and 10% from Engineering and Praxair Surface Technologies) as well as end markets (19% chemicals & energy, 18% manufacturing, 17% healthcare, 13% metals & glass, 7% food and beverage, 7% electronics and 19% other) and supply mode (37% cylinder, 28% bulk, 25% on-site and 10% other).

Trends

As the global economy continues to expand, demand is also expected to grow for metals, refined petroleum products, chemicals, manufactured goods, and other products, which is in turn expected to increase demand for industrial gases. Additionally, future growth in the industrial gases industry is expected to also be driven by the expansion of

developing economies, continued growth of the electronics industry, as well as growth of the energy sector. Specifically, the opportunity provided by the shale gas and oil expansion in the United States is expected to continue to drive significant growth in the US Gulf Coast region. This has boosted capital investment in the region and is resulting in the expansion of petro-chemical manufacturing capacity. Finally, other major

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macro trends including aging population, further expansion of clean energy technologies, technological innovations and digitalization, are expected to have positive impacts in the long term demand for industrial and medical gases. As a result of the business combination, the combined group is expected to be better positioned to capitalize on these opportunities, benefiting from a larger global footprint, wide-ranging application technologies and world class engineering expertise.

Competition

Praxair and Linde participate in highly competitive markets in the industrial gases, engineering and healthcare businesses, which are characterized by a mixture of local, regional and global players, all of which exert significant competitive pressure on the parties. Competitors in the industrial and medical gases industry include many global and regional players such as Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., L Air Liquide S.A. and several other regional and global players such as Messer Group GmbH, Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (through Taiyo Nippon Sanso Corporation), Air Water Inc., Yingde Gases Group Company Limited, Iwatani Corporation and SOL Spa as well as an extensive number of small to medium size independent industrial gas companies which compete locally as producers or distributors. In addition, a significant portion of the international gases market relates to customer-owned plants.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT PRAXAIR****Overview**

Praxair, Inc. was founded in 1907 and became an independent publicly traded company in 1992. Praxair was the first company in the United States to produce oxygen from air using a cryogenic process and continues to be a technological innovator in the industrial gases industry.

Praxair is a leading industrial gas company in North and South America and one of the largest worldwide as measured by revenue. Praxair's primary products in its industrial gases business are atmospheric gases (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, rare gases) and process gases (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, electronic gases, specialty gases, acetylene). Praxair also designs, engineers, and builds equipment that produces industrial gases primarily for internal use. Praxair's surface technologies segment, operated through Praxair Surface Technologies, Inc., supplies wear-resistant and high-temperature corrosion-resistant metallic and ceramic coatings and powders. Praxair's sales were \$10,534 million, \$10,776 million, and \$12,273 million for 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair for a discussion of consolidated sales and Note 18 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for additional information related to Praxair's reportable segments.

Praxair serves a diverse group of industries including healthcare, petroleum refining, manufacturing, food, beverage carbonation, fiber-optics, steel making, aerospace, chemicals and water treatment. In 2016, 94% of sales were generated in four geographic segments (North America, Europe, South America and Asia) primarily from the sale of industrial gases, with the balance generated from the surface technologies segment. Praxair provides a competitive advantage to its customers by continuously developing new products and applications, which allow them to improve their productivity, energy efficiency and environmental performance.

Industrial Gases Products and Manufacturing Processes

Atmospheric gases are the highest volume products produced by Praxair. Using air as its raw material, Praxair produces oxygen, nitrogen and argon through several air separation processes of which cryogenic air separation is the most prevalent. Rare gases, such as krypton, neon and xenon, are also produced through cryogenic air separation. As a pioneer in the industrial gases industry, Praxair is a leader in developing a wide range of proprietary and patented applications and supply systems technology. Praxair also led the development and commercialization of non-cryogenic air separation technologies for the production of industrial gases. These technologies open important new markets and optimize production capacity for Praxair by lowering the cost of supplying industrial gases. These technologies include proprietary vacuum pressure swing adsorption and membrane separation to produce gaseous oxygen and nitrogen, respectively. Praxair also manufactures precious metal and ceramic sputtering targets used primarily in the production of semiconductors.

Process gases, including carbon dioxide, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, helium, specialty gases and acetylene, are produced by methods other than air separation. Most carbon dioxide is purchased from by-product sources, including chemical plants, refineries and industrial processes or is recovered from carbon dioxide wells. Carbon dioxide is processed in Praxair's plants to produce commercial and food-grade carbon dioxide. Hydrogen and carbon monoxide can be produced by either steam methane reforming or auto-thermal reforming of natural gas or other feed streams such as naphtha. Hydrogen is also produced by purifying by-product sources obtained from the chemical and petrochemical industries. Most of the helium sold by Praxair is sourced from certain helium-rich natural gas streams in the United States, with additional supplies being acquired from outside the United States. Acetylene is primarily sourced as a chemical by-product, but may also be produced from calcium carbide and water.

Industrial Gases Distribution

There are three basic distribution methods for industrial gases: (i) on-site or tonnage; (ii) merchant or bulk liquid; and (iii) packaged or cylinder gases. These distribution methods are often integrated, with products from

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all three supply modes coming from the same plant. The method of supply is generally determined by the lowest cost means of meeting the customer's needs, depending upon factors such as volume requirements, purity, pattern of usage, and the form in which the product is used (as a gas or as a cryogenic liquid).

On-site. Customers that require the largest volumes of product (typically oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen) and that have a relatively constant demand pattern are supplied by cryogenic and process gas on-site plants. Praxair constructs plants on or adjacent to these customers' sites and supplies the product directly to customers by pipeline. On-site product supply contracts generally are total requirement contracts with terms typically ranging from 10 to 20 years and containing minimum purchase requirements and price escalation provisions. Many of the cryogenic on-site plants also produce liquid products for the merchant market. Therefore, plants are typically not dedicated to a single customer. Advanced air separation processes allow on-site delivery to customers with smaller volume requirements. Customers using these systems usually enter into requirement contracts with terms typically ranging from 5 to 15 years.

Merchant. The merchant business is generally associated with distributable liquid oxygen, nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and helium. The deliveries generally are made from Praxair's plants by tanker trucks to storage containers at the customer's site which are owned and maintained by Praxair and leased to the customer. Due to distribution cost, merchant oxygen and nitrogen generally have a relatively small distribution radius from the plants at which they are produced. Merchant argon, hydrogen and helium can be shipped much longer distances. The customer agreements used in the merchant business are usually three-to seven-year requirement contracts.

Packaged Gases. Customers requiring small volumes are supplied products in metal containers called cylinders, under medium to high pressure. Packaged gases include atmospheric gases, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium, acetylene and related products. Praxair also produces and distributes in cylinders a wide range of specialty gases and mixtures. Cylinders may be delivered to the customer's site or picked up by the customer at a packaging facility or retail store. Packaged gases are generally sold under one to three-year supply contracts and through purchase orders.

A substantial amount of the cylinder gases sold in the United States is distributed by independent distributors that buy merchant gases in liquid form and repackage the products in their facilities. Packaged gas distributors, including Praxair, also distribute hardgoods and welding equipment purchased from independent manufacturers. Over time, Praxair has acquired a number of independent industrial gases and welding products distributors at various locations in the United States and continues to sell merchant gases to other independent distributors. Between its own distribution business, joint ventures and sales to independent distributors, Praxair is represented in 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Surface Technologies

Praxair Surface Technologies is a leading worldwide supplier of coating services and thermal spray consumables to customers in the aircraft, energy, printing, primary metals, petrochemical, textile, and other industries. Its coatings are used to provide wear resistance, corrosion protection, thermal insulation, and many other surface-enhancing functions which serve to extend component life, enable optimal performance, and reduce operating costs. It also manufactures a complete line of electric arc, plasma and wire spray, and high-velocity oxy-fuel equipment.

Inventories

Praxair carries inventories of merchant and cylinder gases, hardgoods and coatings materials to supply products to its customers on a reasonable delivery schedule. On-site plants and pipeline complexes have limited inventory. Inventory obsolescence is not material to Praxair's business.

Customers

Praxair is not dependent upon a single customer or a few customers.

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International

Praxair is a global enterprise with approximately 56% of its 2016 sales outside of the United States. It conducts industrial gases business through consolidated companies in Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Societa Italiana Acetilene & Derivati S.p.A. (which is herein referred to as S.I.A.D.), an Italian company accounted for as an equity method investment, also has established positions in Austria, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. Refrigeration and Oxygen Company Limited, a Middle Eastern company accounted for as an equity company, has operations in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar. Praxair's surface technologies segment has operations in Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and the United Kingdom.

Praxair's international business is subject to risks customarily encountered in foreign operations, including fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, import and export controls, and other economic, political and regulatory policies of local governments. Also, see Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Seasonality

Praxair's business is generally not subject to seasonal fluctuations to any significant extent.

Research and Development

Praxair's research and development is directed toward developing new and improved methods for the production and distribution of industrial gases and the development of new markets and applications for these gases. This results in the development of new advanced air separation and hydrogen process technologies and the frequent introduction of new industrial gas applications. Research and development for industrial gases is principally conducted at Tonawanda, New York and Burr Ridge, Illinois.

Praxair conducts research and development for its surface technologies to improve the quality and durability of coatings and the use of specialty powders for new applications and industries. Surface technologies research is conducted at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, Praxair spent \$92 million, \$93 million and \$96 million, respectively, for research and development activities.

Patents and Trademarks

Praxair owns or licenses a large number of United States and foreign patents that relate to a wide variety of products and processes. Praxair's patents expire at various times over the next 20 years. While these patents and licenses are considered important to Praxair's individual businesses, Praxair does not consider its business as a whole to be materially dependent upon any one particular patent, or patent license, or family of patents. Praxair also owns a large number of valuable trademarks. Only the Praxair trademark is important to Praxair's business as a whole.

Raw Materials and Energy Costs

Energy is the single largest cost item in the production and distribution of industrial gases. Most of Praxair's energy requirements are in the form of electricity, natural gas and diesel fuel for distribution.

The supply of energy has not been a significant issue in the geographic areas where Praxair conducts business. However, energy availability and price is unpredictable and may pose unforeseen future risks.

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For carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, helium, hydrogen, specialty gases and surface technologies, raw materials are largely purchased from outside sources. Praxair has contracts or commitments for, or readily available sources of, most of these raw materials; however, their long-term availability and prices are subject to market conditions.

Competition

Praxair operates within a highly competitive environment. Some of its competitors are larger in size and capital base than Praxair. Competition is based on price, product quality, delivery, reliability, technology and service to customers.

Competitors in the industrial gases industry both in the United States and worldwide include Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., L Air Liquide S.A., and Linde AG. Principal competitors for the surface technologies business are Chromalloy Gas Turbine LLC, a subsidiary of Sequa Corporation, Bodycote, PLC, and OC Oerlikon Corp AG. There are other industrial gas and surface coating competitors that compete on a local geography basis.

Properties

Praxair's worldwide headquarters are located in owned office space in Danbury, Connecticut. Other principal administrative offices are owned in Tonawanda, New York, and leased in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Shanghai, China; and Madrid, Spain.

Praxair designs, engineers, manufactures and operates facilities that produce and distribute industrial gases. These industrial gas production facilities and certain components are designed and/or manufactured at its facilities in Tonawanda, New York; Houston, Texas; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Shanghai, China. Praxair's Italian equity affiliate, S.I.A.D., also has such capacity.

Praxair operates a significant number of production facilities spread globally throughout a number of geographic regions. The following is a description of production facilities for Praxair by segment. Except for the pipeline complexes (discussed below), which are comprised of multiple plants, no single plant is material to Praxair's consolidated operations. No significant portion of these assets are leased and there are no encumbrances. Generally, these facilities are fully utilized and are sufficient to meet Praxair's manufacturing needs.

North America

The North America segment operates production facilities in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, approximately 255 of which are cryogenic air separation plants, hydrogen plants and carbon dioxide plants. There are five major pipeline complexes in North America located in Northern Indiana, Houston, along the Gulf Coast of Texas, Detroit and Louisiana. Also located throughout North America are noncryogenic air separation plants, packaged gas facilities, specialty gas plants, helium plants and other smaller plant facilities.

Europe

The Europe segment has production facilities primarily in Italy, Spain, Germany, the Benelux region, the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and Russia which include approximately 70 cryogenic air separation plants and carbon dioxide plants. There are three major pipeline complexes in Europe located in Northern Spain and the Rhine and Saar regions of Germany. These pipeline complexes are primarily supplied by cryogenic air separation plants. Also located throughout Europe are noncryogenic air separation plants, packaged gas facilities and other smaller plant facilities.

South America

The South America segment operates more than 60 cryogenic air separation plants and carbon dioxide plants, primarily located in Brazil. Many of these plants support a major pipeline complex in Southern Brazil. Also located throughout South America are packaged gas facilities and other smaller plant facilities.

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The Asia segment has production facilities located primarily in China, Korea, India and Thailand, approximately 60 of which are cryogenic air separation plants and carbon dioxide plants. Also located throughout Asia are noncryogenic air separation plants, hydrogen, packaged gas and other production facilities.

Surface Technologies

The Surface Technologies segment provides coating services and manufactures coating equipment at approximately 45 sites. The majority of these sites are located in the United States and Europe, with smaller operations in Asia, and Brazil.

Legal Proceedings

See Note 12 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and Note 17 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for information concerning legal proceedings.

Material Contracts

Neither Praxair, Inc. nor any of its subsidiaries has entered into contractual arrangements that Praxair believes to be material for Praxair as a whole, except for several financing arrangements. For a description of such financing arrangements, see Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Officers and Directors***Executive Officers***

The following Executive Officers have been elected by the Praxair board of directors and serve at the pleasure of the Praxair board of directors. It is expected that the Praxair board of directors will elect officers annually following each annual meeting of shareholders.

Name	Age	Positions, Term, Employment History and Directorships
Stephen F. Angel	61	Chief Executive Officer of Praxair, Inc. since January 1, 2007, and Chairman since May 1, 2007. Before becoming the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Angel served as President and Chief Operating Officer from March – December 2006, and as Executive Vice President from 2001 to March 2006. Prior to joining Praxair in 2001, Mr. Angel spent 22 years in a variety of management positions with General Electric. Mr. Angel is a director of PPG Industries, Inc. where he serves on the Officers-Directors Compensation Committee, and is the Chairman of the Technology and Environment Committee. He is also a member of the executive committee of The Business Council, co-chairs the U.S. – Brazil CEO Forum, a member of the Board of the U.S. – China Business Council and its Nominating Committee.

As the Chief Executive Officer of Praxair and a former senior operating executive at General Electric, a global diversified manufacturing company, Mr. Angel brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He also has a deep insight into the industrial gases industry and the needs, challenges and global opportunities of Praxair in particular. Mr. Angel utilizes his deep operating experience and knowledge of the industry and Praxair in performing his role as Chairman to, among other things, drive capital discipline and to help facilitate board discussions and keep the board apprised of significant developments in Praxair's business.

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Name	Age	Positions, Term, Employment History and Directorships
Guillermo Bichara	43	Was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Praxair, Inc. effective January 1, 2015. Prior to this, from 2013 – 2014, he was Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From 2011 – 2013, Mr. Bichara served as Associate General Counsel with responsibility for Praxair Europe, Praxair Mexico and corporate transactions. He was Vice President and General Counsel of Praxair Asia from 2007 – 2011, and joined Praxair in 2006 as director of legal affairs at Praxair Mexico. Prior to joining Praxair, Mr. Bichara served as corporate counsel at CEMEX, Mexico’s global leader in the building materials industry, and was a foreign associate and counsel, respectively, at the law firms of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and White & Case.
Kelcey E. Hoyt	48	Was named Vice President and Controller effective August 1, 2016. Prior to becoming Controller, she served as Praxair’s Director of Investor Relations since 2010. She joined Praxair in 2002 and served as Director of Corporate Accounting and SEC Reporting through 2008, and later served as Controller for various divisions within Praxair’s North American Industrial Gas business. Previously, she had five years of experience in audit at KPMG, LLP. She is a certified public accountant.
Eduardo F. Menezes	54	Was promoted to Executive Vice President from Senior Vice President effective March 1, 2012. He oversees Praxair’s businesses in Asia, Europe, Mexico, and South America. From 2010 – March 2011, he was a Vice President of Praxair with responsibility for the North American Industrial Gases business. From 2007 – 2010, he was President of Praxair Europe. He served as Managing Director of Praxair’s business in Mexico from 2004 – 2007, as Vice President and General Manager for Praxair Distribution, Inc. from 2003 – 2004 and as Vice President, U.S. West Region, for North American Industrial Gases, from 2000 – 2003.
Anne K. Roby	53	Was named Senior Vice President on January 1, 2014, responsible for Global Supply Systems, R&D, Global Market Development, Global Operations Excellence, Global Procurement, Sustainability and Safety, Health and Environment. From 2011 – 2013, she served as President of Praxair Asia, responsible for Praxair’s industrial gases business in China, India, South Korea and Thailand as well as the electronics market globally. In 2010, Dr. Roby became President of Praxair Electronics, after having served as Vice President, Global Sales, for Praxair from 2009 – 2010. Prior to this, she was Vice President of the U.S. South Region from 2006 – 2009. Dr. Roby joined Praxair in 1991 as a development associate in Praxair’s R&D organization and was promoted to other positions of increasing responsibility.
David P. Strauss	58	Was appointed Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer effective July 26, 2016. Prior to this from 2013 to 2016, he served as Vice President of Safety, Health and Environment for Praxair. Mr. Strauss joined Praxair in 1990 and has held positions of increasing responsibility in the electronics materials business including general manager of North America, vice president of operations and managing director of Electronics Materials, a global business focused on

manufacturing and selling high purity metals and ceramics to the electronics industry.

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Name	Age	Positions, Term, Employment History and Directorships
Scott E. Telesz	49	Was promoted to Executive Vice President from Senior Vice President, effective March 1, 2012. He is responsible for Praxair's U.S. atmospheric gases businesses, and its business in Canada, Praxair Distribution, Praxair Surface Technologies, and Helium-Rare Gases. Before joining Praxair in 2010, he was a Vice President from 2007-2010 of SABIC Innovative Plastics, a major division of Riyadh-based Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, a global manufacturer of chemicals, fertilizers, plastics and metals. From 1998-2007, he held a variety of general management positions with General Electric, and from 1989-1998, Mr. Telesz held several positions, including Engagement Manager, in the United States and Australia, with McKinsey & Company.
Matthew J. White	44	Was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective January 1, 2014. Prior to this, Mr. White was President of Praxair Canada from 2011-2014. Mr. White joined Praxair in 2004 as finance director of Praxair's largest business unit, North American Industrial Gases. In 2008, he became Vice President and Controller of Praxair, then was named Vice President and Treasurer in 2010. Before joining Praxair, Mr. White was vice president, finance, at Fisher Scientific and before that he held various financial positions, including group controller, at GenTek, a manufacturing and performance chemicals company.

Directors

Name	Age	Employment History and other Directorships
Stephen F. Angel	61	Chief Executive Officer of Praxair, Inc. and Chairman. Mr. Angel's biography and qualifications are set out above.
Oscar Bernardes	71	Managing partner at Yguapora Consultoria e Empreendimentos Ltda. in São Paulo, Brazil, a consulting and investment firm. From 2003-2010, he was a managing partner at Integra Assessoria em Negocios Ltda. in São Paulo, Brazil, a consulting firm specializing in financial restructuring, governance and interim management in turnaround situations. From 1997-1999, he was Chief Executive Officer of Bunge International, a leading global agribusiness and food company. Prior to joining Bunge, he was Senior Vice President and Managing Partner for Latin America with Booz Allen and Hamilton, Inc. and prior to that, operations director in Brazil for Ferro Corporation. Mr. Bernardes is a director of three public companies in Brazil: DASA Laboratorios da America SA, Localiza Rent A Car S.A. (where he is Chairman of the Audit Committee), and Marcopolo S.A. During the past five years, he was also a director of Gerdau S.A., Metalurgica Gerdau S.A., Johnson Electric Holdings Ltd. in Hong Kong, and São Paulo Alpargatas S.A. He is also on the advisory board of Amerys, Johnson Electric and a Board Member of Votorantim Participacoes and OMINI, both private companies.

As a former chief executive officer at Bunge International, and as a senior executive of Booz Allen and Hamilton, Mr. Bernardes brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He also has an in-depth understanding of

markets and business operations in South America generally, and in Brazil particularly, where Praxair has a large presence.

Dr. Nance K. Dicciani 69 Former President and Chief Executive Officer of Honeywell Specialty Materials, a strategic business group of Honeywell International, Inc., from 2001 until her

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Name	Age	Employment History and other Directorships
		<p>retirement in 2008. Dr. Dicciani joined Honeywell from Rohm and Haas Company where she was Senior Vice President and Business Group Executive of Chemical Specialties and Director of the European Region, responsible for business strategy and worldwide operations of five business units and for the company's operations and infrastructure in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Previously, she served as Rohm and Haas Vice President and General Manager of the Petroleum Chemicals division and headed the company's worldwide Monomers business. In 2006, President George W. Bush appointed Dr. Dicciani to the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. She has served on the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the American Chemistry Council and has chaired its Research Committee. She currently serves on the Board of Directors of AgroFresh Solutions, Inc. (where she serves as non-executive Chair and a member of the Compensation Committee). Dr. Dicciani also serves on the Board of Directors of Halliburton Company (where she serves on the Audit, and the Health, Safety and Environment Committees), LyondellBasell Industries (where she serves on the Finance, and the Health, Safety and Environmental Committees), and on the Board of Trustees of Villanova University. During the past five years, Dr. Dicciani also served on the Board of Directors of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. (where she was the Lead Director and served on the Compensation Committee and was the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee).</p> <p>As a former senior operating executive at Honeywell, a global industrial and consumer products manufacturing company, and at Rohm and Haas, a global chemicals company, Dr. Dicciani brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. She also has a substantial understanding of technology policy, management and markets. Her technical expertise in the chemical industry, an important end-market for the Company, and her international operations experience, also enable her to provide the Board and management with valuable insight and counsel.</p>
Edward G. Galante	66	<p>Former Senior Vice President and a member of the Management Committee of ExxonMobil Corporation from 2001 until his retirement in 2006. His principal responsibilities included the worldwide downstream business Refining & Supply, Fuels Marketing, Lubricants and Specialties, and Research and Engineering. Immediately prior to that, Mr. Galante was Executive Vice President of ExxonMobil Chemical Company. Mr. Galante is the Lead Independent Director of Celanese Corporation (where he serves on the Compensation and Management Development Committee and the Environmental, Health, Safety and Public Policy Committee), a director of Clean Harbors, Inc. (where he is Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee and serves on the Compensation Committee), and a director of Tesoro Corporation (where he serves on the Compensation Committee and the Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Committee). He also serves on the Board of the United Way Foundation of Metropolitan Dallas, and is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Northeastern University. During the past five years, Mr. Galante also served on the Board of Directors of Foster</p>

Wheeler Ltd. (where he served on the Audit Committee and was the Chairman of the Compensation and Executive Development Committee).

As a former senior operating executive at ExxonMobil, one of the largest global energy companies, Mr. Galante brings the senior executive experience and skills described above and also has significant experience in the operations and

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Name	Age	Employment History and other Directorships
Raymond W. LeBoeuf	70	<p>management of a large, global business. He has substantial experience in the oil, gas, refining and chemical sectors of the energy industry, all of which are important end markets for Praxair, as well as an in-depth understanding of engineering management, operations and technology, which are important in the execution of many of Praxair's large capital projects.</p> <p>Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PPG Industries, Inc. (principally a manufacturer of coatings) from 1997–2005. From 1995–1997, Mr. LeBoeuf served as President & Chief Operating Officer of PPG Industries, Inc. and was elected a director in 1995. From 1988–1994, he was the Chief Financial Officer of PPG. Mr. LeBoeuf is a director of MassMutual Financial Group (where he serves on the Audit Committee and is the Chairman of the Human Resources Committee).</p> <p>As a former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of PPG Industries, a global diversified manufacturing company, Mr. LeBoeuf brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He also has an in-depth understanding of corporate and international finance, accounting, financial reporting and internal controls and the review and preparation of financial statements.</p>
Larry D. McVay	69	<p>Principal of Edgewater Energy, LLC, an oil and gas industry investment firm. Mr. McVay served as the Chief Operating Officer of TNK-BP Holding from 2003 until his retirement in 2006. TNK-BP Holding, based in Moscow, Russia, was a vertically integrated oil company that was 50%-owned by BP PLC. Mr. McVay's responsibilities at TNK-BP included executive leadership for the upstream, downstream, oil field services, technology and supply chain management. He previously served as Technology Vice President—Operations and Vice President of Health Safety Environment for BP's Exploration and Production operations from 2000–2003. Prior to joining BP, Mr. McVay held numerous positions at Amoco, including engineering management and senior operating leadership positions. Mr. McVay is a director of Callon Petroleum Company (where he serves on the Audit Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee and is the Chairman of the Strategic Planning and Reserves Committee) and Chicago Bridge & Iron Company (where he serves on the Audit Committee, the Strategic Initiatives Committee and is the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee). As a former senior operating executive at BP, one of the largest global energy companies, Mr. McVay brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He has an in-depth understanding of engineering management and of worldwide energy markets, operations and technology, all of which are important to Praxair's operations, particularly those involving large capital project investments. He also has practical experience in operating in Russia and the Middle East, both of which are emerging markets for Praxair.</p>
Martin H. Richenhagen	65	<p>President and Chief Executive Officer of AGCO Corporation, a global manufacturer and distributor of agricultural equipment, since 2004, and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 2006. From 2003–2004, Mr. Richenhagen was</p>

Executive Vice President of Forbo International SA, a flooring material company headquartered in Switzerland. He also served as Group President for CLAAS KgaA mbH, a global agricultural equipment manufacturer and distributor headquartered in Germany, from 1998 – 2002. Mr. Richenhagen was the Senior Executive Vice President for Schindler

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Name	Age	Employment History and other Directorships
		<p>Deutschland Holdings GmbH in Germany, a worldwide manufacturer and distributor of elevators and escalators, from 1995 – 1998. Mr. Richenhagen is a director of PPG Industries, Inc., a leading coatings and specialty products and services company (where he is Chairman of the Audit Committee and serves on the Officers-Directors Compensation Committee). He is the Chairman of the German American Chambers of Commerce of the United States, and he is a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. Mr. Richenhagen has served as Chairman of the Board of the Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM) and is a Life Honorary Director of AEM.</p> <p>As Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of AGCO Corporation, a large international manufacturer and distributor of agricultural equipment, Mr. Richenhagen brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. In particular, his background includes extensive international, operational and manufacturing experience. In addition, AGCO Corporation operates in many of the foreign markets in which Praxair operates, including Europe and South America, and Mr. Richenhagen therefore adds his understanding of these large, foreign markets where Praxair has a significant presence.</p>
Wayne T. Smith	71	<p>Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Community Health Systems, Inc. Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Community Health Systems, Inc. (a hospital and healthcare services company) since 2001. In 1997, Mr. Smith was elected President and then Chief Executive Officer and a director of Community Health Systems, Inc. Prior to joining Community Health Systems, Inc., he served as Chief Operating Officer, President, and a director of Humana Inc.</p> <p>Mr. Smith is a trustee of Auburn University, and is a trustee and the past Chairman of the Federation of American Hospitals.</p> <p>As the Chief Executive Officer of Community Health Systems, Inc., a large healthcare services company, Mr. Smith brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He also has an in-depth understanding of the health care business and the regulatory, compliance and business environment in which it operates. Mr. Smith also brings his experience in leading a senior management team on the numerous issues required of the CEO of Community Health, as well as his experience in leading a board of directors as the Chairman of Community Health.</p>
Robert L. Wood	63	<p>Former Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer of Chemtura Corporation (a specialty chemicals company) from 2004 – 2008. Prior to joining Chemtura, Mr. Wood served in various senior management positions at Dow Chemical</p>

Company, most recently as business group president for Thermosets and Dow Automotive, from November 2000. Mr. Wood has been Praxair's Lead Director since January 1, 2013. Mr. Wood is a director of MRC Global Inc. (where he serves as Chairman of the Compensation Committee and a member of the Governance Committee), and a director of Univar Inc. (where he serves on the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee). During the past five years, Mr. Wood was also a director of Jarden Corporation (where he served on the Nominating and Policies Committee and was Chairman of the Audit Committee). He has served as Chairman of the American Plastics Council and the American Chemistry Council, and is a member of the United States Olympic Committee.

Table of Contents**Name Age Employment History and other Directorships**

As a former Chief Executive Officer of Chemtura Corporation, a global specialty chemicals company, and a former senior operating executive of Dow, a global chemicals company, Mr. Wood brings the senior executive experience and skills described above. He also has a deep understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities facing a global basic materials company. Mr. Wood's knowledge of the chemicals industry, an important end market for Praxair, provides valuable insight to the board and management.

Director Compensation***Director Compensation Program***

Praxair paid the amounts reported in the 2016 Director Compensation table below pursuant to its director compensation program in effect for 2016. Praxair does not pay any director who is a Praxair employee (Mr. Angel in 2016) for serving as a member of the Praxair board of directors or any committee of the Praxair board of directors. The Governance & Nominating Committee of the Praxair board of directors determines non-management director compensation consistent with the directors' compensation principles set forth in the Praxair corporate governance guidelines. The director compensation program in effect for 2016 is described below.

Cash Compensation

The cash component of Praxair's director's compensation consists of:

A \$100,000 annual retainer paid quarterly.

An additional \$15,000 annual retainer paid quarterly to each chairman of a Praxair board committee (\$20,000 for the chairman of the Audit Committee).

An additional \$25,000 annual retainer paid quarterly to the lead director.

Equity Compensation

Each active non-management director participates in the Amended and Restated 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan (which is referred to in this subsection, and only in this subsection, as the "Plan"). The Plan

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allows for grants of stock options, restricted stock, unrestricted stock, and restricted stock units or any combination thereof, as the Governance & Nominating Committee determines (which is herein referred to in this subsection, and only this subsection, as the Committee). The Committee may make an annual equity grant under this Plan to each non-management director having a value up to an amount set by the Praxair board of directors. For 2016, the Praxair board of directors set this amount at \$160,000.

The Committee selected restricted stock units as the sole form of equity for the 2016 grant. The restricted stock units are fully vested (non-forfeitable) after one-year from the date of grant, and will be forfeited if a director's service on the Praxair board of directors terminates for any reason before the one year anniversary of the grant. Restricted stock units will be paid out as soon as practicable after the vesting date unless a director further defers the payout.

The number of restricted stock units granted so as to deliver the \$160,000 value as of the April 26, 2016 grant date was based upon the average of the closing prices of Praxair shares for the 200 trading days prior to April 1, 2016. Because the closing price of Praxair shares on April 26, 2016 was higher than this 200-day average, the full grant date fair market value of the restricted stock units granted on April 26, 2016 and reported in the 2016 Director Compensation Table below was \$175,667.

Fees Deferral Plan

Under the Directors' Fees Deferral Plan, non-management directors may, before the beginning of a calendar year, elect to defer to a later date payment of some or all of the cash fees that may be earned in the upcoming year. A director may fix this deferred payment date when making a deferral election. A director also chooses whether the deferred fees will earn amounts based upon a Cash Account, or a Stock Unit Account. The Cash Account earns interest at the prime rate, while the value of the Stock Unit Account tracks the market price of Praxair shares. Stock Unit Accounts are also credited with additional stock units whenever dividends are paid on Praxair shares. Dividends are credited at the same rate as they are paid to all shareholders. Stock units provide directors the economic equivalent of owning Praxair shares, except that the units may not be transferred or sold and they do not provide any voting or other shareholder rights. The Cash Account is paid to the director in cash on the designated payment date. The Stock Unit Account is paid in shares of Praxair common stock upon his or her termination of service as a director or the attainment of an age specified by the director not to exceed age 75.

Expenses

Praxair pays or reimburses directors for travel, lodging and related expenses incurred in connection with attending board and committee meetings, the annual meeting of shareholders and other Praxair business-related events (including the expenses related to the attendance of spouses if they are specifically invited for appropriate business purposes), and may provide use of Praxair chartered aircraft. From time to time, Praxair may reimburse a director's expenses for his or her participation in third-party supplied continuing education related to the director's board or committee service.

The table below shows (i) the fees that Praxair's non-management directors earned in 2016, (ii) the value of restricted stock units granted in 2016, and (iii) other amounts disclosed as All Other Compensation.

Table of Contents**2016 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE**

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Award (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Total (\$)
					Deferred Earnings ⁽⁴⁾		
Oscar Bernardes	100,000	175,667	0	0	0	0	275,667
Dr. Nance K. Dicciani	115,000	175,667	0	0	0	15,000	305,667
Edward G. Galante	115,000	175,667	0	0	0	0	290,667
Ira D. Hall ⁽⁶⁾	120,000	175,667	0	0	0	15,000	310,667
Raymond W. LeBoeuf	100,000	175,667	0	0	0	15,000	290,667
Larry D. McVay	115,000	175,667	0	0	0	14,000	304,667
Denise L. Ramos ⁽⁷⁾	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Martin H. Richenhagen	100,000	175,667	0	0	0	0	275,667
Wayne T. Smith	100,000	175,667	0	0	0	0	275,667
Robert L. Wood	140,000	175,667	0	0	0	0	315,667

- (1) Certain non-management directors elected to defer some or all of their cash retainers earned in 2016 pursuant to the Directors Fees Deferral Plan described above. Any deferred amounts are included in this column.
- (2) Full grant date fair value of restricted stock units granted to each director on April 26, 2016 as determined under accounting standards related to shared-based compensation.
- (3) At December 31, 2016, the non-management directors had the following outstanding stock option awards: Oscar Bernardes 0 shares; Dr. Nance K. Dicciani, 6,146 shares; Edward G. Galante, 9,025 shares; Ira D. Hall, 0 shares; Raymond W. LeBoeuf, 8,485 shares; Larry D. McVay 0 shares; Denise L. Ramos, 0 shares; Martin H. Richenhagen, 0 shares; Wayne T. Smith, 0 shares; and Robert L. Wood, 3,885 shares.
- (4) Some non-management directors defer cash fees pursuant to the Directors Fees Deferral Plan and/or have balances from previous deferrals. As none of the earnings on these deferred amounts is above-market or otherwise preferential, no amounts are included in this column.
- (5) Amounts in this column do not represent compensation paid to the directors. These amounts are Praxair's 2016 matching contributions for the director's eligible charitable donations. SEC rules require disclosure of these amounts in this table. In 2016, Praxair matched personal donations to eligible charitable institutions up to a \$15,000 maximum per year per donor. This matching gift program is available to Praxair employees and non-management directors on the same basis.
- (6) Mr. Hall retired from the Praxair board of directors on April 24, 2017.
- (7) Ms. Ramos resigned from the Praxair board of directors in September 2016, and received compensation through the effective date of her resignation.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis (which is herein referred to as "CD&A") provides context for the policies and decisions underlying the compensation reported in the executive compensation tables included in this Registration

Statement for Praxair's Chief Executive Officer (which is herein referred to as "CEO"), Chief Financial Officer (which is herein referred to as "CFO") and the three other executive officers who had the highest total compensation for 2016, as set forth in the "Praxair Summary Compensation Table" of this Registration Statement (which are herein referred to as the "Named Executive Officers" or the "NEOs"). The Compensation Committee of Praxair's board of directors is responsible for policies and decisions regarding the compensation and benefits for NEOs.

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Executive Compensation Highlights

2016 Praxair Performance: High Quality Results

In addition to building network density in targeted geographies to increase operating efficiency, profitability, cash flow and return on capital, Praxair made significant strides on implementing the core strategy which benefits not only supported 2016, but laid the groundwork for future earnings over the next several years.

Praxair actively focused efforts towards faster growing resilient end-markets, which include food, beverage, healthcare, specialty gases, environmental and aerospace while remaining well positioned for any recovery in industrial end-markets. As another important element of the strategy, Praxair won seven new large on-site projects that brought the backlog to just over \$1.5 billion, with 70% of that value supporting Praxair's extensive network in the U.S. Gulf Coast.

However, Praxair faced significant headwinds from global macro-economic trends and foreign currency. The continued strengthening of the U.S. dollar reduced earnings from the translation of foreign subsidiary income by 3%. Additionally, up-stream energy and manufacturing end-markets continued to decline, primarily in North America. Although foreign currency exchange rates and other macroeconomic weakening in demand are outside of management's control, Praxair continued to focus on high-quality results and during 2016 proactively took cost reduction measures to protect the quality of the existing business. Praxair remains well-positioned for strong accretive growth when key end markets recover and foreign currency exchange rate headwinds reverse.

2016 Variable Pay Aligned with Shareholder Interests

For calendar year 2016, financial results such as cash flow and operating margins continued to demonstrate the success of the Praxair management team. Annual variable compensation goals were set to align target payout with earnings guidance provided to shareholders at the beginning of the year. Though continued foreign currency exchange and other macro-economic weakening impacted results, financial performance was near target, and strategic non-financial performance was strong.

For long-term incentives, whose challenging goals were established three years ago, performance continued to be weak, and for a second year in a row, significant value related to performance share units (which are herein referred to as PSUs) was not realized.

2016 Payouts: The variable compensation programs continue to work as designed.

Annual variable compensation business result:

85% financial

21% strategic non-financial

ROC performance share units: 60% of target

Shareholder Feedback is Critical to Executive Compensation Design

Praxair continues to have a long-standing, robust outreach program whereby management regularly discusses executive compensation design and other relevant matters with shareholders. The Praxair Compensation Committee carefully considers shareholder feedback as it makes compensation program decisions.

In April 2015, certain proxy advisory firms recommended that shareholders vote against Praxair's Advisory Vote on NEO Compensation, and as a result, additional shareholder outreach was conducted. Fifty-four individual meetings were held, and collectively, shareholders representing 49% of shares outstanding provided feedback for consideration.

In response to, and after carefully considering shareholder feedback, the Praxair Compensation Committee approved changes to certain elements of Praxair's executive compensation program as highlighted below. Some of the changes were retroactive to 2015, and others affected Praxair's 2016 executive compensation programs.

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These changes were disclosed to shareholders in the Praxair 2016 proxy statement, and shareholders approved the Say-on-Pay proposal in April 2016 with 94% of shares voted in its favor, compared to 62% in favor in 2015 before the changes were made.

What Praxair Heard	What Praxair Did	Effective
Concern that variable compensation awards can be too greatly influenced by elements other than financial performance	Reduced and limited the impact of the non-financial performance on payouts: Financial performance must account for at least 80% of total business performance for NEOs Eliminated the individual performance adjustment for the CEO's payout	2015 (retroactive)
Want additional alignment with shareholder returns in the variable compensation program	Revised the annual variable compensation program by increasing the weighting of net income and by replacing the working capital metric with a cash flow metric	2016
ROC is viewed as a solid measure for long-term incentive equity awards. Additionally, some shareholders also prefer relative metrics and linking payouts to TSR	Modified the annual performance share unit grants to incorporate a relative total shareholder return (which is herein referred to as TSR) measure, while maintaining the ROC measure	2016
Concern about CEO special pension arrangements	Agreements to provide additional service credit for Praxair's pension program have not been made with any current executive since 2001, and will not be made in the future	legacy
Desire for enhanced disclosure in the proxy statement	Performance goals disclosed for the TSR and ROC performance share units in the year of grant Improved the readability and redesigned the presentation of the proxy statement	2016
<i>Alignment of Executive Compensation Programs with Praxair Business Objectives</i>		

The Praxair Compensation Committee seeks to achieve its executive compensation objectives by aligning the design of Praxair's executive compensation programs with Praxair's business objectives ensuring a balance between financial and strategic non-financial goals.

Financial Business Objective: Achieve sustained growth in profitability and shareholder return resulting in a robust cash flow to fund capital investment growth opportunities, dividend payments and share repurchases.

Annual performance-based variable compensation earned by meeting or exceeding pre-established financial goals.

Annual grants of performance share units that vest based upon performance results over three years.

Annual grants of stock options, the value of which is directly linked to the growth in Praxair's stock price.
Strategic Business Objectives: Maintain world-class standards in safety, environmental responsibility, global compliance, productivity, talent management, and financial controls.

Annual payout of variable compensation is impacted by non-financial performance in these areas.

Attract and retain executives who thrive in a sustainable performance-driven culture.

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A competitive compensation and benefits program regularly benchmarked against peer companies of similar size in market cap, revenue and other financial metrics and business attributes.

Realized compensation that varies with Company performance, with downside risk and upside opportunity.
Best Practices Supporting Executive Compensation Objectives

WHAT PRAXAIR Does:

Link a substantial portion of total compensation to Praxair performance:

Annual variable compensation awards based principally upon performance against objective, pre-established financial goals

Equity grants consisting of performance share units and stock options, focused on longer term shareholder value creation

Set compensation within competitive market ranges

Require substantial stock ownership and retention requirements for officers

Limit perquisites and personal benefits

Have double trigger change-in-control severance agreements and, for post-2009 agreements, with payouts of 2 times salary plus target variable compensation

WHAT PRAXAIR Does Not Do:

X Guarantee bonuses for executive officers

X Regularly grant time vested restricted stock

X Have employment agreements for executive officers

X Allow pledging or hedging of Praxair stock held by officers

X Pay tax gross-ups on perquisites and personal benefits unless related to relocation expenses that are available to employees generally

X Accelerate equity award vesting upon change-in-control

X Include an excise tax gross-up provision in any change-in-control arrangements

Include double trigger vesting requirements for officer equity awards in the event of a change-in-control

Have a clawback (recapture) policy that applies to performance based equity and cash awards including gains realized through exercise or sale of equity securities

Praxair s Executive Compensation Program

Praxair s Executive Compensation Objectives

Praxair s executive compensation program is focused on motivating performance to effectively build shareholder value. Praxair delivers a total compensation package that includes salary, performance-based cash and equity incentives, and a competitive employee benefits program. The Praxair Compensation Committee has established the following objectives for Praxair s executive compensation program:

attract and retain executive talent;

motivate executives to deliver strong business results in line with shareholder expectations;

build and support a sustainable performance-driven culture; and

encourage executives to own Praxair stock, aligning their interests with those of shareholders.

Determining Compensation Opportunity

In order to align executive compensation with Praxair performance, the Praxair Compensation Committee considers a variety of factors, including the degree to which executive compensation is at risk.

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At Risk Pay

Between 74% and 89% of the NEOs' target total direct compensation opportunity for 2016 was in the form of performance-based variable compensation and equity grants, motivating them to deliver strong business performance and drive shareholder value. This portion of compensation is at risk and dependent upon Praxair's achievement of pre-established financial and other business goals set by the Praxair Compensation Committee and, for equity incentives, Praxair's stock price performance. The annual variable compensation payout and the ultimate value of the equity compensation awards could be zero if Praxair does not perform.

CEO Pay Mix

Performance-based equity compensation is valued at the grant-date fair value of each award as determined under accounting standards related to share-based compensation.

Aggregate Compensation

Considerations: The Praxair Compensation Committee considers whether the value of each NEO's aggregate compensation package is consistent with its objectives for Praxair's executive compensation program. It evaluates the following factors when determining compensation levels for NEOs:

internal equity: respective role, responsibilities and reporting relationships;

experience and time-in-position;

contribution to results, and exhibition of values, competencies and behaviors critical to the success of Praxair;

year-to-year updates in market median data; and

retention objectives.

The Praxair Compensation Committee does not have a set formula for determining target compensation opportunity, however it refers to the median benchmark data during its regular review.

Compensation levels tend to be established towards the lower end of a competitive market range for an executive officer who is new to the role. Conversely, a longer tenured executive officer who consistently performs at a high level will have target compensation levels set higher in the competitive range.

As part of the review, the Praxair Compensation Committee compares the CEO's pay to that of the other NEOs. As in previous years, the CEO's pay as a multiple of the next highest paid NEO was determined to be appropriate, as the organization does not have a Chief Operating Officer, and the CEO has business executives reporting directly to him. It was also noted that the ratio of CEO pay to the pay of other NEOs collectively changes year-over-year to reflect shifts in executive officer roles from promotions to, and retirements from, those roles. For 2016, two NEOs were short tenured (three years or less) and the CEO has been in his role for ten years.

Table of Contents*Compensation Peer Group*

The Praxair Compensation Committee reviews the benchmark companies used to assess competitive market compensation ranges for U.S.-based officers (the *Key Company Group*). Elements considered when choosing companies to be included are:

Market capitalization: Considerable weight is given to market capitalization, as Praxair's market capitalization has consistently been about three times its annual revenue.

Revenue and net income: Companies are included in the review if they are generally similar in size to Praxair in one or more of these measures.

Other considerations: Assets, number of employees, whether or not a company had global operations and whether a company's operations were similar to that of Praxair or Praxair's customers are considered. Though the Praxair Compensation Committee reviews the *Key Company Group* annually, it values year-over-year consistency in the peer group and only makes changes when appropriate. When the review was performed in October 2015, the Praxair Compensation Committee determined to remove Kraft Foods from the peer group as it no longer was a publically traded company. The following *Key Company Group* was used for setting 2016 compensation:

Key Company Group

Air Products and Chemicals	EMC	Texas Instruments
Anadarko Petroleum Corp	General Mills	
Applied Materials	Illinois Tool Works	
Baker Hughes	International Paper	
Baxter International	Kellogg	
Colgate-Palmolive	Kimberly-Clark	
Corning	Monsanto	
CSX Corp	Mosaic	
Cummins	Norfolk Southern	
Danaher	PPG Industries	
DuPont	Sherwin-Williams	
Ecolab	Stryker	

Role of the Compensation Consultant

The Praxair Compensation Committee engages a third-party compensation consultant to assist in analysis as is necessary to inform and support the Praxair Compensation Committee's decisions on executive compensation. At each of its meetings, the Praxair Compensation Committee conducts a private session with its consultant without management present. For its consideration of 2016 executive compensation, the Praxair Compensation Committee engaged Deloitte Consulting LLP (which is herein referred to as "Deloitte Consulting").

In 2016, the scope of Deloitte Consulting's engagement included:

Advice on the determination of NEO's compensation, the consultant's view of the CEO's recommendations for other NEO compensation, as well as input on the CEO's compensation;

Preparation and presentation to the Praxair Compensation Committee of reports on executive compensation trends and other various materials; and

Review of the peer group analysis and compensation benchmarking studies prepared by management and review of other independent compensation data.

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Pay Design and Decisions

Direct Compensation for Executive Officers

Salary

The salary level for each NEO was established by the Praxair Compensation Committee after its consideration of multiple factors including positioning to market, CEO input (other than for himself) and advice from Deloitte Consulting. Salary adjustments, if any, are typically effective April 1 of each year.

Annual Performance-Based Variable Compensation

The Praxair Compensation Committee sets annual goals to drive desired short-term business performance by focusing executives on key objectives that position Praxair for sustained growth and create shareholder value without compromising long-term business objectives. The program is designed to deliver pay commensurate with performance: results that are greater than goals are rewarded with above target payout levels, and performance not meeting minimum threshold expectations reduces the payout to zero.

Design Changes: For 2016, changes were made to the variable compensation design to further align management and shareholder interests.

2016 Design: The Praxair Compensation Committee reviewed the financial measures in the annual variable compensation program and approved changes for the 2016 performance year. Recognizing that cash flow is a critical component of Praxair's financial performance that also has significant importance to investors, it was determined that operating cash flow would be included in the 2016 financial goals at a weighting of 25%, replacing the working capital metric. To reinforce the importance of making decisions that support Praxair's profitability, the weighting of net income was increased to 60%, and sales was reduced to 15%.

Business Results:

Financial Goals: Awards are determined based on Praxair performance against challenging, pre-established financial goals. Payouts can range from zero to 200% of target variable compensation, and the financial performance must be at least 80% of the total business results for NEOs.

Strategic Non-Financial Goals: The Praxair Compensation Committee may make a positive or negative adjustment of up to 35 percentage points to the total financial payout earned based on the Committee's detailed

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review and assessment of performance against pre-established non-financial goals that relate directly to Praxair's strategic objectives. Points awarded for strategic non-financial goals cannot exceed 20% of the total business payout for NEO payout determination.

Individual Performance: The Praxair Compensation Committee does not assign an individual performance factor for the CEO, though it retains the discretion to decrease (but not increase) his payout if deemed appropriate. The Praxair Compensation Committee may positively or negatively adjust each other NEO's performance-based variable compensation to reflect each individual's contribution to Praxair performance. Individual performance adjustments can reduce each NEO's payout to as low as zero or increase it by a factor of up to 1.5; however, in the past ten years, the maximum awarded has not exceeded 1.3.

Maximum Payout: Total payout for officers is capped at 260% of target variable compensation except for the CEO, whose maximum is 235%.

Annual Performance-Based Variable Compensation Opportunity for 2016

In December 2015, the 2016 variable compensation target for each NEO (expressed as a percent of salary that would be earned for 100% achievement of the performance goals) was established by the Praxair Compensation Committee. The target level for each NEO ranged from 80% to 160% of base salary.

Determining Financial Goals

At the time goals are established, the Praxair Compensation Committee considers many factors including the degree of control senior management may have over certain factors that affect financial performance. Goals are established with the expectation that executives will be rewarded with higher variable compensation payouts if performance exceeds expectations. Factors considered in assessing the challenge inherent in setting the threshold, target and maximum financial performance goals for each financial measure include:

management's operating plan, including expected year-over-year challenges in performance;

external earnings guidance provided to shareholders;

macro-economic trends and outlooks in each of the countries in which Praxair operates;

foreign exchange rate trends and outlook;

expected industrial gases industry peer performance and that of the broader S&P 500;

shifts in key customer markets; and

expected contribution from contracts already awarded and decisions or actions already made or taken. When establishing the financial goals for 2016, the Praxair Compensation Committee placed great emphasis on the earnings per share (which are herein referred to as EPS) guidance that was provided to investors in February 2016. The net income target goal was set to align with \$5.50 annual EPS, which represented the middle of the full-year guidance published at that time.

Determining Strategic Non-Financial Goals

Praxair's culture has been institutionalized over decades and is the foundation on which employees drive and deliver financial results. The Praxair board of directors believes culture must be driven from the top by

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example. As such, the Praxair Compensation Committee confirmed the importance of setting non-financial objectives to reinforce leadership’s focus on maintaining an enduring culture that supports both short-and long-term sustainable results. The Praxair Compensation Committee identified the non-financial elements that were considered most important to long-term sustainable success and established annual non-financial goals with respect to those elements.

Most of the strategic non-financial goals are linked to quantitative and measurable objectives, although the Praxair Compensation Committee ultimately uses its judgment when determining the points awarded for goal achievement after a rigorous review of the results.

GOAL

ADDITIONAL DETAIL

Safety, Environmental Performance and Sustainability:

Providing Praxair employees with a safe operating environment through investing in state of the art technology and by driving a culture in which safety is a top priority

Zero fatalities

Maintain best in class safety rates

Rigorous processes and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, to meet sustainable development performance targets and to continuously reduce the environmental impact of Praxair operations in the communities in which Praxair operates

Superior performance in sustainable development including environmental stewardship

People Development:

Attraction, retention and development of a diverse and engaged workforce through a robust succession planning process

Strengthen leadership pipeline, including globally diverse talent

Employee value proposition includes providing strong, dynamic leadership, a challenging work environment, industry-leading performance, competitive pay and benefits, and rewards and recognition for outstanding performance

Compliance:

Create and maintain a strong ethical culture in every country where Praxair operates

Maintain a strong global compliance program and culture

All employees accountable for ensuring that business results are achieved in compliance with local laws and regulations and Praxair’s Standards of Business Integrity

Strategy:

Deliver excellent results in the short-term and over a longer, sustainable period of time

Position the business for long-term performance

Rigorously assess the quality and future impact of actions taken, as benefits may not be recognized for several years

Project Selection and Execution:

Maintain industry-leading performance

Maintain a thorough capital allocation process to ensure careful selection of projects

Focus on meeting schedules and cost estimates, starting-up plants reliably and efficiently and supporting plant availability

Productivity:

Deliver value through continuous innovation to help Praxair's customers enhance their product quality, service, reliability, productivity, safety and environmental performance

Enhance organizational capabilities in tools, processes and practices

Table of Contents**Relative Performance:**

Strong performance relative to peer companies

Work across disciplines, industries and sectors, with Praxair's employees, customers, suppliers and a range of other stakeholders to get more output utilizing fewer resources and with less environmental impact

Continue to be the best performing industrial gases company in the world

Assess how well Praxair anticipates and manages adversity to optimize results

Determine if management's actions appear more or less effective than those of Praxair's peers

Appropriately respond to macroeconomic or other external factors unknown at the time financial goals were established

Financial Business Results

As noted above, financial goals are set considering multiple factors with the recognition that there are some items that cannot be easily predicted, and over which management has less control, such as foreign exchange rates and certain raw materials price changes. As part of the variable compensation plan design, certain pre-determined adjustments may be made by the Praxair Compensation Committee to actual financial results in order to account for these elements. The Praxair Compensation Committee may also conclude that additional adjustments are appropriate based upon unforeseen factors it deems extraordinary, non-recurring or otherwise properly modified.

Though continued foreign currency exchange and other macro-economic weakening impacted results, financial performance was near target. The overall weighted average payout factor for financial performance was 85% of target variable compensation.

The chart below shows for each financial performance measure, Praxair's 2016 financial targets set by the Praxair Compensation Committee and the actual performance achieved.

Financial Measure*	Target (\$ millions)	Actual (\$ millions)	Weight	Achievement	Payout
Sales	10,436	10,409	15%	97%	15%
Net Income	1,581	1,518	60%	61%	36%
Operating Cash Flow	2,475	2,773	25%	136%	34%

* For the annual variable compensation program, sales and net income are measured in accordance with GAAP subject to certain adjustments that the Praxair Compensation Committee approves.

Strategic Non-Financial Business Results

Coupled with its assessment of performance related to financial goals, the Praxair Compensation Committee reviewed the strategic actions taken by management that focused on long term sustainable success. In December 2016, management presented to the Praxair Compensation Committee, the degree of achievement in meeting each goal, and

for each element, provided its view of the relative degree of importance to long term success.

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Based on the results, the Praxair Compensation Committee determined that Praxair's performance with respect to the non-financial goals was favorable and awarded a positive 21% adjustment for the NEOs (limited by the applicable cap). The Praxair Compensation Committee noted the following as examples of actions that support Praxair's strategic objectives in determining 2016 variable compensation payouts:

Maintained world class performance in safety with a 10% reduction in significant safety events

Record year for recordable injury rates that was 8 times better than industry average

Maintained industry leading project execution with 98% first year reliability

Optimized base business through productivity and cost structure alignment

Strategically pursued resilient markets, on target to grow from 25% to 33% of total sales by 2020

Increased carbon dioxide capacity by 50% in the U.S., and in Europe, the Yara CO₂ acquisition significantly strengthened the growth platform on the continent

Completed GE joint venture of aircraft engine coatings

Commercialized 15 new technologies in support of growth opportunities

Increased total value of backlog to \$1.5 billion, 70% of which is located in the U.S. Gulf Coast

Continued to develop a diverse pipeline of future senior leaders

Received Public Recognition:

Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for 14th year in a row

9th consecutive year on the Climate Disclosure Leadership Index, and recognized as only industrial gases company that made the A-List for the Materials sector

Received Top 25 Noteworthy Company by DiversityInc and a perfect score of 100 by The Human Rights Campaign for workplace equality and advocacy

Had over 200 sites achieving over 90% waste reduction

Individual Performance Adjustments

Excluding the CEO, the Praxair Compensation Committee may make a positive, negative or no adjustment to each NEO's performance-based variable compensation based on its evaluation of individual performance. In evaluating if an individual performance adjustment was appropriate, the Praxair Compensation Committee considered various qualitative factors, such as the NEO's:

performance in his or her principal area of responsibility;

degree of success in leading Praxair to meet its strategic objectives; and

championing of the values and competencies that are important to the success of Praxair.

Adjustments were made to the payouts of each NEO based upon individual performance in 2016. The Praxair Compensation Committee did not find it practical, nor did it attempt, to assign relative weights to any individual factors or subject them to pre-defined, rigid formulas, or set financial or other objective goals related to personal performance, and the importance and relevance of specific factors varied for each NEO. None of the adjustments made were material to annual performance-based variable compensation payments.

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Equity Awards

Equity awards are the largest portion of each NEO's target compensation. This weighting helps ensure a strong alignment of NEOs' and shareholders' long-term interests. Annual grants of equity awards are made to incent and reward sustained performance.

Equity awards are granted as a mix of stock option and performance share unit (PSU) awards. The mix and type of awards granted to the CEO and other NEOs is the same as those granted to all eligible executives of Praxair. Fully aligning the leadership team, from mid-management to officers, is a long-standing practice of Praxair that helps sustain its culture of incenting and rewarding all participants with the same goals and performance results.

2016 Equity Award Target Value

In December 2015, the target dollar value of 2016 equity awards for each NEO was established. The Praxair Compensation Committee examined relative responsibility of the NEOs and each NEO's position to market with consideration of how long he or she had been in the current role. Particular emphasis was placed on retention considerations and the importance of providing NEOs incentive and appropriate reward for taking high quality actions to support sustainable long-term growth.

Stock Options

The Praxair Compensation Committee believes that stock options continue to present an appropriate balance of risk and reward in that the options have no value unless Praxair's stock price increases above the option exercise price and that the opportunity for leveraged appreciation from growth in shareholder value over the ten-year grant term encourages long term decision-making. The Praxair Compensation Committee notes that Praxair's historical record of strong stock price performance results in Praxair's executives placing high value on stock options as a compensation vehicle.

Exercise price is fixed at 100% of the closing market price on date of grant.

Vest in equal annual tranches over three years and expire after ten years.

Repricing only with shareholder approval.

NEOs must hold all shares obtained from exercise, net of taxes and exercise price, until the stock ownership requirement is met.

Performance Share Units

The Praxair Compensation Committee recognizes that PSUs can provide appropriate rewards to executives for performance while also potentially mitigating some of the impact of an economic downturn on the stock option portion of the annual awards. A three-year performance period is believed to be an appropriate balance between the one-year performance-based variable compensation goals and the longer-term stock option share price growth goals. Additionally, the overlapping three-year performance periods that result from regular annual grants promote retention

and encourage management to focus on sustainable growth and shareholder returns.

Vest if pre-established performance goals are attained and forfeited if threshold goal is not met.

Pay no dividends nor accumulate dividend equivalents prior to vesting.

NEOs must hold all after-tax shares derived from vested awards until the stock ownership requirement is met.

2016 Design Changes: To further align Praxair's executive compensation program and shareholder interests, changes were made to Praxair's equity awards mix for 2016, including the addition of relative TSR-measured PSU awards in place of EPS-measured PSU awards.

Table of Contents**2016 Equity Awards**

In 2015, the Praxair Compensation Committee conducted a complete review of the long-term incentive plan awards design. It sought to find a balanced design that would address the needs of multiple stakeholders. In its review, the Praxair Compensation Committee considered costs, both monetary and share usage, and recognized that leadership throughout the organization comprised of about 600 managers and executives, receives the same mix of equity awards as do the NEOs. It considered information gathered from shareholders, management, its compensation consultant, and market practices.

As a result of its analyses, the Praxair Compensation Committee determined that it would be appropriate to provide 50% of the 2016 equity award value in stock options, 30% in PSUs that measure three-year ROC performance, and 20% as PSUs that measure relative TSR over a three year period.

ROC-measured performance share units

In January 2016, the ROC goal for the PSU awards covering fiscal years 2016 – 2018 was determined after the Praxair Compensation Committee examined prior-year ROC results, industry ROC averages, capital expenditure projections and Praxair's weighted average cost of capital. It was acknowledged that Praxair had maintained industry-leading ROC, and the payout schedule set for the PSU awards would encourage and reward the executive team for taking actions that result in maintaining ROC performance.

The February 2016 awards are measured against the following ROC goals:

2016-2018	Average Annual ROC	Payout*
Below Threshold	<11.0%	0%
Threshold	11.0%	50%
Target	12.5%	100%
Maximum	³ 13.5%	200%

* *Interpolated for results between threshold and maximum.*

ROC is Praxair's after-tax return on capital, adjusted to eliminate the after-tax effect of any acquisition occurring during the Performance Period that was not known at the time the goals were set.

Relative TSR-measured performance share units

To further strengthen alignment of management payouts with shareholder returns, the Praxair Compensation Committee determined that it would be appropriate to provide a portion of the target equity award value through a PSU that measures relative TSR performance.

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For the February 2016 awards, relative performance is measured against the companies of the S&P 500 as of January 1, 2016, excluding the Financial sector, and payouts will be determined based on the following schedule:

2016-2018	TSR Rank	Payout*
Below Threshold	<25%ile	0%
Threshold	25%ile	25%
Target	50%ile	100%
Maximum	75%ile	200%

* *Interpolated for results between threshold and maximum.*

2017 Performance Share Units: In January 2017, it was determined that the February 2017 performance share unit awards would remain in the same form and would have the same goals as those awarded in 2016.

2014 – 2016 Performance Share Unit Payouts

In February 2017, the grants of the ROC-measured 2014 PSUs that met the pre-established performance criteria at the end of 2016 became vested and were converted to shares and distributed.

Though ROC over the 2014 – 2016 performance cycle remained industry-leading and the average annual ROC of 12.4% exceeded the performance threshold, actual performance was lower than the 14% required for a target level payout of the awards. The Praxair Compensation Committee certified the vesting of 60% of the target number of PSUs granted.

ROC Target	ROC Average ROC	2014 – 16 Payout*
14%	12.4%	60.0%

* *Payout determined based on linear interpolation from actual results to the target.*

Half of the PSUs awarded in 2014 had pre-established goals based on Praxair's adjusted diluted cumulative EPS growth for the 2014 – 2016 performance cycle. The EPS goals, which included a 20% growth target, were not met. However, these awards also provide that the Praxair Compensation Committee may award up to 50% of target shares where the minimum EPS growth goal is not achieved due to materially adverse and unforeseen market conditions beyond the control of Praxair and if Praxair's cumulative operating earnings growth exceeds the average cumulative growth in operating earnings of the companies in the Materials Index of the S&P 500 for the same three-year performance period.

As of the date of Praxair's 2017 Proxy Statement, the Praxair Compensation Committee had not made any such payout determination because not all companies in the Materials Index had reported operating earnings for 2016. The Praxair Compensation Committee will make a payout determination (which could include forfeiture of these awards) at a future date when all data is available, and such determination will be disclosed in Praxair's 2018 Proxy Statement.

Benefits Available to Executive Officers

Praxair makes available to NEOs essentially the same benefit plans generally available to other U.S. employees, and also provides to them limited perquisites and personal benefits.

Health, Welfare and Retirement Plans

Competitive benefits are provided to attract executive talent and promote employee health and well-being, to provide opportunity for retirement income accumulation, including opportunities to invest in Praxair stock and to encourage long term service.

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Tax-Qualified Pension Plan

Praxair maintains a tax-qualified pension plan for eligible employees, including the NEOs.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan

The plan is maintained for the primary purpose of providing retirement benefits that would otherwise be paid to employees under the tax-qualified pension plan but for certain limitations under federal tax law.

Incremental benefits paid are calculated in the same manner as the underlying tax-qualified pension plan.

Only base salary and annual variable compensation awards are considered in pension calculations.

401(k) Plan

Contributions to the plan are voluntary and may be invested in various funds, including Praxair's stock fund.

Deferred Compensation

Employees eligible to participate in the Variable Compensation Plan, including the NEOs, may participate in the plan.

Contributions to the plan are voluntary and represent compensation already earned by the participants.

No above-market earnings are payable.

Other Plans

Medical and dental plans, disability, life insurance, relocation and vacation programs are provided.

Perquisites and Personal Benefits

The Praxair Compensation Committee reviews items that could be construed as perquisites or personal benefits for each NEO to ensure they are provided for limited and specifically defined business purposes. No tax gross-up is permitted for any executive officer unless such gross-up is available to employees generally. Praxair's internal audit department performs an annual audit of executive officer expense reports for compliance with Company policies and the independent auditors review that work.

Other Compensation Policies and Considerations

Severance and Change-in-Control Arrangements

Praxair maintains a severance plan that provides certain benefits to eligible employees, including NEOs. Praxair has also entered into executive severance compensation agreements with certain senior executives, including NEOs. Additional information about these arrangements is included in Executive Compensation Tables Severance and Other Change-in-Control Benefits.

Stock Ownership, Retention Requirements, Hedging, and Pledging

In order to align executives' interests with shareholder interests, the Praxair Compensation Committee has established a stock ownership policy for NEOs (see disclosure on details of this policy in the Praxair Corporate Governance and Board Practices section of its 2017 Proxy Statement). NEOs may comply with this policy by acquiring Praxair stock or stock-equivalent units through equity incentive grants, as well as through Praxair's Compensation Deferral Program, 401(k) Plan, Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and through other personal investments. Under Praxair's Stock Ownership Policy, unless the stock ownership level is met, an

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executive officer may not sell any of his or her holdings of Praxair stock, and must hold all shares acquired after tax upon vesting of PSUs or restricted stock units and shares acquired upon an option exercise net of shares used to pay taxes and/or the option exercise price. An executive officer may not engage in hedging transactions related to Praxair stock that would have the effect of reducing or eliminating the economic risk of holding Praxair stock. In addition, no executive officer may pledge or otherwise encumber any of his or her Praxair stock.

The Praxair Compensation Committee reviewed 2016 stock transactions by executive officers and their year-end holdings to ensure that executives were compliant with the stock ownership policy, including the policy's anti-hedging and anti-pledging provisions. Based on this review, the Praxair Compensation Committee determined that the equity incentives previously granted to NEOs continue to be used appropriately.

Recapture Clawback Policy

The Praxair Compensation Committee has adopted a policy for the recapture of annual performance-based variable compensation payouts, equity grants and certain equity gains in the event of a later restatement of financial results. Specifically, if the Praxair board of directors, or an appropriate committee thereof, has determined that any fraud by any elected officer of Praxair materially contributed to Praxair having to restate all or a portion of its financial statement(s), the Praxair board of directors or committee shall take, in its discretion, such action as it deems necessary to remedy the misconduct. In determining what remedies to pursue, the Praxair board of directors or committee will take into account all relevant factors, including consideration of fairness and equity. Among those remedies, the Praxair board of directors or committee, to the extent permitted by applicable law, may require reimbursement of any performance-based cash, stock or equity-based award paid or granted to, or gains realized by (such as through the exercise of stock options or sale of equity securities), any or all elected officers of Praxair, if and to the extent that:

the amount of such cash, stock or equity-based award was calculated based upon, or realized gain can reasonably be attributed to, certain financial results that were subsequently reduced due to a restatement, and

the amount of the cash, stock or equity-based award, or gain that would have been paid or granted or realized, would have been lower than the amount actually paid or granted or realized.

Tax and Accounting

Under Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m), Praxair may not take a tax deduction for compensation paid to any NEO (other than Praxair's CFO) that exceeds \$1 million in any year unless the compensation is performance-based. While the Praxair Compensation Committee endeavors to structure compensation (including performance-based variable compensation as discussed above) so that Praxair may take a tax deduction, it does not have a policy requiring that all compensation be deductible and it may, from time to time, authorize compensation that is not tax deductible.

In December 2015, the Praxair Compensation Committee identified participants and established an upper limit on performance-based variable compensation that could be paid to NEOs for 2016 under the shareholder-approved Praxair, Inc. Plan for Determining Awards under Section 162(m) (which is herein referred to as the 162(m) Plan) based upon budgeted net income performance. In January 2017, the Praxair Compensation Committee certified the net income earned and the maximum performance-based variable compensation awards available to each NEO under the 162(m) Plan. It then exercised its downward discretion to adjust the actual payments to a level it deemed appropriate for each NEO according to the variable compensation methodology described in the 2016 Annual Performance-Based

Variable Compensation Results and Payout section of this CD&A.

Additionally, in January 2016, the Praxair Compensation Committee established a performance threshold based upon Praxair's share price for the PSU awards that were granted in February 2016, which is intended to qualify future payments made in settlement of the awards as deductible under Section 162(m).

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Accounting treatments were also reviewed by the Committee but did not impact the selection and design of equity and equity-related compensation for 2016, although all such grants to NEOs were made in such a manner as to not require liability accounting treatment.

Executive Compensation Tables

The tables below present compensation information for NEOs and include footnotes and other narrative explanations important for understanding of the compensation information in each table. The Summary Compensation Table summarizes key components of NEO compensation for 2016, 2015 and 2014. The tables following the Summary Compensation Table provide more detailed information about the various types of NEO compensation for 2016, some of which are included in the Summary Compensation Table. The final table provides information regarding compensation that NEOs would receive if their employment with Praxair terminates under various circumstances or in connection with a change-in-control.

Praxair Summary Compensation Table

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION	Year	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-equity Nonqualified Incentive Deferred Compensation			Total (\$)
					Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽³⁾	Earning (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	
Stephen F. Angel, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	2016	1,318,750	4,227,958	3,709,390	2,236,600	1,357,000	187,364	13,037,062
	2015	1,300,000	5,043,233	3,130,159	702,000	4,733,000	171,133	15,079,525
	2014	1,287,500	5,282,750	2,982,456	2,781,000	7,174,000	179,695	19,687,401
Matthew J. White, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	2016	587,500	865,778	759,108	635,279	25,000	29,250	2,901,915
	2015	537,500	789,918	489,951	193,500	19,000	26,750	2,056,619
	2014	500,000	806,952	454,688	576,000	38,000	24,500	2,400,140
Scott E. Telesz, Executive Vice President	2016	615,000	903,570	792,429	554,140	31,000	43,813	2,939,951
	2015	595,000	915,969	568,003	200,277	29,000	41,293	2,349,542
	2014	575,000	966,889	545,582	674,555	56,000	40,830	2,858,856
Eduardo F. Menezes, Executive Vice President	2016	611,250	904,659	793,542	688,474	1,458,000	35,922	4,491,847
	2015	578,750	915,969	568,003	203,662	160,000	34,246	2,460,630
	2014	552,500	966,889	545,582	591,838	2,079,000	33,800	4,769,608
Anne K. Roby, Senior Vice President ⁽⁶⁾	2016	471,250	501,862	440,159	430,859	1,139,000	17,526	3,000,656
	2015	452,500	512,607	317,602	125,433	26,000	14,651	1,448,793

(1) Amounts reported are actual salaries paid for the calendar year and include adjustments to base salary rates if applicable. Base salary adjustments are typically effective April 1 of each year.

(2)

These amounts were not paid in the respective year but rather are the full grant date fair value of equity awards made for each year as determined under accounting standards related to share-based compensation. The Stock Awards amounts are the values for PSU grants made to each NEO in each of the years valued at the target number of shares granted. The Option Awards amounts are the values for options granted in each of the years. The maximum payout values of the PSU awards (based upon the price per share used to compute the full grant date fair values in the table above) are: Mr. Angel: \$8,455,916, \$10,086,466, and \$10,565,500 for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively; Mr. White: \$1,731,556, \$1,579,837, and \$1,613,904 for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively; Mr. Telesz: \$1,807,140, \$1,831,939, and \$1,933,777, for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively; Mr. Menezes: \$1,809,318, \$1,831,939, and \$1,933,777 for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively; and Ms. Roby: \$1,003,724 and \$1,025,213 for 2016 and 2015, respectively. The assumptions used in computing the Option Awards and Stock Awards amounts are included in Note 15 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

The amounts shown in the Stock Awards and Option Awards columns are subject to vesting and performance conditions that may or may not result in actual payouts in future years. In addition, a stock option has value only if Praxair's stock price increases above the option exercise price (an in-the-money option). If a NEO exercises an in-the-money option, the NEO would then realize an actual gain. Any gain actually realized for options exercised in 2016 and the PSUs that vested in 2016 and the value realized upon vesting, are reported in the 2016 Option Exercises and Stock Vested table.

(3) In 2016, 2015 and 2014, Praxair achieved certain financial and strategic non-financial goals that the Praxair Compensation Committee set under Praxair's Variable Compensation Plan. Therefore, the Praxair Compensation Committee awarded each NEO performance-

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based variable compensation payments in February 2017 (for 2016 performance), February 2016 (for 2015 performance), and February 2015 (for 2014 performance). These amounts are reported as Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation. See the detailed description of the Variable Compensation Plan in the CD&A under the caption Pay Design and Decisions Direct Compensation for Executive Officers Annual Performance-Based Variable Compensation.

(4) Amounts in this column are the annual increase in actuarial present value of retirement benefits payable under Praxair's Pension Program. These amounts were not actually paid to any NEO. See the detailed description of the Pension Program and how these amounts are calculated under Change in Pension Value below and under Additional Information Regarding 2016 Pension Benefits Table. The total pension present value accrued for each NEO through 2016 under Praxair's Pension Program is disclosed in the 2016 Pension Benefits table. No amounts accumulated under Praxair's Compensation Deferral Program earn above market or preferential interest or other earnings; therefore, no earnings are included in this column.

(5) The amounts in this column include Company matching contributions to Praxair's 401(k) Plan and Company contributions to the Compensation Deferral Program described under the 2016 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation table below.

This column also includes any perquisites or personal benefits that exceeded \$10,000 for any NEO during 2016, valued at Praxair's incremental costs. Consistent with Company policy, NEOs were not reimbursed for any taxes due based on the imputed value of Company-provided perquisites or personal benefits not generally available to all employees. Such perquisites or personal benefits were:

Name	Matching Contribution	Personal Use of Corporate Aircraft	Financial Planning
Stephen F. Angel	48,703	125,661	13,000
Matthew J. White	29,250	0	0
Scott E. Telesz	30,813	0	13,000
Eduardo F. Menezes	22,922	0	13,000
Anne K. Roby	17,526	0	0

For reasons of security and time management, the Praxair board of directors requires the CEO to use Praxair's corporate aircraft for personal use as well as business travel. The aircraft is available for Praxair's use through a time-share arrangement. Praxair pays a fixed time-share charge for the right to use the aircraft, and a per-trip charge. Praxair calculates the incremental aircraft costs for Mr. Angel's personal use as the full amount of those per-trip charges attributable to his personal use. The fixed time-share charge is not included as an incremental cost, as Praxair must pay this amount even if Mr. Angel does not use the aircraft for personal travel.

In addition, Praxair pays for or provides executive officer travel, lodging and related expenses incurred in connection with attending Praxair business-related events, including Praxair board meetings (including the expenses related to the attendance of spouses if they are specifically invited for appropriate business purposes), and may provide use of Praxair's chartered aircraft if available. No amounts are reported in the table for these business expenses. Praxair also maintains certain country club memberships for business entertainment purposes which memberships, by club rules, must be in an executive's name. By company policy, reimbursement of club costs is authorized only when membership and use of the club facilities are judged to be important to the conduct of Praxair's business. Since no

NEO made personal use of these club memberships during 2016, no amounts are reported in the table.

(6) Because Ms. Roby was not an NEO in 2014, only 2015 and 2016 compensation is provided for her.

Change in Pension Value: In connection with Mr. Angel's recruitment to Praxair in 2001 and in order to provide him with a retention incentive, Praxair agreed to provide Mr. Angel with additional credit under Praxair's Supplemental Retirement Income Plans (which are herein referred to as the "SRIP"), subject to his continuous employment with Praxair through established dates, to recognize his years of service with his prior employer, General Electric. Under the arrangement, Mr. Angel received 10 years of General Electric service credit recognition on January 1, 2011 and an additional 11.64 years on January 1, 2016. In connection with his Praxair employment completed in 2016 and later, Mr. Angel will receive service credit under the standard terms of Praxair's Pension Program. When he retires, he will receive retirement benefits under the Pension Program based on his Praxair service plus the additional years of recognized General Electric service, less an offset for benefits he receives under the General Electric retirement plans. If Mr. Angel is terminated for cause (as defined in the service credit agreement) he will forfeit recognition of his prior General Electric service.

Under financial accounting rules, Praxair has recognized as an accrued pension liability, the additional years of service credit that Mr. Angel received under the SRIP over the course of his anticipated years of service.

The Praxair Compensation Committee has determined that Praxair will not enter into any future supplemental pension service agreements with executives.

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No further accruals to recognize additional years of service credit for Mr. Angel were required in 2016, and none are expected going forward as the liability has been fully accrued and the years of service credit fully vested.

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Table of Contents**2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

Below is information regarding the 2016 Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation, Stock Awards and the Option Awards reported in the Summary Compensation Table above. The 2016 option grants and performance share unit (PSU) awards reported in the table below were made under the Amended and Restated 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan. Options and PSUs granted to NEOs are made on substantially the same terms as grants to all other eligible employees.

Name	Grant Date ⁽¹⁾	Praxair Compensation Committee Approval Date ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Option Awards	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Award ⁽⁵⁾
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)			
Stephen F. Angel											
Variable Cash ⁽²⁾			0	2,110,000	4,958,500						
ROC PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	24,650	49,300		2,303,789	
TSR PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	15,495	30,990		1,924,169	
Stock Options ⁽⁴⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016							416,355	102.22	3,709,390
Matthew J. White											
Variable Cash ⁽²⁾			0	499,375	1,298,375						
ROC PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	5,045	10,090		471,506	
TSR PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	3,175	6,350		394,272	
Stock Options	2/23/2016	1/25/2016							85,205	102.22	759,108

(4)

Scott E. Telesz									
Variable Cash ⁽²⁾			0	522,750	1,359,150				
ROC									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	5,270	10,540	492,534
TSR									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	3,310	6,620	411,036
Stock Options ⁽⁴⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016						88,945	102.22
									792,429
Eduardo F. Menezes									
Variable Cash ⁽²⁾			0	519,563	1,350,863				
ROC									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	5,275	10,550	493,002
TSR									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	3,315	6,630	411,657
Stock Options ⁽⁴⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016						89,070	102.22
									793,542
Anne K. Roby									
Variable Cash ⁽²⁾			0	353,438	918,938				
ROC									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	2,925	5,850	273,371
TSR									
PSUs ⁽³⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016				0	1,840	3,680	228,491
Stock Options ⁽⁴⁾	2/23/2016	1/25/2016						49,405	102.22
									440,159

- (1) On January 25, 2016, the Praxair Compensation Committee approved the stock options and target PSUs to be granted to NEOs and all other executive officers. It set February 23, 2016 as the actual grant date of these awards. For a more detailed description of equity grant practices, see the CD&A under the caption *Equity Awards*.
- (2) The actual amount of performance-based variable compensation paid in February 2017 for 2016 performance is shown in the *Praxair Summary Compensation Table* under the *Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation* column for 2016. The amounts shown in these columns in the table above are the range of potential 2016 payments that could have been made under Praxair's Variable Compensation Plan. Target amounts assume achievement of 100% of Company financial goals. For more information, see the explanation in the CD&A under the caption *Annual Performance-Based Variable Compensation*.
- (3) These are the threshold, target and maximum number of shares that may be earned under PSU awards made in February 2016. See the further description set forth in the CD&A under the caption *Equity Awards* for more

information.

- (4) These are the number of shares underlying stock option grants made in February 2016. See the explanation set forth in the CD&A under the caption Equity Awards for more information.*
- (5) The amounts are the full grant date fair values of the PSU awards (valued at the target number of shares granted) and the stock option grants made in 2016, calculated in accordance with accounting standards related to share-based compensation. These amounts are neither paid to any NEO nor equal to the amounts recognized by Praxair as compensation expense in 2016 under accounting standards related to share-based compensation.*

Table of Contents**2016 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

The table below shows outstanding equity awards at the end of 2016. The material terms of the option grants and PSU awards are described under the caption "Equity Awards" in the CD&A and in the footnotes to the table below, and for outstanding restricted stock units in footnote (2) to the table below. Treatment of equity awards upon termination of employment is described in "Severance and Other Change-in-Control Benefits" under the caption "Equity Awards."

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price (\$)	Option Grant Date	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (2)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (4)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Stephen F. Angel	195,200	0	83.89	2/26/2008	2/26/2018	0	0	117,035	13,715,332
	281,510	0	60.92	2/24/2009	2/22/2019				
	204,640	0	76.16	2/23/2010	2/21/2020				
	218,175	0	97.84	2/22/2011	2/22/2021				
	236,510	0	109.68	2/28/2012	2/28/2022				
	187,015	0	110.58	2/26/2013	2/24/2023				
	135,953	67,977	128.80	2/25/2014	2/23/2024				
	87,025	174,050	128.38	2/24/2015	2/24/2025				
	0	416,355	102.22	2/23/2016	2/23/2026				
Matthew White	18,000	0	83.89	2/26/2008	2/26/2018	0	0	20,128	2,358,800
	20,290	0	60.92	2/24/2009	2/22/2019				
	13,640	0	76.16	2/23/2010	2/21/2020				
	14,845	0	97.84	2/22/2011	2/22/2021				
	18,430	0	109.68	2/28/2012	2/28/2022				
	15,060	0	110.58	2/26/2013	2/24/2023				
	20,726	10,364	128.80	2/25/2014	2/23/2024				
	13,621	27,244	128.38	2/24/2015	2/24/2025				
	0	85,205	102.22	2/23/2016	2/23/2026				
	42,880	0	97.84	2/22/2011	2/22/2021	25,001	2,929,867	22,594	2,647,791

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Scott E. Telesz									
	43,005	0	109.68	2/28/2012	2/28/2022				
	35,220	0	110.58	2/26/2013	2/24/2023				
	24,870	12,435	128.80	2/25/2014	2/23/2024				
	15,791	31,584	128.38	2/24/2015	2/24/2025				
	0	88,945	102.22	2/23/2016	2/23/2026				
Eduardo F. Menezes									
	16,000	0	83.89	2/26/2008	2/26/2018	0	0	22,604	2,648,963
	19,610	0	76.16	2/23/2010	2/21/2020				
	42,880	0	97.84	2/22/2011	2/22/2021				
	43,005	0	109.68	2/28/2012	2/28/2022				
	35,220	0	110.58	2/26/2013	2/24/2023				
	24,870	12,435	128.80	2/25/2014	2/23/2024				
	15,791	31,584	128.38	2/24/2015	2/24/2025				
	0	89,070	102.22	2/23/2016	2/23/2026				
Anne Roby									
	10,230	0	76.16	2/23/2010	2/21/2020	0	0	12,443	1,458,195
	13,195	0	97.84	2/22/2011	2/22/2021				
	18,430	0	109.68	2/28/2012	2/28/2022				
	15,790	0	110.58	2/26/2013	2/24/2023				
	13,266	6,634	128.80	2/25/2014	2/23/2024				
	8,830	17,660	128.38	2/24/2015	2/24/2025				
	0	49,405	102.22	2/23/2016	2/23/2026				

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- (1) Each stock option vests in three consecutive equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date.
- (2) These are the number of shares underlying unvested one-time restricted stock unit grants made to Mr. Telesz of 15,000 units in April 2010 in connection with his joining Praxair as a Senior Vice President, and 20,000 units in July 2012 as a long term retention incentive. The first third of Mr. Telesz's 2010 restricted stock unit award became vested in 2012, the second third vested on April 17, 2015, and the final third will vest on April 19, 2017. Mr. Telesz's 2012 restricted stock unit award vests in two installments of 10,000 shares each on August 31, 2022 and August 31, 2027.
- (3) The market value reported in this column is the number of unvested restricted stock units multiplied by the closing price of Praxair shares on the NYSE of \$117.19 per share on December 31, 2016.
- (4) The number of shares reported is the actual number of ROC-measured shares earned for the PSUs granted in February 2014, plus the target number of EPS-measured PSUs granted in February 2014 as well as the target number of PSUs granted in February 2015 and 2016. The 2014 PSUs based upon Praxair's ROC performance vested and paid out in February 2017 at 60% of target as discussed under the caption "Equity Awards" in the Praxair CD&A section of this Registration Statement.

2016 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

This table provides information about any stock options that were exercised or performance share units and restricted stock units that vested during 2016.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽²⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Stephen F. Angel	183,300	10,054,348	16,503	1,703,770
Matthew J. White	0	0	1,330	137,309
Scott E. Telesz	0	0	3,107	320,767
Eduardo F. Menezes	25,000	1,313,505	3,107	320,767
Anne K. Roby	20,000	670,273	1,396	144,123

- (1) The option exercise value realized for 2016 equals the (i) NYSE market price of Praxair shares at the time of the option exercise minus the option exercise price, multiplied by (ii) the option shares exercised. These amounts are before taxes.
- (2) The values represent (a) shares acquired pursuant to a partial vesting and payout in February 2016 of PSU awards made in February 2013 for all NEOs. The value of the shares is before taxes and equals the number of shares paid out multiplied by the NYSE closing price of Praxair shares on the vesting date.

2016 Pension Benefits

The table below shows certain retirement benefit information under Praxair's Pension Program.

Name	Plan Name ⁽¹⁾	Number of Years of Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)⁽²⁾	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Stephen F. Angel ⁽³⁾	Praxair Pension Plan	16	797,000	0
	Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	37	40,117,000	0
Matthew J. White	Praxair Pension Plan	12	104,000	0
	Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	12	121,000	0
Scott E. Telesz	Praxair Pension Plan	7	62,000	0
	Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	7	195,000	0
Eduardo F. Menezes ⁽⁴⁾	Praxair Pension Plan	31	1,515,000	0
	Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	31	8,967,000	0
Anne K. Roby	Praxair Pension Plan	26	1,398,000	0
	Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	26	3,538,000	0

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- (1) Messrs. Angel and Menezes and Ms. Roby participate in the Traditional Design component of the Pension Program and Messrs. White and Telesz participate in the Pension Program's Account-Based Design Component.
- (2) See the narrative after the table for a description of the Present Value of Accumulated Benefit. The values for each plan listed above are additive.
- (3) The Praxair Pension Plan credited years of service for Mr. Angel represent his actual years of service with Praxair. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan credited years of service adds the recognition of Mr. Angel's 21.64 years of prior General Electric service as described in *Change in Pension Value* below the Summary Compensation Table. The values shown above include the effect of this offset for benefits Mr. Angel will receive under the General Electric retirement plans. At the end of 2016, the present value of the accumulated benefit for Mr. Angel's 15.67 years of actual years of service with Praxair under the SRIP was \$15,801,000.
- (4) Credited years of service reported for Mr. Menezes combine his service with Praxair and White Martins, Praxair's Brazilian subsidiary. Years of service reflect certain equitable adjustments for Mr. Menezes related to his service for White Martins, which adjustments were generally applicable to all similarly situated employees. When he retires from Praxair he will receive Pension Program retirement benefits based on his combined Praxair and White Martins service, less an offset for the benefits he receives under the White Martins retirement plan. The values shown above include the effect of this offset. The White Martins retirement plan in which Mr. Menezes participates is not a defined benefit plan and, therefore, is not separately included in the table above.

*Additional Information Regarding 2016 Pension Benefits Table**Present Value of Accumulated Benefit*

The 2016 Pension Benefits table includes a Present Value of Accumulated Benefit. This is the value in today's dollars of the total expected future retirement benefits that each NEO may receive under the Pension Program, and these are accrued amounts as of the end of 2016. None of these amounts have been paid to the NEOs. For any given year, there will be a change in the accumulated benefit. For example, from one year to the next, the accumulated benefit may increase because a NEO has worked for an additional year and received credit for that or his or her Pension Program compensation has increased. The annual change in accumulated benefit is disclosed in the *Praxair Summary Compensation Table* in the *Change in Pension Value* column.

Praxair recognizes these amounts as a future pension liability on its financial statements. Praxair calculates these amounts using complex actuarial valuations and assumptions. These assumptions are described in Footnote 16 to Praxair's 2016 financial statements and in Praxair's Management's Discussion and Analysis under the caption *Critical Accounting Policies - Pension Benefits* contained in this Registration Statement. However, as required by SEC rules, the 2016 Pension Benefits table assumes that each NEO will retire at the earliest retirement age that would provide full (unreduced) benefits. The value in today's dollars of the total retirement benefits that each NEO eventually receives may be more or less than the amount shown in the 2016 Pension Benefits table.

General Terms of the Praxair Pension Program

Praxair has a pension program for all of its eligible U.S. employees (which is herein referred to as the *Pension Program*). Praxair has an obligation to pay pension benefits according to formulas described below under *Benefits Calculations*. The Pension Program does not include Praxair's 401(k) Plan. The 401(k) Plan is funded by employee and Praxair contributions but Praxair does not promise any given retirement benefit. Instead, any retirement payments will depend on employee and Praxair contributions and the investment return on those contributions. As it applies to

NEOs and certain other employees, the Pension Program has the following two parts:

1. *The Praxair Pension Plan* (which is herein referred to as the Pension Plan) is intended to meet Federal tax law rules so that it will be considered a tax-qualified defined benefit retirement plan. Applicable laws

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require Praxair to periodically set aside funds to meet its obligations under this plan. The rules also limit the amount of benefits that can be paid and do not allow using pay above certain levels to calculate retirement benefits. One or more of these limitations apply to NEOs and to certain other employees. Therefore, Praxair maintains several non-qualified supplemental plans.

2. *The Praxair Equalization Benefit and Supplemental Retirement Income Plans* are non-qualified deferred compensation plans under the Federal tax rules. Therefore, Praxair does not set aside funds to meet these plan obligations. Instead, SRIP participants have only Praxair's promise to pay the amounts due following their termination of employment with Praxair. The terms of the SRIP are largely identical to those of the Pension Plan except that: (i) benefits payable under the SRIP are not limited by the Federal tax law limits, (ii) in order to comply with Federal tax law governing non-qualified deferred compensation plans, benefits accrued under the SRIP are payable at different times and in different forms than those payable under the Pension Plan, and (iii) NEOs may have additional benefits paid under the SRIP that are not the same as the standard benefits of the Pension Plan (see Change in Pension Value below the Summary Compensation Table regarding Mr. Angel's service crediting agreement).

Benefits Calculations

Praxair calculates Pension Program benefits using one of the following two basic designs:

Traditional Design

This benefit formula considers an employee's final average pay and years of service with Praxair. For this purpose, the employee's final average pay is generally equal to the NEO's highest three years of salary plus annual variable compensation out of his or her last ten years of service.

Generally, an employee's annual pension benefit is determined using a formula of 1.5% times the employee's years of service with Praxair times the employee's final average pay. This is subject to several reductions, including offsets for the employee's projected Social Security benefits and certain pension benefits payable under pension programs maintained by Praxair's subsidiaries or affiliates.

Unreduced pension benefits are generally payable from the Pension Plan in an annuity beginning upon the earliest of (i) the employee's reaching age 65, (ii) the employee's reaching age 62 and completing at least 10 years of service with Praxair or (iii) when the sum of the employee's age plus years of service with Praxair equals at least 85.

Employees may elect to retire and receive reduced early retirement benefits under the Pension Plan as early as age 50 with the completion of at least 10 years of service with Praxair. In this case, the employee's Pension Plan benefits are reduced by 5% for each year by which his or her early retirement date precedes the earliest date on which he or she would have been eligible to commence an unreduced benefit. Messrs. Angel and Menezes and Ms. Roby are currently eligible for this reduced early retirement benefit.

Traditional design benefits under the SRIP are generally payable in a lump sum following the employee's separation from service with Praxair with the lump sum payment being actuarially equivalent to the employee's accrued benefit under the SRIP determined using actuarial factors set forth in the Pension Program.

Traditional design SRIP benefits become immediately vested and payable in a lump sum upon the occurrence of a change-in-control of Praxair (as defined in the SRIP) unless the NEO has made a valid election to waive the right to receive an accelerated payment of his or her SRIP benefit in connection with a change-in-control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course.

Account-Based Design

This is a cash balance pension design that applies to all eligible employees hired on or after May 1, 2002. Praxair makes an annual notional contribution for each participant equal to 4% of eligible pay

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(salary plus annual variable compensation) and credits each participant's account with interest annually based on the 30-year Treasury Bond rate in effect during the preceding October.

Benefits vest upon the employee's completion of three years of service and are generally payable in an annuity form or, if elected by the participant, in a lump sum, beginning any time after the participant's termination of employment. Account-based benefits under the SRIP are payable in a single lump sum following the employee's separation from service and become immediately vested and payable upon the occurrence of a change-in-control of Praxair (as defined in the SRIP) unless the NEO has made a valid election to waive the right to receive an accelerated payment of his or her SRIP benefit in connection with a change-in-control and to instead receive such payment in the ordinary course.

2016 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

This table shows information regarding compensation amounts that (i) the NEOs decided not to receive in cash but elected to defer to a later date under Praxair's Compensation Deferral Program, and (ii) are Praxair contributions to the Compensation Deferral Program.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Praxair Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year End (\$) ⁽²⁾
Stephen F. Angel	0	39,516	1,135,257	0	7,631,717
Matthew J. White	0	16,125	8,498	0	53,232
Scott E. Telesz	0	17,500	14,531	0	93,004
Eduardo F. Menezes	0	12,984	12,929	0	83,608
Anne K. Roby	0	7,734	74,325	0	480,007

- (1) *These amounts are Praxair contributions made in 2017 for 2016. These amounts are included in All Other Compensation in the Summary Compensation Table. Also, see the further explanation below under the caption Additional Information Regarding Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.*
- (2) *Balances are net of prior payouts and otherwise are the total of (i) all compensation that NEOs previously elected to defer, (ii) Company contributions made to the Compensation Deferral Program on behalf of each NEO, and (iii) any notional investment earnings on these amounts. The balances are not amounts paid in 2016.*
- Material Terms of the Compensation Deferral Program*

Deferral Elections; Praxair Contributions

Eligible employees, including NEOs, may elect to defer receipt of all or some portion of their annual variable compensation payments and up to 50% of their base salaries. In addition, Praxair makes a notional contribution to the Compensation Deferral Program on behalf of each NEO equal to the matching contributions that would have been made under Praxair, Inc.'s 401(k) plan but for the application of certain Federal tax law limits under that plan.

Praxair does not fund or segregate any monies from its general funds, create any trusts, or make any special deposits for payment of benefits under the Compensation Deferral Program. A participant's right to receive a payment under the Compensation Deferral Program is no greater than the right of an unsecured general creditor of Praxair.

Deferral Investments

Participants may invest their deferred compensation into either (1) the Praxair stock-unit equivalent account whose value tracks the market value of Praxair common stock, including reinvestment of dividends into additional Praxair stock-equivalent units, or (2) a fixed income account whose interest rate is fixed annually and

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is equal to the 1-year U.S. Treasury Bond rate as of the end of the immediately preceding year, plus 50 basis points. All Company contributions are made into the Praxair stock-unit equivalent account. No preferential earnings are paid to participants, including NEOs.

Deferral Payouts

At the time he or she elects to defer the amounts, a participant elects to receive payment in either a lump sum or substantially equal installments over ten years following termination of employment or in a specified later year. Praxair contributions are paid out in a lump sum upon retirement or termination of employment. If a change-in-control of Praxair (as defined in the Compensation Deferral Program) occurs, all previously deferred amounts will be paid unless elected otherwise by the NEO.

Severance and Other Change-In-Control Benefits

Severance Plan

Praxair maintains a severance plan that provides certain benefits to all full-time employees, including NEOs, in connection with certain Praxair-initiated terminations.

Upon a without-cause termination, maximum payment is generally limited to 26 weeks of base pay, calculated based upon length of service and salary rate at time of termination.

Praxair retains discretion to pay excess severance in limited cases.

No severance payout and a forfeiture of unvested equity are required upon a for-cause termination.

Change-in-Control Arrangements

Praxair has entered into executive severance compensation agreements (each of which is herein referred to as a Severance Agreement and together are referred to as the Severance Agreements) with certain senior executives, including NEOs. The agreements are meant to:

provide temporary income following an involuntary termination of employment;

encourage retention of executives for continuity of management; and

to keep executives focused on performing their duties in the event of a change-in-control or if the Praxair board of directors considers strategic transactions including a change-in-control.

The terms of the Severance Agreements include:

Double trigger is required for payments: A change in control of Praxair must occur followed by the termination of the NEO's employment within the following two years either by Praxair other than for cause or by executive with good reason ;

No reimbursement of excise taxes and no tax gross-ups payments; and

As a condition of entering into the agreements, each NEO was required to enter into a Nondisclosure, Nonsolicitation and Noncompetition Agreement under which the NEO agrees not to:

disclose Praxair confidential information both during and after termination of his or her employment with Praxair;

solicit Praxair's customers and employees for a period of two years following the NEO's termination of employment with Praxair for any reason; and

engage in any activities that compete with those of Praxair for a period of two years following the NEO's termination of employment.

Upon the occurrence of the double trigger, the Severance Agreements generally provide the affected NEO with:

accrued salary, variable compensation, and benefits;

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enhanced life, accident, health insurance and pension benefits; and

a lump sum severance payment equal to two times the sum of his or her annual salary and target performance-based variable compensation award (three times for executives who became officers of Praxair prior to 2010).

General Assumptions

The table below shows the estimated payments and/or benefits in connection with the following events based upon the following assumptions.

Voluntary Termination, which includes a NEO's voluntary resignation, before or after meeting specified age and service requirements, and Involuntary-for-Cause Termination, which includes Praxair's termination of the NEO's employment for reasons such as violation of certain Praxair policies or for certain performance-related issues. For purposes of this section, the specified age and service requirements are generally satisfied if a NEO terminates employment with Praxair other than for cause after either attaining age 65, attaining age 62 and completing at least 10 years of employment with Praxair, or accumulating 85 points, where each year of the NEO's age and each year of employment with Praxair, count as one point.

Involuntary Termination, which includes a termination other than for cause, but not including a termination related to a change-in-control of Praxair. Terminations due to death or disability result in substantially the same treatment as an Involuntary Termination, except as described.

A Change-in-Control of Praxair, as defined under the Severance Agreements and under the terms of various plans and agreements described below. Generally, a change-in-control means, (1) any consolidation or merger in which Praxair is not the continuing or surviving corporation; (2) the liquidation of Praxair or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Praxair; (3) an acquisition by a person or group of more than 20% of Praxair's outstanding shares; or (4) a change in the majority composition of the Praxair board of directors not approved by two-thirds of the directors in office before the change.

Set forth below after the table are narrative descriptions of payments and/or benefits that would have been provided, if any, related to each employment termination event or a change-in control as of December 31, 2016. Also discussed is the basis upon which the payments and/or benefits were calculated. Except as noted, these amounts are the incremental or enhanced amounts that a NEO would have received that are greater than those that Praxair would have provided to employees generally under the same circumstances. They are estimates only and are based on various assumptions. The actual amounts that would be paid or the benefits that would be provided can be determined only at the time that each event occurs.

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The table and the narrative discussion assume that (i) each NEO's employment terminated on December 31, 2016 due in turn to each termination event, including termination within two years after a change-in-control, as contemplated by the Severance Agreements; (ii) a change-in-control occurred on December 31, 2016 under the terms of various plans and agreements unrelated to the Severance Agreements, regardless of a termination of employment, and (iii) values related to outstanding stock awards reflect the market value of Praxair shares of \$117.19 per share, which was the closing price on the NYSE as of December 30, 2016.

2016 Amounts Potentially Payable Upon Termination

Name	Termination Event	Severance Benefits (\$)	Performance-Based			Equity Awards (\$)	Retirement Benefit Enhancements (\$)	Reduction of Payments (\$)	Total for Each Termination Event
			Other Post-Termination Benefits (\$)	Deferred Compensation Payout (\$)	Variable Payments (\$)				
Stephen F. Angel	Voluntary or Involuntary for Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Involuntary	0	0	0	0	20,970,063	0	0	
	Change-in-Control	10,335,000	43,267	0	2,120,000	20,970,063	3,368,000	0	
Matthew J. White	Voluntary or Involuntary for Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Involuntary	0	0	0	0	3,790,416	0	0	
	Change-in-Control	3,330,000	48,884	0	510,000	3,790,416	94,000	(338,952)	
Scott E. Telesz	Voluntary or Involuntary for Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Involuntary	0	0	0	0	7,096,200	(225,000)	0	
	Change-in-Control	2,294,000	58,652	0	527,000	7,096,200	65,000	(1,899,028)	
Eduardo F. Menezes	Voluntary or Involuntary for Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Involuntary	0	0	0	0	4,169,376	0	0	
	Change-in-Control	3,441,000	35,121	0	527,000	4,169,376	1,276,000	0	
Anne K. Roby	Voluntary or Involuntary for Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Involuntary	0	0	0	0	2,297,634	0	0	
	Change-in-Control	2,493,750	50,066	0	356,250	2,297,634	2,661,000	(1,626,154)	

Severance Benefits

NEOs are eligible for severance benefits which are determined in the same manner as for all other eligible employees.

Change-in-Control: Each NEO's Severance Agreement provides a formula for determining the severance benefit due to him or her for a termination of employment in connection with a change-in-control in lieu of benefits payable under Praxair's Severance Plan. In a double trigger situation, under the Severance Agreements, NEOs would have received the amounts shown in the table.

Other Post-Termination Benefits

Praxair currently provides retiree medical benefits to employees who meet certain requirements at the time of their termination.

Change-in-Control: Under the Severance Agreements, NEOs are entitled to continued life, accident and health insurance for two years. If a NEO is re-employed and his new employer provides comparable or better medical coverage at no cost to the NEO, then Praxair would not provide the continued coverage.

Table of Contents*Deferred Compensation Payout*

Each NEO's accrued balance in his or her Compensation Deferral Program account is payable in accordance with his or her payout election, as described under the 2016 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation table.

Change-in-Control: Under the Compensation Deferral Program, the payout of deferred balances is accelerated upon a change-in-control unless the NEO has previously made a valid election to waive rights to receive an accelerated payment in connection with the change-in-control, and instead, to receive payment in accordance with his or her previous election. There is no value calculated for any acceleration as a NEO would simply receive payment sooner than the time he or she had originally elected the payment of the amount of compensation already earned but deferred.

Annual Performance-Based Variable Compensation Payments

Annual performance-based variable compensation awards that NEOs may receive are entirely at the discretion of the Praxair board of directors' Compensation Committee. It is speculative whether the Praxair Compensation Committee would have made such awards for 2016 if a NEO's employment terminated under the Voluntary Termination, Involuntary-for-Cause Termination, or the Involuntary Termination events on or before December 31, 2016. If the Praxair Compensation Committee had made such awards for 2016, it is also speculative how the amounts might have related to the amounts set forth in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table in the Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards columns.

Change-in-Control: In a double trigger situation, the Severance Agreements provide a formula for determining the accrued annual performance-based variable compensation payment due to a NEO. The amounts shown in the above table are based on the NEO's target annual performance-based variable compensation award for 2016 (expressed as a percent of salary for that year) times current base salary.

Equity Awards

Each NEO has outstanding equity awards granted under the Amended and Restated 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan or prior equity plans. For purposes of this disclosure, values are attributed solely to any acceleration.

Voluntary Termination or Involuntary-for-Cause Termination: If a NEO voluntarily terminates employment or Praxair terminates employment for cause, unexercised stock options and unvested performance share and restricted stock unit awards will be immediately forfeited. However, if a NEO voluntarily terminates after the first anniversary of the grant date and satisfies the specified age and service requirements, unvested stock options will continue to vest at the time set forth in the grant agreement, and any unvested PSUs will continue to vest in the ordinary course if the applicable performance criteria are satisfied. No acceleration of the exercisability of any stock option, or vesting of a restricted stock or PSU award, occurs and, therefore, no value is attributed to these awards under these termination events.

Involuntary Termination or Change-in-Control: All stock option and PSU awards immediately vest upon a NEO's death with PSU awards being paid out at target. If a NEO terminates employment by reason of disability, stock options continue to become vested at the times set forth in the grant agreement, and PSU awards are immediately paid out at target.

If Praxair terminates a NEO's employment other than for cause prior to the first anniversary of the grant, unvested stock option and PSU awards are immediately forfeited. If such termination occurs after the first anniversary of the grant date, stock options continue to become exercisable at the times set forth in the grant agreement and the PSUs

will continue to vest in the ordinary course if the applicable performance criteria are satisfied.

For stock options and PSU awards granted in 2014, upon a change-in-control no accelerated vesting would occur if replacement awards are provided by the acquiring entity. For stock options and PSU awards granted in

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2015 and 2016, no accelerated vesting would occur regardless of whether or not replacement awards are provided. For all awards, whether replacement awards are granted or not, upon the occurrence of double trigger, accelerated vesting of all awards would occur. The table above reflects such acceleration.

As of December 31, 2016, Mr. Telesz is the only NEO with outstanding restricted stock unit awards. The 2010 restricted stock unit award made to Mr. Telesz in connection with his hiring will immediately vest in full only upon his termination of employment by reason of death or disability or in the event that a replacement award is not made to him in connection with a change-in-control. Mr. Telesz's 2012 restricted stock unit award will immediately vest as to only 10,000 shares in the event his employment with Praxair terminates prior to August 31, 2027 by reason of his death or disability, and as to only 5,000 shares in the event that his employment terminates by action of Praxair other than for cause prior to such date. Further, if a replacement award of equal value is made to Mr. Telesz, the vesting of his 2012 restricted stock unit award will not accelerate upon a change-in-control.

To the extent that accelerated vesting occurs as described above, the option acceleration value shown in the above table is determined by the difference between the exercise price of the accelerated options and the per share price of Praxair shares times the number of the accelerated option shares. The acceleration values of the PSU and restricted stock unit awards is determined as the per share price of Praxair shares times the number of shares subject to the award (target number of shares for PSUs).

Retirement Benefit Enhancements

The Pension Program benefits for each NEO are discussed as part of the 2016 Pension Benefits table. Except as discussed below, no enhanced benefits would be payable under the Pension Program that are not otherwise included in the 2016 Pension Benefits table.

Voluntary Termination, Involuntary-for-Cause Termination, and Involuntary Termination: NEOs would not be entitled to any additional or enhanced benefit under these termination events, but any vested benefit would be preserved and would become payable under the Pension Program at such time as the NEOs would otherwise become eligible for pension payments.

Change-in-Control: The Severance Agreements do not provide for the crediting of years of service or similar enhanced benefits that would be payable under the Pension Program itself. Instead, the Severance Agreements provide for lump sum payments equal to the incremental value of three additional years of age and service credited under the Pension Program for NEOs participating in the Pension Program Traditional Design. For Mr. White, the Severance Agreements provide for a lump sum payment equal to 12% of his pension eligible compensation to duplicate three years of Company contributions under the Pension Program Account-Based Design. Similarly, Mr. Telesz's Severance Agreement provides for a lump sum payment equal to 8% of his pension eligible pay to duplicate two years of Praxair contributions under the Pension Program Account-Based Design. The amounts shown in the table above reflect these lump sum payments.

Benefits under the SRIP become immediately vested and payable in a lump sum upon the occurrence of a change in control unless the NEO has previously made a valid election to waive rights to receive such payment in connection with the change-in-control and to instead receive such payment in ordinary course. There is no value calculated for any acceleration as each NEO is already fully vested in his or her SRIP benefit and would simply receive payment sooner than if a change in control had not occurred.

No Excise Tax Gross-Up Payments

Under the Severance Agreements, Praxair would not reimburse NEOs for any excise or other taxes they owed under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code or otherwise due to their receipt of excess parachute payments. The total benefits payable to a NEO under the Severance Agreement in connection with a change-in-control will be reduced to the extent necessary to avoid the imposition of the Section 4999 excise tax where the effect of such reduction would be to place him or her in a better after-tax economic position than he

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would have been in had no such reduction been made. Such reductions are shown for Messrs. White and Telesz and for Ms. Roby under the "Reduction of Payments" column in the table above.

Information on Share Ownership***Principal Holders***

As of August 8, 2017, the only beneficial owners of more than 5% of outstanding Praxair shares were the following:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Shares Outstanding (c)
Capital World Investors, 333 S. Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071	25,603,518 ^(a)	9.0%
The Vanguard Group, 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355	20,784,297 ^(a)	7.3%
Soroban Capital GP LLC, 444 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022	17,619,237 ^(b)	6.2%
BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055	17,457,497 ^(a)	6.1%

- (a) *Holdings as of December 31, 2016 as reported in SEC Schedules 13G filed by Capital World Investors, the Vanguard Group, and Blackrock, Inc. According to its Schedule 13G, Capital World and certain of its affiliates had sole voting power, and sole dispositive power as to all of the reported shares. According to its Schedule 13G, Vanguard and certain of its affiliates had sole voting power as to 443,403 shares, shared voting power as to 61,299 shares, shared dispositive power as to 504,267 shares, and sole dispositive power as to 20,280,030 shares. According to its Schedule 13G, BlackRock and certain of its subsidiaries had sole voting power as to 14,843,299 shares, and sole dispositive power as to 17,457,497 shares.*
- (b) *Holdings as of April 18, 2017 as reported in SEC Schedules 13G filed by Soroban Capital GP LLC and certain of its affiliates. According to its Schedule 13G, Soroban Capital GP LLC and certain of its affiliates had shared voting power and shared dispositive power as to 17,619,237 shares.*
- (c) *Based on 286,065,119 total shares outstanding on August 8, 2017 excluding shares held for the account of Praxair, Inc.*

Table of Contents**Directors and Executive Officers**

The table below sets forth the beneficial ownership of Praxair shares as of August 8, 2017 by each director and certain executive officers. No director or executive officer of Praxair beneficially owned more than 1% of outstanding Praxair shares, and directors and executive officers of Praxair as a group (16 persons) beneficially owned approximately 1% of the outstanding shares as of that date. For purposes of readability, the figures contained in this table were rounded. The total of the amounts contained in one column of the table may therefore deviate from the sum of the amounts contained therein.

Name	Position	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED AND OTHER EQUITY INTERESTS			
		Common Stock	Stock Units ⁽¹⁾	Total	Stock Options ⁽²⁾
Stephen F. Angel	Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	290,697	66,278	356,975	1,644,615
Matthew J. White	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	18,034	599	18,632	168,999
Scott E. Telesz	Executive Vice President	20,565	20,954	41,519	219,641
Eduardo F. Menezes	Executive Vice President	45,677	834	46,511	239,293
Anne K. Roby	Senior Vice President	19,092	4,214	23,306	111,673
Oscar Bernardes	Director	7,950	1,365	9,315	0
Dr. Nance K. Dicciani	Director	11,770	12,605	24,375	6,146
Edward G. Galante	Director	8,694	17,850	26,544	8,485
Raymond W. LeBoeuf	Director	11,433	50,837	62,270	4,600
Larry D. McVay	Director	10,447	5,846	16,293	0
Martin H. Richenhagen	Director	2,145	1,365	3,510	0
Wayne T. Smith	Director	18,996	34,189	53,185	0
Robert L. Wood	Director	14,199	2,883	17,082	0
Total		479,699	219,819	699,517	2,403,452
Directors, Nominees and Executive Officers as a group	16 persons	494,042	220,010	714,052	2,500,433

(1) Includes Deferred Stock Units and/or Restricted Stock Units held. Deferred Stock Units are stock price-based units into which deferred compensation has been invested pursuant to the deferred compensation plans for management and for non-employee directors. Restricted Stock Units are stock price-based units granted as long term incentive awards to management and as equity compensation to non-employee directors. Holders have no voting rights with respect to either Deferred Stock Units or Restricted Stock Units. The value of Deferred Stock Units and Restricted Stock Units varies with the price of Praxair shares and, at the end of the deferral period or the restriction period, the units are payable in Praxair common stock on a one-for-one basis.

(2) Represent shares that may be acquired upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of August 8, 2017.

Equity Compensation Plans Information

The table below provides information as of December 31, 2016 (as updated in the table footnotes) about Praxair shares that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights granted to employees or directors under present and former equity compensation plans, including the Amended and Restated 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan (which is herein referred to as the 2009 Plan).

The Compensation Committee has approved awards under the 2009 Plan to employees aggregating 6,817,926 shares since the 2009 Plan was adopted in April 2014; and the Governance and Nominating Committee has approved awards under the 2009 Plan to Directors aggregating 39,744 shares since that time.

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However, Praxair, Inc. is not able to estimate the number of individuals that the Compensation Committee and the Governance and Nominating Committee will select in the future to participate in the 2009 Plan as proposed to be amended, or the type or size of awards that the Committees will approve. Therefore, the benefits to be allocated to any individual or to various groups of individuals are not presently determinable.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	12,695,921 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 93.67	3,993,818
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders		\$	
Total	12,695,921 ⁽²⁾	\$ 93.67 ⁽³⁾	3,993,818 ⁽⁴⁾

(1) This amount includes 274,422 restricted shares and 713,620 performance shares. Up to an additional 713,620 performance shares could be issued if performance goals are achieved at the maximum specified targets. See Note 15 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

(2) As of February 28, 2017, this amount was 14,517,097, reflecting equity grants of 2,386,069 shares, net of option exercises, restricted stock unit and performance share unit vestings, and equity grant terminations that have occurred since December 31, 2016. The 14,517,097 includes 281,504 restricted shares and 805,710 performance shares. Up to an additional 678,720 performance shares could be issued if performance goals are achieved at the maximum specified targets.

(3) As of February 28, 2017, the weighted-average exercise price was \$97.14.

(4) As of February 28, 2017, 1,706,595 shares of common stock remain available to be awarded, after taking into account equity grants of 2,386,069 shares, net of equity grant terminations that have occurred since December 31, 2016. Up to an additional 678,720 performance shares could be issued if performance goals are achieved at the maximum specified targets.

Other Information***Employees and Labor Relations***

As of June 30, 2017, Praxair had 26,487 employees worldwide. Praxair has collective bargaining agreements with unions at numerous locations throughout the world, which expire at various dates. Praxair considers relations with its employees to be good.

The following table provides a breakdown of the number of Praxair employees (headcount) by geographical segments:

	Praxair Employees by Geographical Segments		
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
North America	13,060	12,984	13,400
Europe	2,873	2,786	2,803
South America	4,625	4,761	5,210
Asia	2,707	2,815	2,969
Surface Technologies	2,413	2,470	2,523
Other Activities ⁽¹⁾	820	841	875
	26,498	26,657	27,780

(1) Mainly includes employees in corporate functions in Praxair's headquarters and IT services.

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As of the date hereof, there were no material changes since June 30, 2017 in the number of Praxair's employees.

For equity compensation plan information with respect to Praxair employees, see Information on Share Ownership Equity Compensation Plans Information and Note 15 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Key Factors Affecting Praxair's Business

The key factors affecting Praxair's performance include, but are not limited to:

General economic conditions in markets in which Praxair does business;

Changes in the cost and availability of raw materials and energy;

International events and circumstances;

Global financial markets conditions; and

Changes in international government regulations.

For a discussion of how these and certain other factors may adversely affect Praxair's results of operations, financial position and cash flows, see also Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair.

Capital Expenditures

Praxair's core business is to build, own and operate industrial gas plants in order to supply atmospheric and process gases to customers. As such, Praxair believes that its project backlog is one indicator of future sales growth. At June 30, 2017, Praxair's backlog of 12 large projects under construction was \$1.4 billion. This represents the total estimated capital cost of large plants under construction (projects greater than \$5 million with a long-term customer supply contract). North America represents about 80 percent of the backlog, with the majority located in the U.S. Gulf Coast. The remaining backlog resides in Asia, Europe and South America. These plants will supply customers in the energy, chemical, manufacturing, and electronics markets. Praxair currently expects to primarily finance these investments with funds provided by income from operations.

For 2017, Praxair's capital expenditures are expected to total approximately \$1.4 billion. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, capital expenditures were \$652 million and management estimates that capital expenditures will be approximately \$400 million in the 2017 third quarter. As of June 30, 2017, commitments to complete authorized construction projects are approximately \$1.2 billion. These future purchase commitments, which will generally take a year or more to complete, relate primarily to large plants under construction that are included in the project backlog described above. They are financed primarily with funds provided by income from operations.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other Financial Data Investing, for material investments of Praxair.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PRAXAIR**

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial information for Praxair as of the end of and for the periods indicated, presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The statements of income, cash flows and equity information for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the balance sheet information as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, are derived from Praxair's financial statements for such years, which are included in this document beginning on page F.2-27. The statements of income and cash flows and equity information for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the balance sheet information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Praxair's unaudited financial statements for such periods, which are included in this document beginning on page F.2-2. The statements of income, cash flows and equity information for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the balance sheet information as of December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, are derived from Praxair's financial statements for such years. The operating results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period. The selected information set forth below should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Praxair and the related notes thereto, as well as the section Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair. The following summary selected historical consolidated financial information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the corresponding historical consolidated financial statements of Praxair.

From the Consolidated Statements of Income and Equity
Six Months Ended
June 30,

\$ in million (except per share data)	2017^(a)	2016^(a)	2016^(b)	2015^(b)	2014^(b)	2013^(b)	2012^(b)
Sales	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273	\$ 11,925	\$ 11,224
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	3,143	2,849	5,860	5,960	6,962	6,744	6,396
Selling, general and administrative	587	582	1,145	1,152	1,308	1,349	1,270
Depreciation and amortization	579	553	1,122	1,106	1,170	1,109	1,001
Research and development	46	47	92	93	96	98	98
Cost reduction program and other charges net	21		100	172	138	32	65
Other income (expenses) net		(1)	23	28	9	32	43
Operating profit	1,186	1,142	2,238	2,321	2,608	2,625	2,437
Interest expense net	79	109	190	161	213	178	141
Income before income taxes and equity investments	1,107	1,033	2,048	2,160	2,395	2,447	2,296
Income taxes	306	279	551	612	691	649	586
Income before equity investments	801	754	1,497	1,548	1,704	1,798	1,710
Income from equity investments	23	21	41	43	42	38	34
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	824	775	1,538	1,591	1,746	1,836	1,744
Noncontrolling interests	(29)	(20)	(38)	(44)	(52)	(81)	(52)

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Net income	Praxair, Inc.	\$	795	\$	755	\$	1,500	\$	1,547	\$	1,694	\$	1,755	\$	1,692
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Per Share Data Praxair, Inc.

Shareholders

Basic earnings per share	\$	2.78	\$	2.64	\$	5.25	\$	5.39	\$	5.79	\$	5.94	\$	5.67
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Diluted earnings per share	\$	2.76	\$	2.63	\$	5.21	\$	5.35	\$	5.73	\$	5.87	\$	5.61
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Cash dividends per share	\$	1.575	\$	1.50	\$	3.00	\$	2.86	\$	2.60	\$	2.40	\$	2.20
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Weighted average shares

outstanding (000 s)

Basic shares outstanding	285,799	285,566	285,677	287,005	292,494	295,523	298,316
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Diluted shares outstanding	288,067	287,426	287,757	289,055	295,608	298,965	301,845
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Table of Contents**Balance Sheet and Other Information and Ratios**

\$ in million	June 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total assets	\$ 19,965	\$ 19,332	\$ 18,319	\$ 19,769	\$ 20,223	\$ 18,062
Total debt	\$ 9,367	\$ 9,515	\$ 9,231	\$ 9,225	\$ 8,779	\$ 7,334
Number of shares outstanding (000 s)	286,024	284,901	284,879	289,262	294,134	296,229
Number of employees	26,487	26,498	26,657	27,780	27,560	26,539

Six Months**Ended****June 30,**

\$ in million	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cash flow from operations	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,259	\$ 2,773	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,887	\$ 2,936	\$ 2,774
Net cash used for investing activities	\$ (637)	\$ (997)	\$ (1,770)	\$ (1,303)	\$ (1,803)	\$ (3,237)	\$ (2,378)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	\$ (780)	\$ 130	\$ (643)	\$ (1,310)	\$ (1,027)	\$ 309	\$ (325)
Capital expenditures	\$ 652	\$ 680	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,689	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,180
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	\$ 2	\$ 325	\$ 363	\$ 82	\$ 206	\$ 1,323	\$ 280
EBITDA ^(c)	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,716	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,820	\$ 3,772	\$ 3,472
Adjusted EBITDA ^(c)	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,716	\$ 3,501	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,958	\$ 3,804	\$ 3,537

(a) Amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2017 include \$21 million (\$21 million after-tax or \$0.07 per diluted share) of transaction costs related to the potential business combination and amounts for the six months ended June 30, 2016 include \$16 million (\$10 million after-tax or \$0.04 per diluted share) for a bond redemption charge (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

(b) Amounts for 2016 include: (i) a \$16 million charge to interest expense (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share) related to the redemption of the \$325 million 5.20% notes due 2017, (ii) a pre-tax pension settlement charge of \$4 million (\$3 million after-tax, or \$0.01 per diluted share) related to lump sum benefit payments made from the U.S. supplemental pension plan, and (iii) pre-tax charges of \$96 million (\$63 million after-tax and non-controlling interests, or \$0.22 per diluted share) primarily related to cost reduction actions.

Amounts for 2015 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$165 million (\$125 million after-tax, or \$0.43 per diluted share) related to the cost reduction program and other charges; and (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to a pension settlement.

Amounts for 2014 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$131 million (\$131 million after-tax, or \$0.45 per diluted share) related to the Venezuela currency devaluation, (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to pension settlements; and (iii) a pre-tax charge of \$36 million (\$22 million after-tax, or \$0.07 per diluted share) related to a bond redemption.

Amounts for 2013 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$23 million (\$23 million after-tax, or \$0.08 per diluted share) related to the Venezuela currency devaluation; (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$9 million (\$6 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to pension settlements; (iii) an income tax benefit of \$40 million (\$24 million net of noncontrolling interests, or \$0.08 per diluted share) related to a realignment of the Italian legal structure; and (iv) a

pre-tax charge of \$18 million (\$12 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share) related to a bond redemption.

Amounts for 2012 include: (i) a pre-tax charge of \$56 million, (\$38 million after-tax and non-controlling interests, or \$0.12 per diluted share) related to the 2012 cost reduction program; (ii) a pre-tax charge of \$9 million (\$6 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) related to pension settlement; and (iii) an income tax benefit of \$55 million (\$0.18 per diluted share) related to a loss on a liquidated subsidiary as a result of the divestiture of the U.S. Homecare business.

See Notes 2, 5, 11 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

(c) Non-GAAP performance measures. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Praxair for definitions and reconciliation to reported amounts.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF PRAXAIR**

The following discussion of Praxair's financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements and notes beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and the Praxair consolidated financial statements and notes beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

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Business Overview	

Praxair is a leading industrial gas company in North and South America and one of the largest worldwide. Praxair's primary products in its industrial gases business are atmospheric gases (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, rare gases) and process gases (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, electronic gases, specialty gases, acetylene). Praxair also designs, engineers, and builds equipment that produces industrial gases primarily for internal use. Praxair's surface technologies segment supplies wear-resistant and high-temperature corrosion-resistant metallic and ceramic coatings and powders. Praxair Surface Technologies supplies high-performance coatings that protect metal parts from wear, corrosion and high heat. Praxair's industrial gas operations are managed on a geographical basis and in 2016, 94% of sales were generated in four geographic segments (North America, Europe, South America, and Asia). The surface technologies segment generated the remaining 6% of sales.

Praxair serves a diverse group of industries including healthcare, petroleum refining, manufacturing, food, beverage carbonation, fiber-optics, steel making, aerospace, chemicals and water treatment. The diversity of end-markets creates financial stability for Praxair in varied business cycles.

Praxair generates most of its revenues and earnings in the following 12 core geographies where Praxair has its strongest market positions and where distribution and production operations allow Praxair to deliver the highest level of service to its customers at the lowest cost.

North America

United States
Canada
Mexico

South America

Brazil

Europe

Spain
Italy
Germany/Benelux
Scandinavia

Asia

China
India
Korea
Thailand

Praxair manufactures and distributes its products through networks of hundreds of production plants, pipeline complexes, distribution centers and delivery vehicles. Major pipeline complexes are located in the United States, Brazil, Spain and Germany. These networks are a competitive advantage, providing the foundation

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of reliable product supply to Praxair's customer base. The majority of Praxair's business is conducted through long-term contracts which provide stability in cash flow and the ability to pass through changes in energy and feedstock costs to customers. Praxair has growth opportunities in all major geographies and in diverse end-markets such as energy, chemicals, metals, healthcare, food and beverage, and aerospace.

See Business and Certain Information About Praxair Other Information Key Factors Affecting Praxair's Business, for certain key factors relevant to Praxair's activities.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

The following table provides summary data for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Reported Amounts						
Sales	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,665	6%	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174	7%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,468	9%	\$ 3,143	\$ 2,849	10%
Gross margin ^(a)	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,197	3%	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,325	4%
As a percent of sales	43.6%	44.9%		43.5%	44.9%	
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 308	\$ 308	%	\$ 587	\$ 582	1%
As a percent of sales	10.9%	11.6%		10.6%	11.2%	
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 292	\$ 281	4%	\$ 579	\$ 553	5%
Transaction costs and other charges ^(b)	\$ 15	\$		\$ 21	\$	
Other income (expense) net	\$ 6	\$ 4		\$	\$ (1)	
Operating profit	\$ 604	\$ 588	3%	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,142	4%
Operating margin	21.3%	22.1%		21.3%	22.1%	
Interest expense net	\$ 38	\$ 44	(14)%	\$ 79	\$ 109	(28)%
Effective tax rate	27.7%	26.8%		27.6%	27.0%	
Income from equity investments	\$ 11	\$ 11	%	\$ 23	\$ 21	10%
Noncontrolling interests	\$ (14)	\$ (10)	40%	\$ (29)	\$ (20)	45%
Net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 406	\$ 399	2%	\$ 795	\$ 755	5%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.39	1%	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.63	5%
Diluted shares outstanding	288,535	287,727	%	288,067	287,426	%
Number of employees	26,487	26,896		26,487	26,896	
Adjusted Amounts ^(b)						
Operating profit	\$ 619	\$ 588	5%	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,142	6%
Operating margin	21.8%	22.1%		21.7%	22.1%	
Interest expense net	\$ 38	\$ 44	(14)%	\$ 79	\$ 93	(15)%
Effective tax rate	27.0%	26.8%		27.1%	27.2%	
Net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 421	\$ 399	6%	\$ 816	\$ 765	7%

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Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.39	5%	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.67	6%
<i>Other Financial Data</i> ^(b)						
EBITDA	\$ 907	\$ 880		\$ 1,788	\$ 1,716	
EBITDA Margin	32.0%	33.0%		32.1%	33.2%	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 922	\$ 880		\$ 1,809	\$ 1,716	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	32.5%	33.0%		32.5%	33.2%	

- (a) Gross margin excludes depreciation and amortization expense.
- (b) Adjusted amounts and other financial data are non-GAAP performance measures which exclude the impact of the transaction costs in the first and second quarters of 2017 related to the potential business combination and the bond redemption charge in the first quarter of 2016 (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document). A reconciliation of reported amounts to adjusted amounts and other financial data can be found in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this MD&A.

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Consolidated Results

In the second quarter of 2017, Praxair's sales were \$2,834 million, 6% above the prior year quarter. Excluding higher cost pass-through, primarily natural gas, which increased sales by 2% with minimal impact on operating profit, sales growth was 4%. Volume growth of 3% was driven by North America, Asia and Europe, and included new project-start-ups. Higher price increased sales by 1%. Reported operating profit for the second quarter of 2017 of \$604 million, 21.3% of sales, was 3% above \$588 million in the prior-year quarter. Operating profit included transaction costs of \$15 million related to the Linde merger. Excluding these costs, adjusted operating profit was \$619 million, 21.8% of sales and 5% above the 2016 second quarter driven by higher volumes and price. The company's EBITDA margin was 32.0% and adjusted EBITDA margin was 32.5%. Diluted earnings per share (which is herein referred to as EPS) was \$1.41, 1% above reported EPS of \$1.39 in the second quarter of 2016. On an adjusted basis, EPS was \$1.46, 5% above the 2016 EPS of \$1.39, driven by higher net income, adjusted for the impact of transaction costs related to the potential merger.

Outlook

Diluted EPS for the third quarter of 2017 is expected to be in the range of \$1.40 to \$1.46 excluding transaction costs related to the potential Linde merger.

Reported diluted EPS for the full year of 2017 is expected to be in the range of \$5.56 to \$5.68 which (i) includes \$0.07 per diluted share for first and second quarter transaction costs, but (ii) excludes future transaction costs related to the potential merger.

Adjusted diluted EPS for the full year of 2017 is expected to be in the range of \$5.63 to \$5.75 excluding (i) \$0.07 per diluted share for first and second quarter transaction costs, and (ii) future transaction costs related to the potential merger. See Notes 2 and 15 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document.

Full-year capital expenditures are expected to be about \$1.4 billion.

Praxair's core business is to build, own, and operate industrial gas plants in order to supply atmospheric and process gases to customers. As such, Praxair believes that its backlog is one indicator of future sales growth. At June 30, 2017, Praxair's backlog of 12 large projects under construction was \$1.4 billion. This represents the total estimated capital cost of large plants under construction. These plants will supply customers in the energy, chemical, manufacturing, and electronics markets.

Praxair provides quarterly updates on operating results, material trends that may affect financial performance, and financial earnings guidance via quarterly earnings releases and investor teleconferences. These updates are available on Praxair's website, but are not incorporated herein.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The changes in consolidated sales and operating profit compared to the prior year are attributable to the following:

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 % Change		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 % Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	3%	5%	3%	5%
Price/Mix	1%	5%	1%	4%
Cost pass-through	2%	%	2%	%
Currency	%	%	%	%
Acquisitions/divestitures	%	1%	1%	1%
Other	%	(8)%	%	(6)%
Reported	6%	3%	7%	4%
Add: Transaction costs	%	2%	%	2%
Adjusted	6%	5%	7%	6%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Sales by End Markets						
Manufacturing	22%	23%	1%	22%	23%	1%
Metals	17%	17%	5%	17%	17%	6%
Energy	12%	11%	3%	12%	11%	4%
Chemicals	10%	10%	8%	10%	10%	8%
Electronics	9%	8%	13%	9%	8%	9%
Healthcare	8%	8%	3%	8%	8%	3%
Food & Beverage	10%	9%	3%	9%	9%	5%
Aerospace	3%	3%	9%	3%	3%	10%
Other	9%	11%	1%	10%	11%	3%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales		Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales by Distribution Method				
On-Site	30%	28%	30%	28%
Merchant	34%	35%	34%	35%
Packaged Gas	28%	29%	28%	28%
Other	8%	8%	8%	9%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sales increased \$169 million, or 6%, for the second quarter and increased \$388 million, or 7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods driven by 3% volume growth in North

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America, Europe and Asia partially offset by lower volumes in South America. Higher overall pricing, primarily in North America and Europe, contributed 1% to sales for both the second quarter and six-month period. Acquisitions, largely in Europe, added an incremental 1% to sales for the six month period. Higher cost pass-through, primarily higher natural gas prices passed through to hydrogen customers, increased sales by 2% in both the quarter and six-month period with minimal impact on operating profit.

Gross margin increased \$39 million, or 3%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$94 million, or 4%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods, primarily due to higher volumes and price. Gross margin as a percentage of sales declined to 43.6% from 44.9% for the second quarter of 2017 and declined to 43.5% from 44.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods largely driven by the contractual pass-through of higher natural gas costs to customers.

Selling, general and administrative expense (which is herein referred to as SG&A) remained flat for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$5 million, or 1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods. Currency impacts were minimal for the quarter and increased SG&A by \$4 million for the six-month period. Excluding currency effects, SG&A was relatively flat in both periods as increases from acquisitions and incentive compensation were offset by cost reduction actions.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$11 million, or 4%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$26 million, or 5%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods primarily driven by large project start-ups and acquisitions. Currency effects were flat for the quarter and increased depreciation and amortization expense by \$3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods.

Praxair recorded transaction costs of \$15 million related to the potential merger during the second quarter of 2017 and \$21 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (refer to Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

Other income (expense) net was \$6 million income for the quarter ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$4 million income for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 and flat for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to a \$1 million expense for the respective 2016 period.

Reported operating profit increased \$16 million, or 3%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$44 million, or 4%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective periods in 2016. The quarter and six-month periods of 2017 include \$15 million and \$21 million, respectively, of transaction costs related to the potential merger. Excluding these charges, adjusted operating profit increased \$31 million, or 5%, for the second quarter of 2017 and \$65 million or 6% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective periods in 2016 driven by higher volumes and price.

Interest expense - net decreased \$6 million, or 14%, for the second quarter of 2017 and decreased \$30 million, or 28%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods. Included within interest expense-net for the 2016 six-month period was a \$16 million charge relating to a bond redemption (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document). Excluding this charge, adjusted interest expense-net decreased \$14 million, or 15% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 period. This decrease was primarily attributable to overall lower net debt.

The reported effective tax rate (which is herein referred to as ETR) for the second quarter of 2017 and 2016 was 27.7% and 26.8%, respectively. The reported ETR for the second quarter of 2017 includes \$15 million of non-deductible transaction costs related to the potential merger. Excluding these impacts, on an adjusted basis the

ETR for the second quarter 2017 was 27.0%. The ETR for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was 27.6% and 27.0%, respectively. The reported ETR for the 2017 six-month period includes \$21 million of non-deductible transaction costs related to the potential merger. In addition, the 2016 six-month period includes a \$6 million tax benefit relating to a bond redemption charge recorded during the first quarter of 2016. Excluding

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these impacts, on an adjusted basis the ETR for the six months ended June 31, 2017 and 2016 was 27.1% and 27.2%, respectively.

Income from equity investments was \$11 million for both the second quarter of 2017 and 2016. Income from equity investments for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$23 million and \$21 million, respectively, largely in China and Italy.

At June 30, 2017, non-controlling interests consisted primarily of non-controlling shareholders' investments in Asia (primarily China), Europe (primarily Italy) and surface technologies. Non-controlling interests increased \$4 million for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective 2016 periods driven by PG Technologies, LLC (which is herein referred to as PGT), a surface technologies joint venture with GE Aviation formed in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Reported Net income-Praxair, Inc. increased \$7 million, or 2%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$40 million, or 5%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective periods in 2016. Included within the second quarter of 2017 and six months ended June 30, 2017 were transaction costs of \$15 million and \$21 million after-tax respectively, related to the potential merger. In addition, the 2016 six-month period included a \$10 million after-tax charge from a bond redemption (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document). Excluding these charges, adjusted Net income-Praxair, Inc increased \$22 million, or 6%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$51 million, or 7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the respective periods in 2016 primarily due to higher adjusted operating profit and lower adjusted interest expense-net.

Reported Earnings per share of \$1.41 increased \$0.02, or 1%, for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$0.13, or 5%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus the comparable periods in 2016. Included within the 2017 second quarter and six-month periods were charges of \$0.05 and \$0.07 respectively for transaction costs related to the potential merger. In addition, the 2016 six-month period includes a \$0.04 charge from a bond redemption (see Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document) recorded during the first quarter of 2016. Excluding these charges, adjusted EPS increased \$0.07, or 5% for the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$0.16, or 6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017, versus prior year primarily due to higher adjusted net income.

The number of employees at June 30, 2017 was 26,487, a decrease of 409 employees from June 30, 2016. This decrease primarily reflects the impact of cost reduction programs implemented during the previous year and was partially offset by increases due to acquisitions.

Other Financial Data

EBITDA increased \$27 million to \$907 million for the second quarter 2017 from \$880 million for the second quarter 2016. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$42 million to \$922 million for the second quarter 2017 from \$880 million for the second quarter 2016. EBITDA increased \$72 million to \$1,788 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 from \$1,716 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$93 million to \$1,809 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 from \$1,716 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase in adjusted EBITDA in both the quarter and six-month periods is primarily due to higher adjusted net income plus depreciation and amortization versus the prior year periods.

See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section below for definitions and reconciliations of these non-GAAP measures to reported GAAP amounts.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 of \$54 million and \$374 million, respectively, resulted from currency translation adjustments. The translation adjustments reflect the impact of translating local currency foreign subsidiary financial statements to U.S. dollars. Generally, positive

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translation adjustments result from the weakening of the U.S. dollar against most major currencies, while negative translation adjustments result from a strengthening of the U.S. dollar. See the Currency section below for exchange rates used for translation purposes and Note 14 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document for a summary of the currency translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive income by segment.

Retirement Benefits

The net periodic cost for pension and OPEB plans was \$15 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 net periodic cost for pension and OPEB plans was \$12 million and \$28 million, respectively. The decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is related to a curtailment gain recorded in the first quarter on a South American OPEB plan for \$18 million.

Segment Discussion

The following summary of sales and operating profit by segment provides a basis for the discussion that follows.

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Sales						
North America	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,411	7%	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,764	7%
Europe	383	355	8%	739	675	9%
South America	373	358	4%	742	669	11%
Asia	422	393	7%	817	769	6%
Surface Technologies	151	148	2%	301	297	1%
	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,665	6%	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174	7%
Operating Profit						
North America	\$ 378	\$ 359	5%	\$ 735	\$ 708	4%
Europe	73	68	7%	139	130	7%
South America	63	70	(10)%	127	125	2%
Asia	80	67	19%	155	130	19%
Surface Technologies	25	24	4%	51	49	4%
Segment operating profit	619	588	5%	1,207	1,142	6%
Transaction costs and other charges	(15)			(21)		
Total operating profit	\$ 604	\$ 588	3%	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,142	4%

Table of Contents**North America**

	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Sales	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,411	7%	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,764	7%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	793	715		1,567	1,397	
Gross margin	712	696		1,396	1,367	
Operating expenses	177	183		350	353	
Depreciation and amortization	157	154		311	306	
Operating profit	\$ 378	\$ 359	5%	\$ 735	\$ 708	4%
Margin %	25.1%	25.4%		24.8%	25.6%	

Factors Contributing to Changes	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 % Change		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 % Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
	Volume	2%	6%	3%
Price/Mix	2%	6%	1%	5%
Cost pass-through	4%	%	3%	%
Currency	(1)%	(1)%	(1)%	(1)%
Acquisitions/divestitures	%	%	1%	%
Other	%	(6)%	%	(5)%
	7%	5%	7%	4%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

Sales by End Markets	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Manufacturing	28%	30%	3%	29%	30%	2%
Metals	11%	12%	5%	12%	12%	7%
Energy	18%	16%	4%	18%	16%	5%
Chemicals	9%	9%	5%	9%	9%	4%
Electronics	5%	5%	15%	5%	5%	7%
Healthcare	7%	7%	2%	7%	7%	4%

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Food & Beverage	10%	10%	4%	10%	10%	5%
Aerospace	2%	2%	9%	2%	2%	8%
Other	10%	9%	(1)%	8%	9%	3%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

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* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales		Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales by Distribution Method				
On- Site	30%	27%	30%	27%
Merchant	37%	39%	37%	39%
Packaged Gas	31%	32%	31%	32%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

North America segment sales increased \$94 million, or 7% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$199 million, or 7% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to prior year. Higher cost pass-through, primarily higher natural gas prices passed through to hydrogen customers, increased sales by 4% in the second quarter and 3% for the six-month period, with minimal impact on operating profit and accounted for the increase of on-site as a percentage of sales. Excluding currency and cost pass-through, sales were 4% and 5% above the prior-year quarter and six-month period, respectively, primarily due to higher volumes to most end-markets and higher pricing. Acquisitions, primarily packaged gas distributors in the United States, had a minimal impact in the second quarter and contributed 1% to sales growth for the six-month period.

North America segment operating profit increased \$19 million, or 5% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$27 million, or 4% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior-year due to higher volumes and pricing which were partially offset by higher costs, primarily energy and purchased products. Excluding the impact of cost pass-through, the operating margin percentage improved by about 60 basis points in the second quarter and was consistent with prior year for the six-month period.

Europe

	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance %	2017	2016	Variance %
Sales	\$ 383	\$ 355	8%	\$ 739	\$ 675	9%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	219	197		420	375	
Gross margin	164	158		319	300	
Operating expenses	50	51		99	95	
Depreciation and amortization	41	39		81	75	
Operating profit	\$ 73	\$ 68	7%	\$ 139	\$ 130	7%
Margin %	19.1%	19.2%		18.8%	19.3%	

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	
	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	4%	7%	4%	8%
Price/Mix	1%	3%	1%	3%
Cost pass-through	%	%	%	%
Currency	(2)%	(4)%	(2)%	(5)%
Acquisitions/divestitures	5%	4%	6%	4%
Other	%	(3)%	%	(3)%
	8%	7%	9%	7%

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The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Sales by End Markets						
Manufacturing	20%	21%	%	21%	22%	2%
Metals	16%	16%	2%	16%	17%	4%
Energy	5%	5%	(1)%	4%	5%	%
Chemicals	12%	13%	8%	12%	14%	10%
Electronics	8%	7%	15%	8%	8%	7%
Healthcare	12%	11%	3%	12%	11%	3%
Food & Beverage	15%	11%	12%	14%	10%	12%
Aerospace	1%	1%	10%	1%	1%	16%
Other	11%	15%	4%	12%	12%	10%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales		Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales by Distribution Method				
On- Site	18%	18%	19%	19%
Merchant	35%	35%	35%	34%
Packaged Gas	43%	43%	42%	42%
Other	4%	4%	4%	5%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Europe segment sales increased by \$28 million, or 8% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$64 million, or 9% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior year driven by the acquisition of a carbon dioxide business in the prior year largely serving the food and beverage market and an increase in overall volumes including new project start-ups.

Europe segment operating profit increased by \$5 million, or 7% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$9 million, or 7% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior year. The increase in operating profit was primarily driven by higher volumes and the acquisition of the carbon dioxide business in the prior year.

Table of Contents**South America**

	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Sales	\$ 373	\$ 358	4%	\$ 742	\$ 669	11%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	221	208		444	391	
Gross margin	152	150		298	278	
Operating expenses	50	48		94	91	
Depreciation and amortization	39	32		77	62	
Operating profit	\$ 63	\$ 70	(10)%	\$ 127	\$ 125	2%
Margin %	16.9%	19.6%		17.1%	18.7%	

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	
	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	(4)%	(10)%	(2)%	(9)%
Price/Mix	1%	2%	1%	3%
Cost pass-through	1%	%	%	%
Currency	6%	5%	12%	9%
Acquisitions/divestitures	%	%	%	%
Other	%	(7)%	%	(1)%
	4%	(10)%	11%	2%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Sales by End Markets						
Manufacturing	16%	19%	(15)%	17%	19%	(11)%
Metals	31%	29%	1%	30%	29%	%
Energy	2%	2%	28%	2%	2%	43%
Chemicals	10%	9%	3%	10%	9%	6%
Electronics	%	%	%	%	%	%
Healthcare	20%	19%	3%	20%	19%	3%

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Food & Beverage	12%	13%	(4)%	13%	13%	1%
Aerospace	%	%	%	%	%	%
Other	9%	9%	(8)%	8%	9%	(8)%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

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* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales		Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales by Distribution Method				
On- Site	33%	28%	32%	29%
Merchant	38%	41%	38%	41%
Packaged Gas	27%	28%	27%	28%
Other	2%	3%	3%	2%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

South America segment sales increased \$15 million, or 4% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$73 million, or 11% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior year. Favorable currency impacts increased sales by 6% and 12% for the second quarter and six-month period, respectively, driven by the strengthening of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar, partially offset by the continued devaluation of the Argentine Peso. Cost pass-through increased sales by 1% for quarter and had minimal impact on the six-month period. Excluding currency and cost pass-through, sales decreased 3% for the quarter and 1% for the six-month period as higher price and higher volumes from new project contribution were more than offset by negative underlying base volumes in Brazil, primarily in the manufacturing end-market due to weak industrial production. Growth in on-site volumes due to new plant start-ups accounted for the increase in on-site sales as a percentage of total segment sales.

South America segment operating profit decreased \$7 million, or 10% in the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$2 million, or 2%, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 versus the prior-year periods. Excluding currency translation, second quarter operating profit decreased 15% driven by unfavorable product sales mix, lower volumes and cost inflation partially offset by a gain on asset sale. Excluding currency translation, operating profit for the six-month period decreased 7% as impacts of lower operating profit from the above reasons was partially offset by an OPEB benefit plan curtailment.

Asia

	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Sales	\$ 422	\$ 393	7%	\$ 817	\$ 769	6%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	268	253		517	494	
Gross margin	154	140		300	275	
Operating expenses	28	28		55	55	
Depreciation and amortization	46	45		90	90	
Operating profit	\$ 80	\$ 67	19%	\$ 155	\$ 130	19%
Margin %	19.0%	17.0%		19.0%	16.9%	

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	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	
	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	10%	14%	10%	17%
Price/Mix	1%	4%	%	(1)%
Cost pass-through	%	%	1%	%
Currency	%	%	(1)%	%
Acquisitions/divestitures	(4)%	%	(4)%	%
Other	%	1%	%	3%
	7%	19%	6%	19%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Sales by End Markets						
Manufacturing	9%	9%	12%	9%	9%	2%
Metals	27%	30%	10%	26%	29%	12%
Energy	3%	3%	25%	3%	3%	19%
Chemicals	15%	14%	20%	15%	14%	17%
Electronics	33%	32%	10%	34%	32%	10%
Healthcare	1%	1%	(1)%	1%	1%	1%
Food & Beverage	2%	3%	(3)%	2%	2%	1%
Aerospace	%	%	%	%	%	%
Other	10%	8%	12%	10%	10%	7%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures

	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales		Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales by Distribution Method				
On- Site	50%	50%	50%	50%
Merchant	30%	29%	29%	29%
Packaged Gas	14%	14%	14%	14%
Other	6%	7%	7%	7%

100%

100%

100%

100%

Asia segment sales increased \$29 million, or 7% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$48 million, or 6% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior year. Currency translation reduced sales by 1% for the six-month period primarily due to the Chinese Yuan with minimal impact on the second quarter. Cost pass-through increased sales by 1% for the six-month period with minimal impact on the second quarter. Divestitures decreased sales by 4% for both the quarter and the six-month period due to the sale of an ownership interest in a majority-owned joint venture in India. Volume growth of 10% in both the second quarter and six-month period was primarily attributable to base volume growth in China, Korea and India and new project start-ups in China and Korea. Higher price increased sales by 1% in the second quarter with minimal impact in the six-month period. Sales growth was strongest to the electronics, metals and chemicals end-markets.

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Asia segment operating profit increased \$13 million, or 19% in the second quarter of 2017 and \$25 million or 19% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the prior year. This increase in both the quarter and six-month period was primarily attributable to higher volumes and benefits from cost reduction actions. Higher price contributed 4% growth in the second quarter.

Surface Technologies

	Quarter Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Sales	\$ 151	\$ 148	2%	\$ 301	\$ 297	1%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	98	95		195	193	
Gross margin	53	53		106	104	
Operating expenses	18	19		35	35	
Depreciation and amortization	10	10		20	20	
Operating profit	\$ 25	\$ 24	4%	\$ 51	\$ 49	4%
Margin %	16.6%	16.2%		16.9%	16.5%	

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016	
	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit	% Change Sales	% Change Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume/Price	2%	7%	1%	4%
Cost pass-through	%	%	%	%
Currency	(2)%	(2)%	(2)%	(2)%
Acquisitions/divestitures	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other	%	(3)%	%	%
	2%	4%	1%	4%

The following table provides sales by end-market:

Sales by End Markets	Quarter Ended June 30, % of Sales			Six Months Ended June 30, % of Sales		
	2017	2016	% Change*	2017	2016	% Change*
Manufacturing	10%	11%	(2)%	11%	11%	(1)%

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Metals	9%	9%	6%	9%	9%	3%
Energy	19%	22%	(8)%	19%	23%	(15)%
Chemicals	2%	2%	(18)%	2%	2%	(9)%
Electronics	1%	1%	44%	1%	1%	22%
Healthcare	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food & Beverage	3%	4%	(18)%	3%	4%	(2)%
Aerospace	44%	39%	10%	44%	39%	12%
Other	12%	12%	8%	11%	11%	2%
	100%	100%		100%	100%	

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures
 Surface Technologies segment sales increased \$3 million, or 2% in the second quarter and \$4 million, or 1% for the six-month period versus the prior year. Unfavorable currency translation impacts reduced sales by 2% for both the second quarter and six-month period, primarily driven by the devaluation of the British pound and the

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Euro. Excluding currency impacts, sales increased 4% and 3% in the second quarter and six-month period, respectively, due to higher volumes, primarily to the aerospace end-market, and acquisitions driven by a majority-owned joint venture with GE aviation.

Surface Technologies segment operating profit increased \$1 million, or 4% in the second quarter and \$2 million, or 4% for the six-month period versus the prior year. Excluding negative currency impacts, operating profit increased 6% for both the second quarter and the six-month period due to increased volume and acquisitions.

Currency

The results of Praxair's non-U.S. operations are translated to Praxair's reporting currency, the U.S. dollar, from the functional currencies. For most foreign operations, Praxair uses the local currency as its functional currency. There is inherent variability and unpredictability in the relationship of these functional currencies to the U.S. dollar and such currency movements may materially impact Praxair's results of operations in any given period.

To help understand the reported results, the following is a summary of the significant currencies underlying Praxair's consolidated results and the exchange rates used to translate the financial statements (rates of exchange expressed in units of local currency per U.S. dollar):

Currency	Percentage of YTD 2017 Consolidated Sales	Exchange Rate for Income Statement		Exchange Rate for Balance Sheet	
		Year-To-Date Average 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Euro	12%	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.95
Brazilian real	11%	3.18	3.69	3.31	3.26
Canadian dollar	7%	1.33	1.33	1.30	1.34
Chinese yuan	6%	6.88	6.54	6.78	6.95
Mexican peso	4%	19.37	18.06	18.12	20.73
Korean won	4%	1,142	1,182	1,144	1,206
India rupee	3%	65.70	67.18	64.58	67.92
Argentine peso	1%	15.69	14.32	16.63	15.89
British pound	1%	0.79	0.70	0.77	0.81
Norwegian krone	1%	8.48	8.43	8.35	8.64

Years Ended 2016, 2015 and 2014**Executive Summary Financial Results & Outlook***2016 Year in review*

Praxair delivered solid results for the full year of 2016 despite continued challenging global macro-economic trends and foreign currency headwinds. Volume growth from food and beverage and healthcare end-markets and new project start-ups largely in Asia, Europe and South America was offset by weaker volumes in North and South America, primarily manufacturing and up-stream energy end-markets. Excluding foreign currency headwinds, sales growth came from higher overall pricing and acquisitions. Operating cash flow was 3% higher than 2015 despite lower net income from currency and base volume headwinds.

Sales of \$10,534 million were 2% below 2015 sales of \$10,776 million. Excluding negative currency impacts which reduced sales by 3%, and lower cost pass-through, sales were 2% above the prior year due to growth from positive price, new project start-ups and acquisitions. These increases were partially offset by lower base volumes primarily in North America due to weaker upstream energy and manufacturing end-markets.

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Reported operating profit of \$2,238 million was 4% below 2015. Adjusted operating profit of \$2,338 million was 6% below adjusted operating profit in 2015, and 3% below the prior year excluding negative currency translation. Benefits from project start-ups, acquisitions net of divestitures, higher price, and cost reduction programs were more than offset by the impact of lower base volumes.*

Reported net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,500 million and diluted earnings per share of \$5.21 decreased from \$1,547 million and \$5.35, respectively, in 2015. Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,576 million and adjusted diluted earnings per share of \$5.48 were both 6% below 2015 adjusted amounts.*

Cash flow from operations was a strong \$2,773 million, 26% of sales. Capital expenditures were \$1,465 million and acquisitions, net of cash acquired were \$363 million primarily for investments in growth and density; dividends paid were \$856 million; and net common stock purchases were \$89 million.

Praxair announced a non-binding agreement in principle to merge with Linde AG and entered into a binding business combination agreement with Linde AG on June 1, 2017.

2017 Outlook

Diluted earnings per share are forecasted to be in the range of \$5.45 to \$5.80. 2017 EPS guidance does not include transaction costs related to the potential business combination.

Effective tax rate of approximately 28%.

Capital expenditures of approximately \$1.4 billion.

Praxair's core business is to build, own, and operate industrial gas plants in order to supply atmospheric and process gases to customers. As such, Praxair believes that its project backlog is one indicator of future sales growth. At December 31, 2016, Praxair's backlog of 16 large projects under construction was \$1.5 billion. This represents the total estimated capital cost of large plants under construction. North America represents about 80 percent of the backlog, with the majority located in the U.S. Gulf Coast. The remaining backlog resides in Asia, Europe, and South America. These plants will supply customers in the energy, chemical, manufacturing, electronics and metals markets.

The above guidance should be read in conjunction with the section entitled Forward-Looking Statements.

Praxair provides quarterly updates on operating results, material trends that may affect financial performance, and financial earnings guidance via earnings releases and investor teleconferences. These materials are available on Praxair's website, but are not incorporated herein.

*

A reconciliation of the Adjusted amounts can be found in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section below. See Notes 2, 5, 11 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results and Other Information**

The following table provides selected data for 2016, 2015, and 2014:

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)</i>	Variance				
Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Reported Amounts:					
Sales	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273	(2)%	(12)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	\$ 5,860	\$ 5,960	\$ 6,962	(2)%	(14)%
Gross margin ^(a)	\$ 4,674	\$ 4,816	\$ 5,311	(3)%	(9)%
As a percent of sales	44.4%	44.7%	43.3%		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,308	(1)%	(12)%
As a percent of sales	10.9%	10.7%	10.7%		
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,170	1%	(5)%
Cost reduction program and other charges ^(b)	\$ 100	\$ 172	\$ 138		
Other income (expense) net	\$ 23	\$ 28	\$ 9		
Operating profit	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,608	(4)%	(11)%
Operating margin	21.2%	21.5%	21.2%		
Interest expense net	\$ 190	\$ 161	\$ 213	18%	(24)%
Effective tax rate	26.9%	28.3%	28.9%		
Income from equity investments	\$ 41	\$ 43	\$ 42	(5)%	2%
Noncontrolling interests	\$ (38)	\$ (44)	\$ (52)	(14)%	(15)%
Net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694	(3)%	(9)%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.73	(3)%	(7)%
Diluted shares outstanding	287,757	289,055	295,608	%	(2)%
Number of employees	26,498	26,657	27,780		
Adjusted Amounts ^(c):					
Operating profit	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,493	\$ 2,746	(6)%	(9)%
Operating margin	22.2%	23.1%	22.4%		
Interest expense net	\$ 174	\$ 161	\$ 177	8%	(9)%
Effective tax rate	27.1%	28.0%	27.5%		
Noncontrolling interests	\$ (43)	\$ (45)	\$ (52)	(4)%	(13)%
Net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,852	(6)%	(9)%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.27	(6)%	(7)%
Other Financial Data ^(c):					
EBITDA	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,820		
EBITDA Margin	32.3%	32.2%	31.1%		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 3,501	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,958		
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	33.2%	33.8%	32.2%		

(a) Gross margin excludes depreciation and amortization expense.

(b) See Note 2 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

(c) Adjusted amounts and other financial data are non-GAAP performance measures. A reconciliation of reported amounts to adjusted amounts and other financial data can be found in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section

below. See Notes 2, 5, 11 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

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The following table provides a summary of changes in consolidated sales and adjusted operating profit:

	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	% Change		% Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	%	(5)%	(2)%	(5)%
Price/Mix	1%	3%	1%	6%
Cost pass-through	(1)%	%	(2)%	%
Currency	(3)%	(3)%	(10)%	(10)%
Acquisitions/Divestitures	1%	%	1%	%
Other	%	1%	%	(2)%
Reported	(2)%	(4)%	(12)%	(11)%
Add: Cost reduction program and other charges and pension settlement	%	(2)%	%	2%
Adjusted	(2)%	(6)%	(12)%	(9)%

The following tables provide consolidated sales by end-market and distribution method:

	% of Sales		% Change*		
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales by End-Markets					
Manufacturing	23%	24%	24%	(5)%	(4)%
Metals	17%	17%	17%	4%	(2)%
Energy	12%	13%	14%	(6)%	(2)%
Chemicals	10%	10%	10%	%	(3)%
Electronics	8%	8%	7%	2%	5%
Healthcare	8%	8%	8%	6%	4%
Food & Beverage	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%
Aerospace	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Other	10%	8%	9%	1%	(8)%
	100%	100%	100%		

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	% of Sales		
	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Distribution Method			
On-Site	29%	29%	29%
Merchant	35%	34%	34%
Packaged Gas	28%	28%	28%
Other	8%	9%	9%
	100%	100%	100%

2016 Compared With 2015

Sales decreased 2% to \$10,534 million in 2016 compared to \$10,776 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to negative currency translation impacts of 3% and lower cost pass-through which reduced sales by 1%. Excluding these impacts, sales increased 2% compared to prior year. Higher pricing, primarily in North and South America, and acquisitions, largely in Europe, each contributed 1% to sales.

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Gross margin decreased \$142 million, or 3%, versus 2015 primarily due to lower sales. Gross margin as a percentage of sales declined to 44.4% in 2016 from 44.7% in 2015.

Selling, general and administrative (which is herein referred to as SG&A) expenses decreased \$7 million or 1% in 2016 to \$1,145 million, or 10.9% of sales, versus \$1,152 million, or 10.7% of sales, for 2015. Currency impacts decreased SG&A by \$31 million. Excluding currency impacts, SG&A increased \$24 million driven by acquisitions, cost inflation and higher incentive compensation partially offset by benefits from cost reduction programs.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$16 million versus 2015. This increase was primarily due to plant start-ups and acquisitions partially offset by currency effects.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Praxair recorded charges of \$100 million related primarily to a cost reduction program. This program is expected to result in annualized pre-tax expense reductions and cash flow increases of approximately \$45 million. During 2015, Praxair recorded charges of \$146 million in the second quarter and \$26 million in the third quarter also related primarily to a cost reduction program. The 2015 cost reduction actions are expected to result in annualized pre-tax expense reductions and cash flow increases of approximately \$80 million. To date, the expected benefits of the 2015 and 2016 cost reduction programs have met expectations, excluding any currency translation impacts (refer to Note 2 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Other income (expenses) net in 2016 was a \$23 million benefit versus a \$28 million benefit in 2015 (see Note 7 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a summary of major components). Other income in 2016 is largely related to net gains on asset sales. Other income in 2015 includes a \$28 million gain from the sale of a packaged gas business in the United States.

Reported operating profit of \$2,238 million in 2016 was \$83 million, or 4% lower than reported operating profit of \$2,321 million in 2015. 2016 included charges of \$96 million related to cost reduction actions and other charges and a \$4 million charge related to a pension settlement. 2015 included a \$165 million charge related to cost reduction actions and other charges and a \$7 million charge related to a pension settlement. Refer to Note 2 of the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a further discussion of these items. Excluding the impact of these items, adjusted operating profit of \$2,338 million in 2016 was \$155 million, or 6% lower than adjusted operating profit of \$2,493 million in 2015. Benefits from project start-ups, acquisitions net of divestitures, higher price, and cost reduction programs were more than offset by the impact of lower base volumes. A discussion of operating profit by segment is included in the segment discussion that follows.

Reported interest expense net in 2016 increased \$29 million, versus 2015. 2016 included charges of \$16 million relating to the early redemption of notes (see Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Excluding this charge, adjusted interest expense increased \$13 million largely attributable to higher average interest rates due primarily to extending debt maturities. See Note 7 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for further information relating to interest expense.

The reported effective tax rate (which is herein referred to as ETR) for 2016 was 26.9% versus 28.3% in 2015. The ETR for the 2016 period includes a \$35 million tax benefit related to a pension settlement, bond redemption and cost reduction program and other charges. The 2015 period includes a \$41 million tax benefit related to a pension settlement and cost reduction program and other charges (see Note 2 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Excluding these impacts, on an adjusted basis the ETR for the 2016 and 2015 periods was 27.1% and 28.0%, respectively. The decrease in the adjusted ETR is primarily due to a \$20 million

excess tax benefit on share-based compensation resulting from the adoption of a new accounting standard during 2016 (see Note 1 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

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Praxair's significant equity investments are in the United States, China, Italy, and the Middle East. Equity income decreased \$2 million in 2016.

At December 31, 2016, reported noncontrolling interests consisted primarily of noncontrolling shareholders' investments in Asia (primarily in China), Europe (primarily in Italy), and surface technologies. Noncontrolling interests decreased \$6 million to \$38 million in 2016 from \$44 million in 2015. This decrease was due primarily to the acquisition of the remaining noncontrolling interests in a Scandinavian joint venture (See Note 14 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document) and the divestiture of a packaged gas joint venture in the United States in late 2015.

Reported net income Praxair, Inc. in 2016 was \$1,500 million, or \$47 million lower than net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,547 million in 2015. Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,576 million in 2016 was \$101 million, or 6% lower than adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,677 million in 2015. Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. decreased primarily due to lower adjusted operating profit, including negative foreign currency translation impacts.

Reported diluted earnings per share (which is herein referred to as EPS) of \$5.21 in 2016 decreased \$0.14 per diluted share, or 3% from \$5.35 in 2015. The decrease included a \$0.01 pension settlement charge, a \$0.04 bond redemption charge and a \$0.22 charge related to the cost reduction actions. Adjusted diluted EPS of \$5.48 in 2016 decreased \$0.32 per diluted share, or 6%, from adjusted diluted EPS of \$5.80 in 2015. The decrease in adjusted diluted EPS was primarily due to lower adjusted net income Praxair, Inc.

Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$8 million includes favorable currency translation adjustments of \$68 million offset by a \$76 million unfavorable impact related to a decline in the funded status of Praxair's retirement obligations. The favorable translation adjustments reflect the impact of translating local currency foreign subsidiary financial statements into U.S. dollars, and are largely driven by the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian Real and the Canadian dollar. Favorable currency translation adjustments included \$303 million in South America and \$22 million in Europe offset by unfavorable currency translation adjustments of \$139 million in North America and \$98 million in Asia. The decline in the funded status of retirement obligations was primarily the result of unfavorable liability experience in the current year as compared with actuarial gains in the prior year offset by a higher actual return on assets. Refer to the Currency section below and Notes 7 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

The number of employees at December 31, 2016 was 26,498, a decrease of 159 employees from December 31, 2015. This decrease primarily reflects the impact of cost reduction programs implemented during the current year partially offset by acquisitions.

2015 Compared With 2014

Sales decreased 12% to \$10,776 million in 2015 compared to \$12,273 million in 2014. The decrease is primarily due to negative currency translation impacts of 10% and lower cost pass-through which reduced sales by 2%. Excluding these impacts, sales were comparable to prior year. Lower overall volumes which decreased sales by 2%, primarily in North and South America, were offset by a 1% increase from higher pricing in most segments. Acquisitions increased sales by 1%.

Gross margin decreased \$495 million, or 9%, versus 2014 primarily due to lower sales. Gross margin as a percentage of sales improved to 44.7% in 2015 from 43.3% in 2014 primarily due to higher overall pricing and lower cost pass-through.

SG&A expenses decreased \$156 million or 12% in 2015 to \$1,152 million, or 10.7% of sales, versus \$1,308 million, or 10.7% of sales, for 2014. Currency impacts decreased SG&A by \$135 million and cost reduction actions in response to weak underlying business trends also reduced SG&A.

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Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$64 million versus 2014. This decrease was primarily due to currency effects which reduced depreciation and amortization expense by \$109 million. This was partially offset by higher depreciation expense primarily related to new project start-ups.

Cost reduction and other charges for 2015 are discussed in the previous section. The 2014 charges of \$138 million relate primarily to the impacts of a devaluation of the currency in Venezuela (refer to Note 2 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Other income (expenses) net in 2015 was a \$28 million benefit versus a \$9 million benefit in 2014 (see Note 7 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a summary of major components). Other income in 2015 includes a \$28 million gain from the sale of a packaged gas business in the United States to an existing equity investment.

Reported operating profit of \$2,321 million in 2015 was \$287 million, or 11% lower than reported operating profit of \$2,608 million in 2014. 2015 included charges of \$165 million related to cost reduction actions and a \$7 million charge related to a pension settlement. 2014 included a \$131 million charge related to Venezuela currency devaluation and a \$7 million charge related to a pension settlement. Refer to Note 2 of the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a further discussion of these items. Excluding the impact of these items, adjusted operating profit of \$2,493 million in 2015 was \$253 million, or 9% lower than adjusted operating profit of \$2,746 million in 2014. Higher pricing, productivity and cost control increased operating profit but was more than offset by the negative impacts of foreign currency translation and lower volumes. A discussion of operating profit by segment is included in the segment discussion that follows.

Reported interest expense net in 2015 decreased \$52 million, versus 2014. 2014 included charges of \$36 million relating to the early redemption of notes (see Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Excluding this charge, adjusted interest expense decreased \$16 million. Lower overall interest rates reduced interest expense by approximately \$32 million. This decrease was partially offset by higher debt levels and lower capitalized interest which increased interest expense by approximately \$11 million and \$5 million, respectively, versus 2014. The amount of interest capitalized decreased due to lower interest rates, lower construction in progress, and currency impacts. See Note 7 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for further information relating to interest expense.

The ETR for 2015 was 28.3% versus 28.9% in 2014. The adjusted effective tax rate was 28% in 2015 versus 27.5% in 2014. The increase in the ETR was primarily due to the impact of foreign tax differentials (see Note 5 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Praxair's significant equity investments are in the United States, China, Italy, and the Middle East. Equity income increased \$1 million in 2015.

At December 31, 2015, reported noncontrolling interests consisted primarily of noncontrolling shareholders investments in Asia (primarily in China and India), Europe (primarily in Italy and Scandinavia), and North America (primarily within the U.S. packaged gas business). Noncontrolling interest decreased \$8 million to \$44 million in 2015 from \$52 million in 2014. This decrease was due primarily to lower earnings in Italy, including a tax rate change, and China, and currency impacts.

Reported net income Praxair, Inc. in 2015 was \$1,547 million, or \$147 million lower than net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,694 million in 2014. Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,677 million in 2015 was \$175 million, or 9% lower than adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. of \$1,852 million in 2014. Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. decreased

primarily due to negative foreign currency translation impacts, partially offset by lower interest expense.

Reported diluted EPS of \$5.35 in 2015 decreased \$0.38 per diluted share, or 7% from \$5.73 in 2014. The decrease included a \$0.02 pension settlement charge and a \$0.43 charge related to the cost reduction actions.

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Adjusted diluted EPS of \$5.80 in 2015 decreased \$0.47 per diluted share, or 7%, from adjusted diluted EPS of \$6.27 in 2014. The decrease in adjusted diluted EPS was primarily due to lower adjusted net income Praxair, Inc. due primarily to foreign currency translation impacts, partially offset by a 2% decrease in the number of diluted shares outstanding as a result of Praxair's net repurchases of common stock.

Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$1,458 million includes negative currency translation adjustments of \$1,514 million and a positive impact of \$56 million related to an improvement in the funded status of Praxair's retirement obligations. The negative translation adjustments reflect the impact of translating local currency foreign subsidiary financial statements to U.S. dollars and resulted from a strengthening U.S. dollar versus most foreign currencies. The negative currency translation adjustments included \$762 million in South America, \$346 million in North America, \$236 million in Asia, and \$94 million in Europe. The positive funded status retirement obligations adjustment resulted primarily from the effect of higher discount rates somewhat offset by lower than expected actual return on assets. See Currency below, and Notes 7 and 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

The number of employees at December 31, 2015 was 26,657, a decrease of 1,123 employees from December 31, 2014. This decrease primarily reflects the impact of cost reduction programs implemented during the current year.

Other Financial Data

EBITDA decreased \$69 million to \$3,401 million in 2016 from \$3,470 million in 2015 while EBITDA margin increased to 32.3% in 2016 from 32.2% in 2015. Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$141 million to \$3,501 million in 2016 from \$3,642 million in 2015 while adjusted EBITDA margin decreased to 33.2% in 2016 from 33.8% in 2015. The decrease in adjusted EBITDA is primarily due to lower adjusted net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization versus the prior year. Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$316 million to \$3,642 million in 2015 from \$3,958 million in 2014 while adjusted EBITDA margin increased to 33.8% in 2015 from 32.2% in 2014. The decrease in adjusted EBITDA is primarily due to lower adjusted net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization versus the prior year primarily due to negative currency impacts.

See Non-GAAP Financial Measures for definitions and reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to reported amounts.

Related Party Transactions

Praxair's related parties are primarily unconsolidated equity affiliates. Praxair did not engage in any material transactions involving related parties that included terms or other aspects that differ from those which would be negotiated with independent parties.

Environmental Matters

Praxair's principal operations relate to the production and distribution of atmospheric and other industrial gases, which historically have not had a significant impact on the environment. However, worldwide costs relating to environmental protection may continue to grow due to increasingly stringent laws and regulations, and Praxair's ongoing commitment to rigorous internal standards.

Climate Change

Praxair operates in jurisdictions that have, or are developing, laws and/or regulations to reduce or mitigate the perceived adverse effects of greenhouse gas (which is herein referred to as GHG) emissions and faces a highly uncertain regulatory environment in this area. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (which is herein referred to as EPA) has promulgated rules requiring reporting of GHG emissions, and Praxair and many of its suppliers and customers are subject to these rules. EPA has also promulgated regulations to restrict GHG emissions, including final rules regulating GHG emissions from light-duty vehicles and certain

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large manufacturing facilities, many of which are Praxair suppliers or customers. More recently, EPA promulgated carbon dioxide regulations for both new and existing power plants, which require controls on GHG emissions from certain suppliers of power to Praxair's operations. In addition to these developments in the United States, GHGs are regulated in the European Union under the Emissions Trading System, which has wide implications for our customers and may impact certain operations of Praxair in Europe. There are also requirements for mandatory reporting in Quebec, Canada, which apply to certain Praxair operations and will be used in developing cap-and-trade regulations on GHG emissions. These regulations, as well as similar regulations that have been proposed in Ontario, Canada, are expected to impact certain Praxair facilities in Canada. Climate change and energy efficiency laws and policies are also being widely introduced in jurisdictions throughout South America, Mexico and parts of Asia. China has announced plans to launch a national carbon emissions trading system, though it does not appear the regulations will have a direct impact on GHG emissions from Praxair facilities. Among other impacts, such regulations are expected to raise the costs of energy, which is a significant cost for Praxair. Nevertheless, Praxair's customer contracts routinely provide rights to recover increased electricity, natural gas, and other costs that are incurred by Praxair as a result of Climate Change regulation.

Praxair anticipates continued growth in its hydrogen business, as hydrogen is essential to refineries that use it to remove sulfur from transportation fuels in order to meet ambient air quality standards in the United States. Hydrogen production plants and a large number of other manufacturing and electricity-generating plants have been identified under California law as a source of carbon dioxide emissions and these plants are subject to cap-and-trade regulations in that state. Praxair believes it will be able to mitigate the costs of these regulations through the terms of its product supply contracts. However, legislation that limits GHG emissions may impact growth by increasing operating costs and/or decreasing demand.

To manage business risks from current and potential GHG emission regulation, Praxair actively monitors current developments, evaluates the direct and indirect business risks, and takes appropriate actions. Among others, actions include: increasing relevant resources and training; consulting with vendors, insurance providers and industry experts; incorporating GHG provisions in commercial agreements; and conducting regular reviews of the business risks with Praxair management. Although there are considerable uncertainties, Praxair believes that the business risk from potential regulations can be effectively managed through its commercial contracts. Additionally, Praxair does not anticipate any material effects regarding its plant operations or business arising from potential physical risks of climate change.

Praxair continuously seeks opportunities to reduce its own energy use and GHG footprint through rigorous energy efficiency, investment in renewable energy, and purchasing hydrogen as a chemical byproduct where feasible. Praxair maintains a range of targets that drive reductions in its energy and in GHG emissions. Progress against these targets is reported annually to Praxair's Board of Directors.

At the same time, Praxair may benefit from business opportunities arising from governmental regulation of GHG and other emissions; uncertain costs of energy and certain natural resources; the development of renewable energy alternatives; and new technologies that help extract natural gas, improve air quality, increase energy efficiency and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Praxair continues to develop new applications that can lower emissions, including GHG emissions, in Praxair's processes and help customers lower energy consumption and increase product throughput. Stricter regulation of water quality in emerging economies such as China provide a growing market for a number of gases, *e.g.*, oxygen for wastewater treatment. Increase concern about drought in areas such as California may create a market for carbon dioxide for desalination. Renewable fuel standards in the European Union and U.S. create a market for second-generation biofuels which use of industrial gases such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen.

Costs Relating to the Protection of the Environment

Environmental protection costs in 2016 included approximately \$10 million in capital expenditures and \$25 million of expenses. Praxair anticipates that future annual environmental protection expenditures will be

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similar to 2016, subject to any significant changes in existing laws and regulations. Based on historical results and current estimates, Praxair management does not believe that environmental expenditures will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, the consolidated results of operations or cash flows in any given year.

Legal Proceedings

See Note 12 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and Note 17 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for information concerning legal proceedings.

Retirement Benefits***Pensions***

The net periodic benefit cost for the U.S. and International pension plans was \$51 million in 2016, \$98 million in 2015 and \$82 million in 2014. Consolidated net periodic benefit cost included settlement charges of \$4 million in 2016 and \$7 million in both 2015 and 2014.

The funded status (pension benefit obligation (which is herein referred to as PBO) less the fair value of plan assets) for the U.S. plans was a deficit of \$559 million as of December 31, 2016 versus a deficit of \$483 million at December 31, 2015. The increase in the deficit is primarily due to actuarial losses that arose during the current year, compared with actuarial gains in the prior year, partially offset by lower service and interest costs.

Global pension contributions were \$11 million in 2016, \$15 million in 2015 and \$18 million in 2014. At a minimum, Praxair contributes to its pension plans to comply with local regulatory requirements (e.g., ERISA in the United States). Discretionary contributions in excess of the local minimum requirements are made based on many factors, including long-term projections of the plans' funded status, the economic environment, potential risk of overfunding, pension insurance costs and alternative uses of the cash. Changes to these factors can impact the timing of discretionary contributions from year to year. Estimated required contributions for 2017 are currently expected to be in the range of \$10 million to \$15 million.

Praxair assumes an expected return on plan assets for 2017 in the United States of 8.00%, which is consistent with the long-term expected return on its investment portfolio.

Excluding the impact of any settlements, 2017 consolidated pension expense is expected to increase by approximately \$7 million to \$54 million. This fluctuation is primarily driven by higher expected amortization of actuarial losses, with service and interest costs anticipated to remain relatively consistent. Throughout 2015 Praxair measured service and interest costs utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate for each plan derived from the yield curve used to measure the respective plan obligations. For 2016 Praxair elected to measure service and interest costs for significant plans by applying the specific spot rates along that yield curve to the plans' expected cash flows (which is herein referred to as spot rate approach). Praxair believes the new spot rate approach provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by aligning the timing of the plans' expected cash flows to the corresponding spot rates on the yield curve. This change does not affect the measurement of the plans' obligations or the funded status of the plans.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The net periodic benefit cost for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions (which is herein referred to as OPEB) plans was \$5 million in 2016, \$8 million in 2015 and \$7 million in 2014. The funded status deficit reduced by

\$4 million from 2015 to 2016 primarily due to lower service and interest costs and the favorable impact of plan amendments.

In 2017, consolidated net periodic benefit costs for the OPEB plans is expected to be approximately \$5 million.

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Refer to the *Critical Accounting Policies* section and Note 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a more detailed discussion of Praxair's retirement benefits, including a description of the various retirement plans and the assumptions used in the calculation of net periodic benefit cost and funded status.

Insurance

Praxair purchases insurance to limit a variety of property and casualty risks, including those related to property, business interruption, third-party liability and workers' compensation. Currently, Praxair self-retains the first \$5 million per occurrence for workers' compensation, general and vehicle liability in the United States and retains \$2.5 million to \$5 million per occurrence at its various properties worldwide. To mitigate its aggregate loss potential above these retentions, Praxair purchases insurance coverage from highly rated insurance companies. Praxair does not currently operate or participate in any captive insurance companies or other non-traditional risk transfer alternatives.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, Praxair had recorded a total of \$33 million and \$32 million, respectively, representing an estimate of the retained liability for the ultimate cost of claims incurred and unpaid as of the balance sheet dates. The estimated liability is established using statistical analysis and is based upon historical experience, actuarial assumptions and professional judgment. These estimates are subject to the effects of trends in loss severity and frequency and are subject to a significant degree of inherent variability. If actual claims differ from Praxair's estimates, they will be adjusted at that time and financial results could be impacted.

Praxair recognizes estimated insurance proceeds relating to damages at the time of loss only to the extent of incurred losses. Any insurance recoveries for business interruption and for property damages in excess of the net book value of the property are recognized only when realized or pending payments confirmed by its insurance companies.

Segment Discussion

The following summary of sales and operating profit by segment provides a basis for the discussion that follows (for additional information concerning Praxair's segments, see Note 18 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Praxair evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based on operating profit, excluding the items not indicative of ongoing business trends (see Note 2 to Praxair's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions)</i>	Variance*				
Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales					
North America	\$ 5,592	\$ 5,865	\$ 6,436	(5)%	(9)%
Europe	1,392	1,320	1,546	5%	(15)%
South America	1,399	1,431	1,993	(2)%	(28)%
Asia	1,555	1,551	1,619	%	(4)%
Surface Technologies	596	609	679	(2)%	(10)%
	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273	(2)%	(12)%
Operating Profit					
North America	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,580	(8)%	(1)%

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Europe	273	250	291	9%	(14)%
South America	257	291	449	(12)%	(35)%
Asia	276	289	303	(4)%	(5)%
Surface Technologies	102	105	123	(3)%	(15)%
Segment operating profit	2,338	2,493	2,746	(6)%	(9)%
Cost reduction program and other charges	(100)	(172)	(138)		
Consolidated operating profit	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,608		

* Sales variances were negatively impacted by foreign currency translation and by cost pass-through. Similarly, operating profit variances were negatively impacted by foreign currency translation. Refer to the following segment discussions for a quantification of these impacts and the Currency section below for a summary of the significant currencies and exchange rates used to translate the foreign financial statements to U.S. dollars.

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(Dollar amounts in millions)

Year Ended December 31,				Variance	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales	\$ 5,592	\$ 5,865	\$ 6,436	(5)%	(9)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	2,872	3,028	3,514		
Gross margin	2,720	2,837	2,922		
Operating expenses	676	670	731		
Depreciation and amortization	614	609	611		
Operating profit	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,580	(8)%	(1)%
Operating margin	25.6%	26.6%	24.5%		

Factors Contributing to Changes	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	% Change		% Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Volume	(3)%	(6)%	(3)%	(4)%
Price/Mix	1%	3%	1%	3%
Cost pass-through	(1)%	%	(4)%	%
Currency	(2)%	(2)%	(3)%	(4)%
Acquisitions/Divestitures	%	%	%	%
Other	%	(3)%	%	4%
	(5)%	(8)%	(9)%	(1)%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

Sales by End-Markets	% of Sales			% Change*	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Manufacturing	29%	30%	30%	(5)%	(4)%
Metals	12%	11%	12%	(1)%	(11)%
Energy	17%	18%	20%	(6)%	%
Chemicals	9%	10%	10%	(8)%	(6)%
Electronics	5%	5%	4%	(4)%	15%
Healthcare	7%	7%	7%	2%	4%
Food & Beverage	10%	9%	8%	6%	6%
Aerospace	2%	2%	1%	(1)%	3%
Other	9%	8%	8%	5%	(4)%

100% 100% 100%

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

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	% of Sales		
	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Distribution Method			
On-Site	28%	28%	30%
Merchant	38%	38%	36%
Packaged Gas	31%	32%	32%
Other	3%	2%	2%
	100%	100%	100%

The North America segment includes Praxair's industrial gases operations in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Sales for 2016 decreased \$273 million, or 5%, versus 2015. Excluding currency and cost pass-through impacts, sales were 2% below the prior year due to lower volumes, primarily packaged gases, partially offset by higher pricing. By end-market, lower sales primarily to manufacturing and upstream energy customers were partially offset by growth in food and beverage and healthcare.

Operating profit in 2016 decreased \$128 million, or 8% from 2015. Currency translation impacts, primarily the devaluation of both the Mexican Peso and the Canadian Dollar against the U.S. Dollar, reduced operating profit by 2%. Excluding currency translation impacts, operating profit decreased 6% driven by lower volumes partially offset by higher pricing. In addition, 2015 included a gain from the sale of a packaged gas business.

Sales for 2015 decreased \$571 million, or 9%, versus 2014. Excluding currency and cost pass-through impacts, organic sales were 2% below the prior year due to lower volumes partially offset by higher pricing. By end-market, sales growth to the electronics, healthcare and food and beverage industries was more than offset by declines in sales to the metals, manufacturing and chemicals industries. On-site volumes to metals customers were lower than the prior year which accounted for the decrease in on-site sales as a percent of total sales in 2015.

Operating profit in 2015 decreased \$22 million, or 1% from 2014. Currency translation impacts, primarily the devaluation of both the Mexican Peso and the Canadian Dollar against the U.S. Dollar, reduced operating profit by 4%. Operating profit grew 3% excluding currency translation impacts. Higher pricing, productivity and a \$28 million gain from the sale of a packaged gas business to an existing equity investment were partially offset by lower volumes. 2014 included a \$9 million benefit related to a change in accounting principle for LIFO inventories in the United States.

Europe

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions)</i> Year Ended December 31,				Variance	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,546	5%	(15)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	775	749	868		
Gross margin	617	571	678		
Operating expenses	189	176	219		
Depreciation and amortization	155	145	168		

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Operating profit	\$ 273	\$ 250	\$ 291	9%	(14)%
Operating margin	19.6%	18.9%	18.8%		

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	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	% Change		% Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume	1%	%	1%	1%
Price/Mix	%	1%	1%	3%
Cost pass-through	%	%	%	%
Currency	(1)%	(1)%	(17)%	(17)%
Acquisitions/Divestitures	5%	3%	%	%
Other	%	6%	%	(1)%
	5%	9%	(15)%	(14)%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	% of Sales		% Change*		
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales by End-Markets					
Manufacturing	21%	22%	22%	(2)%	4%
Metals	16%	17%	16%	%	9%
Energy	5%	6%	7%	(9)%	(17)%
Chemicals	14%	14%	15%	1%	(2)%
Electronics	7%	7%	7%	6%	4%
Healthcare	11%	11%	11%	4%	%
Food & Beverage	12%	10%	9%	5%	8%
Aerospace	1%	1%	%	5%	35%
Other	13%	12%	13%	6%	(1)%
	100%	100%	100%		

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	% of Sales		
	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Distribution Method			
On-Site	19%	20%	19%
Merchant	35%	34%	35%
Packaged Gas	42%	42%	43%
Other	4%	4%	3%
	100%	100%	100%

Praxair's European industrial gases business operates in Spain, Ireland, Italy, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and the Benelux region.

Sales in 2016 increased \$72 million, or 5% from 2015 driven primarily by the acquisition of a carbon dioxide business largely serving the food and beverage market. Excluding the impact of acquisitions and unfavorable currency translation impacts, underlying sales increased 1% largely driven by volume growth from new project start-ups. The increase in the percentage of merchant sales year-over-year is primarily due to the acquisition of the carbon dioxide business. Refer to Note 3 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for additional information.

Operating profit in 2016 of \$273 million increased 9% from 2015 driven by the acquisition of a carbon dioxide business, higher pricing and cost reduction actions, partially offset by negative currency impacts.

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Sales in 2015 decreased \$226 million, or 15% from 2014 primarily due to unfavorable currency translation impacts. Excluding unfavorable currency impacts, sales increased 2% year-over-year due to higher volumes in Russia, Spain, Italy and Germany, and higher pricing. Volume growth was largely due to new on-site project start-ups in Russia which accounted for the increase in on-site sales as a percentage of total segment sales.

Operating profit in 2015 of \$250 million decreased 14% from 2014 primarily due to unfavorable currency translation impacts. Excluding currency impacts, operating profit increased 3% as higher pricing and volumes were partially offset by higher costs.

South America*(Dollar amounts in millions)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	Variance	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,993	(2)%	(28)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	828	809	1,101		
Gross margin	571	622	892		
Operating expenses	181	196	266		
Depreciation and amortization	133	135	177		
Operating profit	\$ 257	\$ 291	\$ 449	(12)%	(35)%
Operating margin	18.4%	20.3%	22.5%		

Factors Contributing to Changes	2016 vs. 2015 % Change		2015 vs. 2014 % Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Volume	2%	(2)%	(4)%	(10)%
Price/Mix	4%	17%	5%	22%
Cost pass-through	%	%	1%	%
Currency	(8)%	(9)%	(30)%	(31)%
Acquisitions/Divestitures	%	%	%	%
Other	%	(18)%	%	(16)%
	(2)%	(12)%	(28)%	(35)%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

2016	% of Sales		2014	% Change*	
	2015	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	

Sales by End-Markets					
Manufacturing	18%	21%	21%	(10)%	(3)%
Metals	31%	28%	27%	14%	2%
Energy	2%	2%	2%	16%	6%
Chemicals	9%	9%	9%	1%	1%
Electronics	%	%	%	%	%
Healthcare	19%	18%	18%	13%	7%
Food & Beverage	13%	13%	13%	12%	6%
Aerospace	%	%	%	%	%
Other	8%	9%	10%	(5)%	(8)%
	100%	100%	100%		

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

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	% of Sales		
	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Distribution Method			
On-Site	31%	28%	26%
Merchant	40%	41%	43%
Packaged Gas	27%	29%	29%
Other	2%	2%	2%
	100%	100%	100%

Praxair's South American industrial gases business operates in Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Sales in 2016 decreased \$32 million, or 2%, versus 2015. Unfavorable currency translation impacts reduced sales by 8% primarily due to the devaluation of the Brazilian Real and Argentine Peso against the U.S. dollar. Excluding currency, sales grew 6% primarily driven by higher overall pricing which increased sales by 4% and a 2% increase due to higher volumes attributable to new plant start-ups for metals customers partially offset by lower sales to the manufacturing end-market due to weak industrial production.

Operating profit decreased \$34 million or 12% versus 2015. Excluding negative currency effects which reduced operating profit by 9%, operating profit decreased 3% as higher pricing was more than offset by higher costs, including inflation.

Sales in 2015 decreased \$562 million, or 28%, versus 2014. Unfavorable currency translation impacts reduced sales by 30% primarily due to the significant devaluation of the Brazilian Real against the U.S. dollar. Excluding currency and cost pass-through impacts, sales grew 1% due to higher overall pricing. Higher pricing was largely offset by lower volumes primarily in Brazil due to slower industrial production.

Operating profit in 2015 decreased \$158 million or 35% versus 2014. Excluding negative currency effects which reduced operating profit by 31%, operating profit decreased 4% as higher pricing and cost reduction actions were more than offset by lower volumes and inflationary cost increases.

Asia*(Dollar amounts in millions)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	Variance	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales	\$ 1,555	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,619	%	(4)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	998	977	1,041		
Gross margin	557	574	578		
Operating expenses	102	109	105		
Depreciation and amortization	179	176	170		
Operating profit	\$ 276	\$ 289	\$ 303	(4)%	(5)%

Operating margin	17.7%	18.6%	18.7%
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	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	% Change		% Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Factors Contributing to Changes				
Volume / Equipment	5%	2%	(1)%	(4)%
Price/Mix	(1)%	(6)%	%	1%
Cost pass-through	1%	%	(2)%	%
Currency	(4)%	(4)%	(3)%	(4)%
Acquisitions / Divestitures	(1)%	%	2%	1%
Other	%	4%	%	1%
	%	(4)%	(4)%	(5)%

The following tables provide sales by end-market and distribution method:

	% of Sales		% Change*		
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales by End-Markets					
Manufacturing	9%	9%	10%	(8)%	(10)%
Metals	28%	29%	28%	5%	3%
Energy	3%	3%	3%	(3)%	9%
Chemicals	14%	13%	12%	19%	5%
Electronics	33%	32%	31%	4%	1%
Healthcare	1%	1%	1%	8%	(9)%
Food & Beverage	2%	2%	2%	6%	6%
Aerospace	%	%	%	%	%
Other	10%	11%	13%	(2)%	(21)%
	100%	100%	100%		

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

	% of Sales		
	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Distribution Method			
On-Site	50%	50%	51%
Merchant	29%	30%	29%
Packaged Gas	14%	13%	12%
Other	7%	7%	8%
	100%	100%	100%

The Asia segment includes Praxair's industrial gases operations in China, India, Korea and Thailand, with smaller operations in Taiwan and the Middle East.

Asia segment sales in 2016 were comparable to the prior year. Unfavorable currency translation impacts reduced sales by 4% primarily due to the devaluation of the Chinese yuan and Indian Rupee against the U.S. Dollar. Cost pass-through increased sales by 1%. Excluding these impacts, sales increased 3%. Volume growth of 5% included new plant start-ups and was strongest to the chemicals and metals end-markets. Pricing was lower than the prior year by 1%.

Asia segment operating profit for 2016 decreased \$13 million, or 4%, as compared to the prior year. Excluding currency impacts, operating profit was steady with prior year as lower pricing was offset by volume growth and cost reduction actions.

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Asia segment sales in 2015 decreased \$68 million, or 4%, as compared to the prior year. Currency and cost pass-through of precious metals prices used in electronic materials end-markets reduced sales by 5%. Excluding these impacts, sales grew 1% year-over-year primarily driven by the acquisition of an equity investment in 2014. Lower volumes were impacted by a sale of equipment in China in 2014, which was partially offset by an increase in volumes primarily from new project start-ups in China, India, and Korea.

Asia segment operating profit for 2015 decreased \$14 million, or 5%, as compared to the prior year. Currency reduced operating profit by 4%. Excluding currency impacts, operating profit was 1% below the prior year. Lower volumes, including the impact of a sale of equipment in China in 2014, reduced operating profit by 4%. This more than offset the improvements from overall pricing, productivity actions and an acquisition. In the fourth quarter 2014, operating profit included a \$14 million gain related to the acquisition of an equity investment that did not recur during the current year.

Surface Technologies*(Dollar amounts in millions)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	Variance	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales	\$ 596	\$ 609	\$ 679	(2)%	(10)%
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	388	397	438		
Gross margin	208	212	241		
Operating expenses	66	66	75		
Depreciation and amortization	40	41	43		
Operating profit	\$ 102	\$ 105	\$ 123	(3)%	(15)%
Operating margin	17.1%	17.2%	18.1%		

Factors Contributing to Changes	2016 vs. 2015		2015 vs. 2014	
	% Change		% Change	
	Sales	Operating Profit	Sales	Operating Profit
Volume/Price	(2)%	(8)%	(3)%	(13)%
Cost pass-through	%	%	%	%
Currency	(1)%	(1)%	(7)%	(6)%
Acquisitions/Divestitures	1%	%	%	%
Other	%	6%	%	4%
	(2)%	(3)%	(10)%	(15)%

The following table provides sales by end-market:

	% of Sales			% Change*	
	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Sales by End-Markets					
Manufacturing	11%	12%	13%	(5)%	(13)%
Metals	9%	8%	8%	11%	(3)%
Energy	23%	25%	28%	(10)%	(12)%
Chemicals	2%	2%	2%	(4)%	6%
Electronics	1%	1%	1%	17%	13%
Healthcare	%	%	%	%	%
Food & Beverage	4%	4%	3%	2%	48%
Aerospace	40%	37%	34%	3%	3%
Other	10%	11%	11%	(12)%	(8)%
	100%	100%	100%		

* Excludes impact of currency, natural gas/precious metals cost pass-through and acquisitions/divestitures.

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Surface Technologies provides high-performance coatings and thermal-spray powders and equipment in the Americas, Europe, and Asia.

Sales decreased \$13 million, or 2% versus 2015 primarily due to lower volumes to the energy and manufacturing end-markets partially offset by growth in the aerospace end-market. Unfavorable currency translation impacts reduced sales by 1% while acquisitions increased sales by 1%.

Operating profit decreased \$3 million, or 3% versus 2015. Lower volumes partially offset by higher pricing decreased operating profit by 8%, and negative currency translation reduced operating profit by 1%. These impacts were partially offset by productivity gains and savings from cost reduction programs.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, surface technologies completed the formation of PG Technologies, LLC (which is herein referred to as PGT), a majority-owned joint venture with GE Aviation (which is herein referred to as GE) for the development, support and application of specialized coatings tailored for GE's and CFM International's (a GE joint venture with Safran Aircraft Engines of France) current and future engine models, including the GE9X and LEAP engines. PGT will expand its production with a new coatings plant in the southeast United States.

Sales in 2015 decreased \$70 million, or 10% versus 2014 primarily due to negative currency impacts of 7%, including a weaker Euro, British pound and Japanese yen versus the U.S. dollar. In addition, lower volumes to the manufacturing and energy end-markets reduced sales by 3%.

Operating profit in 2015 decreased \$18 million, or 15% versus 2014. Lower volumes decreased operating profit by 13%, and negative currency translation reduced operating profit by 6%. These impacts were partially offset by higher pricing, productivity gains and savings from cost reduction programs which increased operating profit by 4%.

Currency

The results of Praxair's non-U.S. operations are translated to Praxair's reporting currency, the U.S. dollar, from the functional currencies used in the countries in which Praxair operates. For most foreign operations, Praxair uses the local currency as its functional currency. There is inherent variability and unpredictability in the relationship of these functional currencies to the U.S. dollar and such currency movements may materially impact Praxair's results of operations in any given period.

To help understand the reported results, the following is a summary of the significant currencies underlying Praxair's consolidated results and the exchange rates used to translate the financial statements (rates of exchange expressed in units of local currency per U.S. dollar):

Currency	Percent of 2016 Consolidated Sales	Statements of Income Average Year Ended December 31,			Balance Sheets December 31,	
		2016	2015	2014	2016	2015
Brazilian real	11%	3.47	3.28	2.35	3.26	3.90
Euro	10%	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.95	0.92
Canadian dollar	7%	1.32	1.28	1.10	1.34	1.38
Chinese yuan	6%	6.64	6.28	6.16	6.95	6.49

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Mexican peso	5%	18.65	15.83	13.30	20.73	17.21
Korean won	4%	1,160	1,130	1,053	1,206	1,175
Indian rupee	3%	67.18	64.11	61.03	67.92	66.15
Argentine peso	1%	14.74	9.22	8.10	15.89	13.04
British pound	1%	0.74	0.65	0.61	0.81	0.68
Norwegian krone	1%	8.39	8.05	6.28	8.64	8.84

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Table of Contents**Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other Financial Data****Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016**

The following selected cash flow information provides a basis for the discussion that follows:

(Millions of dollars)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net Cash Provided By (Used For):		
Operating Activities		
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	\$ 824	\$ 775
Non-cash charges (credits):		
Add: Depreciation and amortization	579	553
Add: Deferred income taxes	48	4
Add: Share-based compensation	28	22
Add: Transaction costs and other charges, net of payments ^(a)	17	
Net income adjusted for non-cash charges	1,496	1,354
Less: Working capital	(164)	(130)
Less: Pension contributions	(6)	(6)
Other	85	41
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,259
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(652)	(680)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2)	(325)
Divestitures and asset sales	17	8
Net cash used for investing activities	\$ (637)	\$ (997)
Financing Activities		
Debt increase (decrease) net	(305)	690
Issuances (purchases) of common stock net	59	(23)
Cash dividends Praxair, Inc. shareholders	(450)	(428)
Noncontrolling interest transactions and other	(84)	(109)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	\$ (780)	\$ 130
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17	\$ 28
Cash and cash equivalents, end-of-period	\$ 535	\$ 567

(a) See Note 2 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document.

Cash Flow from Operations

Cash provided by operations of \$1,411 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$152 million, or 12%, versus 2016. The increase was primarily attributable to higher net income adjusted for non-cash charges and a \$65 million dividend from an equity investment in China in the first quarter, partially offset by higher working capital requirements.

Praxair estimates that total 2017 required contributions to its pension plans will be in the range of \$10 million to \$15 million, of which \$6 million has been made through June 30, 2017. At a minimum, Praxair contributes to its pension plans to comply with local regulatory requirements (e.g., ERISA in the United States). Discretionary contributions in excess of the local minimum requirements are made based on many factors, including long-term projections of the plans' funded status, the economic environment, potential risk of overfunding, pension insurance costs and alternative uses of the cash. Changes to these factors can impact the amount and timing of discretionary contributions from year to year.

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Net cash used for investing of \$637 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$360 million versus 2016 primarily due to lower acquisition spend.

Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$652 million, \$28 million less than the prior year. Capital expenditures related primarily to investments in new plant and production equipment for growth and density. Approximately 55% of the capital expenditures were in North America.

Acquisitions for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$2 million and \$325 million, respectively. Acquisitions in the prior year primarily relate to acquisitions of packaged gases businesses in North America and a carbon dioxide business largely serving the food and beverage market in Europe (see Note 3 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

Divestitures and asset sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$17 million and \$8 million, respectively.

Financing

Cash used by financing activities was \$780 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Cash dividends of \$450 million were higher than the prior year due to a 5% increase in quarterly dividends per share from 75 cents to 78.75 cents. Net issuances of common stock increased \$82 million due primarily to fewer share repurchases. Noncontrolling interest transactions and other for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$84 million and \$109 million, respectively. Amounts paid in 2017 include dividends paid to NCI joint venture partners and repayment of project advances; while 2016 primarily relates to the acquisition of the remaining 34% of a Scandinavian joint venture (See Note 14 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

In February 2017, Praxair repaid \$150 million of floating rate notes that became due.

In June 2017, Praxair entered into a \$500 million 364-day revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks which expires in June 2018. The credit facility is with major financial institutions and is non-cancelable by the issuing financial institution until maturity. No borrowings were outstanding under the credit agreement at June 30, 2017 (see Note 5 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document).

Praxair's debt-to-capital ratio was 58.5% at June 30, 2017 versus 62.8% at June 30, 2016. This decrease was primarily attributable to a reduction in net debt of \$557 million and an increase in equity due to earnings net of dividends declared. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section below for definitions and reconciliations of these non-GAAP measures to reported GAAP amounts.

Debt Covenants

Praxair's \$2.5 billion senior unsecured credit facility, \$500 million 364-day revolving credit facility, and long-term debt agreements contain various covenants (refer to Note 5 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). The only financial covenant requires Praxair not to exceed a maximum 70% leverage ratio, as defined in the agreements. For purposes of the leverage ratio calculation, consolidated shareholders' equity excludes changes in the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments after June 30, 2011. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the actual leverage ratio calculated in accordance with the agreements was 50% and 52%,

respectively.

Table of Contents*Years Ended 2016, 2015 and 2014**(Millions of dollars)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Net Cash Provided by (Used for)			
Operating Activities			
Net Income (including noncontrolling interests)	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,746
Non-cash charges (credits):			
Add: Cost reduction program and other charges, net of payments ^(a)	83	121	138
Add: Depreciation and amortization	1,122	1,106	1,170
Add (Less): Deferred income taxes	(13)	99	55
Less: Other non-cash charges	(4)	(49)	(65)
Net Income adjusted for non-cash charges	2,726	2,868	3,044
Less: Pension contributions	(11)	(15)	(18)
Add (Less): Working capital	52	(84)	(129)
Add (Less): Other ^(c)	6	(74)	(10)
Net cash provided from operating activities ^(b)	\$ 2,773	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,887
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	\$ (1,465)	\$ (1,541)	\$ (1,689)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(363)	(82)	(206)
Divestitures and asset sales	58	320	92
Total used for investing	\$ (1,770)	\$ (1,303)	\$ (1,803)
Financing Activities			
Debt increases net	\$ 357	\$ 168	\$ 589
Purchases of common stock net	(89)	(637)	(759)
Cash dividends Praxair, Inc. shareholders	(856)	(819)	(759)
Excess tax benefit on stock based compensation		19	31
Noncontrolling interest transactions and other ^(b)	(55)	(41)	(129)
Total provided (used) for financing ^(b)	\$ (643)	\$ (1,310)	\$ (1,027)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	\$ 17	\$ (61)	\$ (69)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 524	\$ 147	\$ 126

(a) See Note 2 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

(b) During 2016, Praxair adopted the FASB's Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting standard. As a result of the standard, withholding tax payments related to stock compensation are required to be presented as financing versus operating cash flows on a retrospective basis (see Note 1 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Cash increased \$377 million in 2016 versus 2015. The primary sources of cash in 2016 were cash flows from operations of \$2,773 million, proceeds from divestitures and asset sales of \$58 million and debt increases net of repayments of \$357 million. The significant uses of cash were capital expenditures of \$1,465 million, cash dividends to shareholders of \$856 million, acquisitions of \$363 million and purchases of Praxair common stock net of issuances of \$89 million.

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Cash Flows From Operations

2016 compared with 2015

Cash flows from operations was \$2,773 million, or 26% of sales, an increase of \$78 million from \$2,695 million, or 25% of sales in 2015. The increase was primarily attributable to lower working capital requirements and favorable changes in other long-term assets and liabilities which were partially offset by lower net income adjusted for non-cash charges.

2015 compared with 2014

Cash flows from operations was \$2,695 million, or 25% of sales, a decrease of \$192 million from \$2,887 million, or 24% of sales in 2014. Cash flows provided from net income decreased \$155 million and decreased \$176 million after adjusting for the change in non-cash items included in net income. The decrease is primarily due to negative currency translation impacts. Cash used for working capital requirements decreased \$45 million versus 2014.

Investing

2016 compared with 2015

Net cash used for investing activities of \$1,770 million increased \$467 million versus 2015 due to higher acquisitions and lower proceeds from divestiture and asset sales, partially offset by lower capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures in 2016 were \$1,465 million, a decrease of \$76 million from 2015. Capital expenditures during 2016 related primarily to investments in new plant and production equipment for growth and density. Approximately 60% of the capital expenditures were in North America with the rest in Asia, Europe and South America.

Acquisition expenditures in 2016 were \$363 million, an increase of \$281 million from 2015. Acquisitions were primarily comprised of the acquisition of a European carbon dioxide business and packaged gases

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businesses in North America and Europe (see Note 3 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Divestitures and asset sales in 2016 totaled \$58 million, which included proceeds from assets sales and the sale of an ownership interest in a majority-owned joint venture in India. 2015 divestitures and asset sales were \$320 million primarily due to the sale of fixed assets under construction to a customer in the North America energy market.

2015 compared with 2014

Net cash used for investing activities of \$1,303 million decreased \$500 million versus 2014 due to lower capital expenditures, lower acquisitions, and higher proceeds from divestitures and asset sales.

Capital expenditures in 2015 were \$1,541 million, a decrease of \$148 million from 2014. Capital expenditures during 2015 related primarily to investments in new plant and production equipment for growth and density. Approximately 50% of the capital expenditures were in North America with the rest in Asia, Europe and South America.

Acquisition expenditures in 2015 were \$82 million, a decrease of \$124 million from 2014. Acquisitions in 2015 consisted primarily of packaged gases businesses in North and South America and an acquisition of a controlling interest of an equity investment in Asia (see Note 3 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Divestitures and asset sales in 2015 totaled \$320 million, which was primarily comprised of \$235 million from the sale of fixed assets under construction to a customer in the North America energy market during the second quarter, and \$65 million from the sale of a packaged gas business to an existing equity investment in the fourth quarter.

2014

Net cash used for investing activities was \$1,803 million.

Acquisition expenditures in 2014 were \$206 million. Acquisitions in 2014 consisted primarily of an industrial gases business in Italy, packaged gases businesses in North and South America and the controlling interest of an equity investment in China (see Note 3 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

Capital expenditures in 2014 were \$1,689 million. Capital expenditures during 2014 related primarily to growth capital investments. Approximately half of the capital expenditures were in North America, about 20% in South America and the rest evenly between Asia and Europe.

Divestitures and asset sales in 2014 totaled \$92 million, which included the sale of Praxair's industrial gas business in France during the first quarter.

Table of Contents***Financing***

(a) See **Non-GAAP Financial Measures** for a definition and reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to reported GAAP amounts.

Praxair's financing strategy is to secure long-term committed funding by issuing public notes and debentures and commercial paper backed by a long-term bank credit agreement. Praxair's international operations are funded through a combination of local borrowing and inter-company funding to minimize the total cost of funds and to manage and centralize currency exchange exposures. As deemed necessary, Praxair manages its exposure to interest-rate changes through the use of financial derivatives (see Note 12 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document and the section titled **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**).

Cash used by financing activities was \$643 million in 2016 compared to \$1,310 million in 2015. The primary financing uses of cash were for cash dividends and net purchases of common stock, while the primary source was net issuances of debt. Cash dividends of \$856 million increased \$37 million from 2015 due to a 5% increase in dividends per share from \$2.86 to \$3.00 and net purchases of common stock of \$89 million decreased \$548 million as synergistic acquisitions increased. The noncontrolling interests and other payments was \$55 million versus \$41 million in 2015 and primarily included the acquisition of the remaining 34% of a Scandinavian joint venture, partially offset by the proceeds received from the formation of a consolidated joint venture in the United States and Singapore (see Note 14 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). The cash received from debt issuances-net of \$357 million increased \$189 million from \$168 million of debt issuances during 2015 while cash increased \$377 million. Net debt (debt minus cash) decreased \$93 million.

Praxair believes that it has sufficient operating flexibility, cash reserves, and funding sources to maintain adequate amounts of liquidity to meet its business needs around the world. At December 31, 2016, Praxair's credit ratings as reported by Standard & Poor's and Moody's were A-1 and P-1 for short-term debt, respectively, and A and A2 for long-term debt, respectively. Additionally, Praxair plans to retain overseas its undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries to support foreign growth opportunities and reduce local debt.

Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document includes information with respect to Praxair's debt refinancing in 2016, current debt position, debt covenants and the available credit facility; and Note 12 includes information relating to derivative financial instruments. Praxair's credit facility is with major financial institutions and is non-cancellable until maturity. Therefore, Praxair believes the risk of the financial institutions being unable to make required loans under the credit facility, if requested, to be low. Praxair's major bank credit and long-term debt agreements contain standard covenants. Praxair was in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2016 and expects to remain in compliance for the foreseeable future.

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Praxair's total net debt outstanding at December 31, 2016 was \$8,991 million, \$93 million lower than \$9,084 million at December 31, 2015. The December 31, 2016 net debt balance includes \$9,346 million in public securities, \$169 million representing primarily worldwide bank borrowings net of \$524 million of cash. Praxair's global effective borrowing rate was approximately 2.17% for 2016.

In February 2016, Praxair repaid \$400 million of 0.75% notes that became due. Also in February 2016, Praxair redeemed \$325 million of 5.20% notes due March 2017 resulting in a \$16 million charge to interest expense (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share) (see Note 11 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document).

In February 2016, Praxair issued \$550 million (\$575 million as of December 31, 2016) of 1.20% Euro-denominated notes due 2024. In addition, Praxair issued \$275 million of 3.20% notes due 2026.

Praxair's debt-to-capital ratio was 62.3% at December 31, 2016 versus 64.9% at December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily attributable to (i) a reduction in net debt of \$93 million; (ii) an increase in equity due to currency translation impacts on the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) component as well as increases to equity due to earnings net of dividends declared and (iii) a decrease of \$102 million in redeemable noncontrolling interests primarily due to the acquisition of a 34% stake in a consolidated joint venture. Praxair's debt is largely denominated in U.S. dollars.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth Praxair's material contract obligations and other commercial commitments as of December 31, 2016:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Due or expiring by December 31,						Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	
Long-term debt obligations:							
Debt and capitalized lease maturities (Note 11)*	\$ 164	\$ 985	\$ 1,503	\$ 938	\$ 1,006	\$ 4,485	\$ 9,081
Contractual interest	220	210	185	156	128	701	1,600
Operating leases (Note 4)*	117	97	79	65	54	117	529
Retirement obligations	38	31	35	32	31	140	307
Unconditional purchase obligations (Note 17)*	585	534	476	422	434	2,645	5,096
Construction commitments (Note 17)*	836	271	125				1,232
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,403	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,653	\$ 8,088	\$ 17,845

* See respective Notes to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for additional information.

Contractual interest on long-term debt of \$1,600 million represents interest Praxair is contracted to pay on outstanding long-term debt, current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations, calculated on a basis consistent with planned debt maturities, excluding the interest impact of interest rate swaps. At December 31, 2016, Praxair had

fixed-rate debt of \$8,407 million and floating-rate debt of \$1,108 million. The rate assumed for floating-rate debt was the rate in effect at December 31, 2016.

Retirement obligations of \$307 million include estimates of pension plan contributions and expected future benefit payments for unfunded pension and OPEB plans. Pension plan contributions are forecasted for 2017 only. For purposes of the table, \$13 million of estimated required contributions have been included for 2017. Expected future unfunded pension and OPEB benefit payments are forecasted only through 2026. Contribution and unfunded benefit payment estimates are based upon current valuation assumptions. Estimates of pension contributions after 2017 and unfunded benefit payments after 2026 are not included in the table because the

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timing of their resolution cannot be estimated. Retirement obligations are more fully described in Note 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Liabilities for uncertain tax positions totaling \$56 million, including interest and penalties, are not included in the table because the timing of their resolution cannot be estimated. See Note 5 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for disclosures surrounding uncertain income tax positions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As discussed in Note 17 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document, at December 31, 2016, Praxair had entered into various guarantees and other arrangements, and had undrawn outstanding letters of credit from financial institutions. These arrangements were entered into in connection with normal business operations and they are not reasonably likely to have a material impact on Praxair's consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

Critical Accounting Policies

The policies discussed below are considered by Praxair management to be critical to understanding Praxair's financial statements and accompanying notes prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Their application places significant importance on Praxair management's judgment as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Praxair's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected if actual results differ from estimates made. These policies are determined by Praxair management and have been reviewed by Praxair's Audit Committee.

Depreciable Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Praxair's net property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2016 was \$11,477 million, representing 59% of Praxair's consolidated total assets. Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$1,071 million, or 13% of total operating costs. Management judgment is required in the determination of the estimated depreciable lives that are used to calculate the annual depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over the assets' estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis for financial reporting purposes. The estimated useful life represents the projected period of time that the asset will be productively employed by Praxair and is determined by Praxair management based on many factors, including historical experience with similar assets, technological life cycles, geographic locations and contractual supply relationships with on-site customers. Circumstances and events relating to these assets, such as on-site contract modifications, are monitored to ensure that changes in asset lives or impairments (see [Asset Impairments](#)) are identified and prospective depreciation expense or impairment expense is adjusted accordingly. Praxair's largest asset values relate to cryogenic air-separation production plants with depreciable lives of principally 15 years.

Based upon the assets as of December 31, 2016, if depreciable lives of machinery and equipment, on average, were increased or decreased by one year, annual depreciation expense would be decreased by approximately \$66 million or increased by approximately \$75 million, respectively.

Pension Benefits

Pension benefits represent financial obligations that will be ultimately settled in the future with employees who meet eligibility requirements. Because of the uncertainties involved in estimating the timing and amount of future payments, significant estimates are required to calculate pension expense and liabilities related Praxair's plans. Praxair utilizes the services of several independent actuaries, whose models are used to facilitate these calculations.

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Several key assumptions are used in actuarial models to calculate pension expense and liability amounts recorded in the financial statements. Praxair management believes the three most significant variables in the models are the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate, and the expected rate of compensation increase. The actuarial models also use assumptions for various other factors, including employee turnover, retirement age, and mortality. Praxair management believes the assumptions used in the actuarial calculations are reasonable, reflect Praxair's experience and expectations for the future and are within accepted practices in each of the respective geographic locations in which it operates. Actual results in any given year will often differ from actuarial assumptions because of economic and other factors.

The weighted-average expected long-term rates of return on pension plan assets were 8.00% for U.S. plans and 7.92% for international plans for the year ended December 31, 2016 (8.00% and 7.71%, respectively at December 31, 2015). These rates are determined annually by Praxair management based on a weighted average of current and historical market trends, historical and expected portfolio performance and the current and expected portfolio mix of investments. A 0.50% change in these expected long-term rates of return, with all other variables held constant, would change Praxair's pension expense by approximately \$10 million.

Praxair has consistently used a market-related value of assets rather than the fair value at the measurement date to determine annual pension expense. The market-related value recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period. As a result, changes in the fair value of assets from year to year are not immediately reflected in Praxair's annual pension expense. Instead, annual pension expense in future periods will be impacted as deferred investment gains or losses are recognized in the market-related value of assets over the five-year period. The consolidated market-related value of assets was \$2,064 million, or \$50 million higher than the fair value of assets of \$2,014 million at December 31, 2016. These net deferred investment gains of \$50 million will be recognized in the calculation of the market-related value of assets ratably over the next four years and will impact future pension expense. Future actual investment gains or losses will impact the market-related value of assets and, therefore, will impact future annual pension expense in a similar manner.

Discount rates are used to calculate the present value of plan liabilities and pension costs and are determined annually by Praxair management. For 2016, Praxair changed the approach that it used to determine the service and interest cost components of pension and OPEB expense for significant plans to the spot rate approach. U.S. plans that do not use the spot rate approach continue to determine discount rates by using a cash flow matching model provided by Praxair's independent actuaries. The model includes a portfolio of corporate bonds graded Aa or better by at least half of the ratings agencies and matches the U.S. plans' projected cash flows to the calculated spot rates. Discount rates for the remaining international plans are based on market yields for high-quality fixed income investments representing the approximate duration of the pension liabilities on the measurement date. Refer to Note 16 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a summary of the discount rates used to calculate plan liabilities and benefit costs, and to the Retirement Benefits section of the Consolidated Results and Other Information section of this MD&A for a further discussion of 2016 benefit costs. A 0.50% change in discount rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase Praxair's pension expense by approximately \$11 million and would impact the PBO by approximately \$170 million.

The weighted-average expected rate of compensation increase was 3.25% for U.S. plans and 3.73% for international plans at December 31, 2016 (3.25% and 3.57%, respectively, at December 31, 2015). The estimated annual compensation increase is determined by Praxair management every year and is based on historical trends and market indices. A 0.50% change in the expected rate of compensation increase, with all other variables held constant, would change Praxair's pension expense by approximately \$5 million and would impact the PBO by approximately \$29 million.

Asset Impairments

Goodwill

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had goodwill of \$3,117 million, which represents the aggregate of the excess purchase price for acquired businesses over the fair value of the net assets acquired.

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Praxair performs a goodwill impairment test annually in the second quarter or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have been incurred, and no impairments were indicated. Praxair has continuously re-evaluated the likelihood of goodwill impairments in its reporting units subsequent to the second quarter test, and does not believe there is indication of impairment for any of its reporting units. At December 31, 2016, Praxair's enterprise value was approximately \$42 billion (outstanding shares multiplied by the year-end stock price plus debt, and without any control premium) while its total capital was approximately \$14 billion.

The impairment test allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than carrying value. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than carrying value then Praxair will estimate and compare the fair value of its reporting units to their carrying value, including goodwill. Reporting units are determined based on one level below the operating segment level. Fair value is determined through the use of projected future cash flows, multiples of earnings and sales and other factors.

Such analysis requires the use of certain market assumptions and discount factors, which are subjective in nature. As applicable, estimated values can be affected by many factors beyond Praxair's control such as business and economic trends, government regulation, and technological changes. Praxair management believes that the qualitative factors used to perform its annual goodwill impairment assessment are appropriate and reasonable. Although the 2016 qualitative assessment indicated that it is more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit substantially exceeded its carrying value, changes in circumstances or conditions affecting this analysis could have a significant impact on the fair value determination, which could then result in a material impairment charge to Praxair's results of operations.

See Note 9 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for disclosures concerning the carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an individual asset or asset group may not be recoverable. For purposes of this test, asset groups are determined based upon the lowest level for which there are independent and identifiable cash flows. Based upon Praxair's business model, an asset group may be a single plant and related assets used to support on-site, merchant and packaged gas customers. Alternatively, the asset group may be a pipeline complex which includes multiple interdependent plants and related assets connected by pipelines within a geographic area used to support the same distribution methods.

Income Taxes

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had deferred tax assets of \$992 million (net of valuation allowances of \$132 million), and deferred tax liabilities of \$2,016 million. At December 31, 2016, uncertain tax positions totaled \$56 million (see Notes 1 and 5 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Income tax expense was \$551 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, or about 26.9% of pre-tax income.

In the preparation of Praxair's consolidated financial statements, Praxair estimates income taxes based on diverse legislative and regulatory structures that exist in various jurisdictions where Praxair conducts business. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities represent tax benefits or obligations that arise from temporary differences due to differing treatment of certain items for accounting and income tax purposes. Praxair evaluates deferred tax assets each period to ensure that estimated future taxable income will be sufficient in character (*e.g.* capital gain versus ordinary

income treatment), amount and timing to result in their recovery. A valuation allowance is established when Praxair management determines that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized to reduce the assets to their realizable value. Considerable judgments are required in establishing deferred tax valuation allowances and in assessing exposures related to tax matters. As events and

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circumstances change, related reserves and valuation allowances are adjusted to income at that time. Praxair's tax returns are subject to audit and local taxing authorities could challenge Praxair's tax positions. Praxair's practice is to review tax filing positions by jurisdiction and to record provisions for uncertain income tax positions, including interest and penalties when applicable. Praxair believes it records and/or discloses such potential tax liabilities as appropriate and has reasonably estimated its income tax liabilities and recoverable tax assets. If new information becomes available, adjustments are charged or credited against income at that time. Praxair's management does not anticipate that such adjustments would have a material adverse effect on Praxair's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, it is possible that the final outcomes could have a material impact on Praxair's reported results of operations.

At December 31, 2016, a provision has not been made for additional U.S. federal or foreign taxes on approximately \$12 billion of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries because Praxair intends to reinvest these funds indefinitely to support foreign growth opportunities. It is not practicable to estimate the unrecognized deferred income tax liability on these undistributed earnings. These earnings could become subject to additional tax if they are remitted as dividends, loaned to Praxair in the U.S., or upon sale of the subsidiary's stock.

Contingencies

Praxair accrues liabilities for non-income tax contingencies when Praxair's management believes that a loss is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated, while contingent gains are recognized only when realized. If new information becomes available or losses are sustained in excess of recorded amounts, adjustments are charged against income at that time. Praxair's management does not anticipate that in the aggregate such losses would have a material adverse effect on Praxair's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, it is possible that the final outcomes could have a material impact on Praxair's reported results of operations.

Praxair is subject to various claims, legal proceedings and government investigations that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. These actions are based upon alleged environmental, tax, antitrust and personal injury claims, among others (see Note 17 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document). Such contingencies are significant and the accounting requires considerable Praxair management judgments in analyzing each matter to assess the likely outcome and the need for establishing appropriate liabilities and providing adequate disclosures. Praxair believes it records and/or discloses such contingencies as appropriate and has reasonably estimated its liabilities.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 1 to the Praxair condensed consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-2 of this document and Note 1 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for information concerning new accounting standards and the impact of the implementation of these standards on Praxair's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

Praxair does not expect changes in the aggregate fair value of its financial assets and liabilities to have a material impact on the Praxair consolidated financial statements. See Note 13 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Praxair presents the following non-GAAP financial measures in the discussion of financial condition, results of operations and liquidity throughout the MD&A. These measures are intended to supplement investors' understanding of Praxair's financial information by providing measures which investors, financial analysts and Praxair's management use to help evaluate Praxair's financial leverage and operating performance. Special items which Praxair does not believe to be indicative of on-going business performance are excluded from these

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calculations so that investors can better evaluate and analyze historical and future business trends on a consistent basis. Definitions of these non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similar definitions used by other companies and are not a substitute for similar GAAP measures.

The non-GAAP measures in the following reconciliations are presented in the section Summary, Selected Historical Financial Information of Praxair or this MD&A.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016**Adjusted Amounts**

Certain amounts for 2016 and 2015 have been included for reference purposes and to facilitate the calculations contained herein.

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
<i>(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)</i>	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015
Adjusted Operating Profit						
Reported operating profit	\$ 604	\$ 588	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,218
Add: Transaction costs	15		21			
Add: Pension settlement charge					4	7
Add: Cost reduction program					96	19
Total adjustments	15		21		100	26
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 619	\$ 588	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,244
Reported percent change	3%		4%		(10)%	
Adjusted percent change	5%		6%		(4)%	
Adjusted Interest Expense						
Reported interest expense	\$ 38	\$ 44	\$ 79	\$ 109	\$ 81	\$ 77
Less: Bond redemption				(16)		
Total adjustments				(16)		
Adjusted interest expense	\$ 38	\$ 44	\$ 79	\$ 93	\$ 81	\$ 77
Adjusted Income Taxes and Effective Tax Rate						
Reported income taxes	\$ 157	\$ 146	\$ 306	\$ 279	\$ 272	\$ 319
Add: Bond redemption				6		
Add: Pension settlement charge					1	2
Add: Cost reduction program					28	6
Total adjustments				6	29	8

Adjusted income taxes	\$ 157	\$ 146	\$ 306	\$ 285	\$ 301	\$ 327
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	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015
Adjusted Effective Tax Rate						
Reported income before income taxes and equity investments	\$ 566	\$ 544	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,141
Add: Bond redemption				16		
Add: Pension settlement charge					4	7
Add: Transaction costs	15		21			
Add: Cost reduction program					96	19
Total adjustments	15		21	16	100	26
Adjusted income before income taxes and equity investments	\$ 581	\$ 544	\$ 1,128	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,167
Reported effective tax rate	27.7%	26.8%	27.6%	27.0%	26.8%	28.0%
Adjusted effective tax rate	27.0%	26.8%	27.1%	27.2%	27.0%	28.0%
Adjusted Noncontrolling Interests						
Reported noncontrolling interests	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 29	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 21
Add: Cost reduction program					5	
Total adjustments					5	
Adjusted Noncontrolling Interests	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 29	\$ 20	\$ 23	\$ 21
Adjusted Net Income Praxair, Inc.						
Reported net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 406	\$ 399	\$ 795	\$ 755	\$ 745	\$ 823
Add: Bond redemption				10		13
Add: Pension settlement charge					3	5
Add: Transaction costs	15		21			
Add: Cost reduction program					63	
Total adjustments	15		21	10	66	18
Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 421	\$ 399	\$ 816	\$ 765	\$ 811	\$ 841
Reported percent change	2%		5%		(9)%	
Adjusted percent change	6%		7%		(4)%	
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share						
Reported diluted EPS	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.39	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.63		
Add: Bond redemption				0.04		
Add: Pension settlement charge						
Add: Transaction Costs	0.05		0.07			
Add: Cost reduction program						

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Total adjustments	\$ 0.05	\$	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.04
Adjusted diluted EPS	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.39	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.67
Reported percent change	1%		5%	
Adjusted percent change	5%		6%	

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Table of Contents*EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, EBITDA Margin and Adjusted EBITDA Margin*

These measures are used by investors, financial analysts and management to assess a company's profitability.

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Reported net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 406	\$ 399	\$ 795	\$ 755
Add: noncontrolling interest	14	10	29	20
Add: interest expense net	38	44	79	109
Add: income taxes	157	146	306	279
Add: depreciation and amortization	292	281	579	553
EBITDA	\$ 907	\$ 880	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,716
Adjustments:				
Add: Transaction costs	\$ 15	\$	\$ 21	\$
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 922	\$ 880	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,716
<i>Reported Sales</i>	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,665	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174
EBITDA Margin	32.0%	33.0%	32.1%	33.2%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	32.5%	33.0%	32.5%	33.2%
<i>Net Debt, Capital and Debt-to-Capital Ratio</i>				

The debt-to-capital ratio is a measure used by investors, financial analysts and management to provide a measure of financial leverage and insights into how Praxair is financing its operations.

<i>(Dollar amounts in millions)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Debt	\$ 9,367	\$ 9,956
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(535)	(567)
Net debt	8,832	9,389
Equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	10	12
Praxair, Inc. shareholders' equity	5,807	5,140
Noncontrolling interests	453	407
Total equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests	6,270	5,559

Capital	\$ 15,102	\$ 14,948
Debt-to-capital ratio	58.5%	62.8%

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Table of Contents*Years Ended 2016, 2015, and 2014**Adjusted Amounts**(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Adjusted Operating Profit and Margin					
Reported operating profit	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,608	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,437
Add: Pension settlement charge	4	7	7	9	9
Add: Venezuela currency devaluation			131	23	
Add: Cost reduction program	96	165			56
Total adjustments	100	172	138	32	65
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,493	\$ 2,746	\$ 2,657	\$ 2,502
Reported percent change	(4)%	(11)%	(1)%	8%	(1)%
Adjusted percent change	(6)%	(9)%	3%	6%	1%
Reported sales	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273	\$ 11,925	\$ 11,224
Reported operating margin	21.2%	21.5%	21.2%	22.0%	21.7%
Adjusted operating margin	22.2%	23.1%	22.4%	22.3%	22.3%
Adjusted Interest Expense Net					
Reported interest expense	190	161	213	178	141
Less: Bond redemption	(16)		(36)	(18)	
Adjusted interest expense net	\$ 174	\$ 161	\$ 177	\$ 160	\$ 141
Adjusted Income Taxes and Effective Tax Rate					
Reported income taxes	\$ 551	\$ 612	\$ 691	\$ 649	\$ 586
Add: Bond redemption	6		14	6	
Add: Income tax benefits				40	55
Add: Pension settlement charge	1	2	2	3	3
Add: Cost reduction program	28	39			16
Total adjustments	35	41	16	49	74
Adjusted income taxes	\$ 586	\$ 653	\$ 707	\$ 698	\$ 660
Reported income before income taxes and equity investments	\$ 2,048	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,395	\$ 2,447	\$ 2,296
Add: Bond redemption	16		36	18	
Add: Pension settlement charge	4	7	7	9	9

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Add: Venezuela currency devaluation			131	23	
Add: Cost reduction program	96	165			56
Total adjustments	116	172	174	50	65
Adjusted income before income taxes and equity investments	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,332	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,361
Reported effective tax rate	26.9%	28.3%	28.9%	26.5%	25.5%
Adjusted effective tax rate	27.1%	28.0%	27.5%	28.0%	28.0%
<i>Adjusted Noncontrolling Interests</i>					
Reported noncontrolling interests	\$ 38	\$ 44	\$ 52	\$ 81	\$ 52
Less: Income tax benefits				(16)	
Add: Cost reduction program	5	1			2
Total adjustments	5	1		(16)	2
Adjusted noncontrolling interests	\$ 43	\$ 45	\$ 52	\$ 65	\$ 54

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Table of Contents*(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Adjusted Net Income Praxair, Inc.					
Reported net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,692
Add: Bond redemption	10		22	12	
Less: Income tax benefits				(24)	(55)
Add: Pension settlement charge	3	5	5	6	6
Add: Venezuela currency devaluation			131	23	
Add: Cost reduction program	63	125			38
Total adjustments	76	130	158	17	(11)
Adjusted net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,772	\$ 1,681
Reported percent change	(3)%	(9)%	(3)%	4%	1%
Adjusted percent change	(6)%	(9)%	5%	5%	1%

(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share					
Reported diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.61
Add: Bond redemption	0.04		0.07	0.04	
Less: Income tax benefits				(0.08)	(0.18)
Add: Pension settlement charge	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Add: Venezuela currency devaluation			0.45	0.08	
Add: Cost reduction program	0.22	0.43			0.12
Total adjustments	0.27	0.45	0.54	0.06	(0.04)
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.57
Reported percent change	(3)%	(7)%	(2)%	5%	3%
Adjusted percent change	(6)%	(7)%	6%	6%	3%

Net Debt, Capital and Debt-to-Capital Ratio

The debt-to-capital ratio is a measure used by investors, financial analysts and management to provide a measure of financial leverage and insights into how the company is financing its operations.

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total debt	\$ 9,515	\$ 9,231	\$ 9,225	\$ 8,779	\$ 7,334
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(524)	(147)	(126)	(138)	(157)

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Net debt	8,991	9,084	9,099	8,641	7,177
Equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests					
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	11	113	176	307	252
Praxair, Inc. shareholders equity	5,021	4,389	5,623	6,609	6,064
Noncontrolling interests	420	404	387	394	357
Total equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests	5,452	4,906	6,186	7,310	6,673
Total capital	\$ 14,443	\$ 13,990	\$ 15,285	\$ 15,951	\$ 13,850
Debt-to-capital ratio	62.3%	64.9%	59.5%	54.2%	51.8%

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Table of Contents*EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, EBITDA Margin and Adjusted EBITDA Margin**(Dollar amounts in millions)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Reported net income Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,692
Add: noncontrolling interests	38	44	52	81	52
Add: interest expense net	190	161	213	178	141
Add: income taxes	551	612	691	649	586
Add: depreciation and amortization	1,122	1,106	1,170	1,109	1,001
EBITDA	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,820	\$ 3,772	\$ 3,472
Adjustments:					
Add: Cost reduction program and other charges	\$ 96	\$ 165	\$	\$	\$ 56
Add: Venezuela currency devaluation			131	23	
Add: Pension settlement charge	4	7	7	9	9
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 3,501	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,958	\$ 3,804	\$ 3,537
Reported Sales	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273	\$ 11,925	\$ 11,224
EBITDA Margin	32.3%	32.2%	31.1%	31.6%	30.9%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	33.2%	33.8%	32.2%	31.9%	31.5%
2017 Diluted Earnings Per Share Guidance					

	Low End	High End
2017 diluted EPS guidance	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.80
2016 adjusted diluted EPS (see above)	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.48
Adjusted percentage change	(1)%	6%

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Praxair is exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The objective of financial risk management at Praxair is to minimize the negative impact of interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations on Praxair's earnings, cash flows and equity.

To manage these risks, Praxair uses various derivative financial instruments, including interest-rate swaps, treasury rate locks, currency swaps, forward contracts, currency options and commodity contracts. Praxair only uses commonly traded and non-leveraged instruments. These contracts are entered into primarily with major banking institutions thereby minimizing the risk of credit loss. Also, see Notes 1 and 12 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document for a more complete description of Praxair's accounting policies and use of such instruments.

The following discussion presents the sensitivity of the market value, earnings and cash flows of Praxair's financial instruments to hypothetical changes in interest and exchange rates assuming these changes occurred at

December 31, 2016. The range of changes chosen for these discussions reflects Praxair's view of changes which are reasonably possible over a one-year period. Market values represent the present values of projected future cash flows based on interest rate and exchange rate assumptions.

Interest Rate and Debt Sensitivity Analysis

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had debt totaling \$9,515 million (\$9,231 million at December 31, 2015). At December 31, 2016, there was one interest rate swap agreement outstanding with a notional amount of \$475 million that converts fixed-rate interest to variable-rate interest on the \$475 million 1.25% notes that mature in 2018. When considered appropriate, interest-rate swaps are entered into as hedges of underlying financial

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instruments to effectively change the characteristics of the interest rate without actually changing the underlying financial instrument.

For fixed-rate instruments, interest-rate changes affect the fair market value but do not impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for floating-rate instruments, interest-rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value but impact future earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors are held constant.

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had fixed-rate debt of \$8,407 million and floating-rate debt of \$1,108 million, representing 88% and 12%, respectively, of total debt. At December 31, 2015, Praxair had fixed-rate debt of \$8,300 million and floating-rate debt of \$931 million, representing 90% and 10%, respectively, of total debt. Holding other variables constant (such as foreign exchange rates, swaps and debt levels), a one-percentage-point decrease in interest rates would increase the unrealized fair market value of the fixed-rate debt by approximately \$503 million (\$506 million in 2015). At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the after-tax earnings and cash flows impact for the subsequent year resulting from a one-percentage-point increase in interest rates would be approximately \$7 million and \$6 million, respectively, holding other variables constant.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Praxair's exchange-rate exposures result primarily from its investments and ongoing operations in South America (primarily Brazil, Argentina and Colombia), Europe (primarily Germany, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain and the United Kingdom), Canada, Mexico, Asia (primarily China, India, Korea and Thailand) and other business transactions such as the procurement of equipment from foreign sources. From time to time, Praxair utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge these exposures. At December 31, 2016, Praxair had \$2,104 million notional amount (\$2,548 million at December 31, 2015) of foreign exchange contracts all of which were to hedge recorded balance sheet exposures. See Note 12 to the Praxair consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document.

Holding other variables constant, if there were a 10% adverse change in foreign-currency exchange rates for the portfolio, the fair market value of foreign-currency contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015 would decrease by approximately \$121 million and \$123 million, respectively, which would be largely offset by an offsetting gain or loss on the foreign-currency fluctuation of the underlying exposure being hedged.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT LINDE**

*In this section, unless otherwise specified, the term *the Group* refers to Linde Aktiengesellschaft together with its consolidated subsidiaries, and the term *Linde AG* refers to Linde Aktiengesellschaft only.*

Overview

The Linde Group is a gases and engineering company operating globally and, based on its 2016 revenue, one of the largest worldwide. Linde AG was incorporated as a joint stock corporation on June 21, 1879 under the name Gesellschaft für Linde's Eismaschinen. Linde's industrial roots in the late nineteenth century were laid in the production of ice machines. Linde then went on to produce refrigeration products and liquefied air products, which laid the foundation for the industrial gases industry. In 1905, Linde succeeded in producing pure nitrogen and in 1907 Linde set up its U.S. operations, including Linde Air Products, which would later become Praxair. By 1929 Linde had built more than 20 new oxygen plants. Pursuant to a shareholder resolution dated June 22, 1965, the name of the company was changed to Linde Aktiengesellschaft. Linde entered the large plant engineering business in the 1970s. In 1999, Linde acquired Swedish gases producer Aktiebolag Gasaccumulator AB (AGA). As a result of the acquisition, Linde became the fourth-largest gases supplier worldwide. In 2004, Linde sold its refrigeration technology division, Linde's original core business. In September 2006, Linde acquired the British company The BOC Group plc, which further strengthened Linde's global position. During the same month, Linde sold its material handling equipment (forklift) business, which was rebranded as Kion. In 2012, Linde acquired the U.S. homecare health company Lincare Holdings Inc. (which is herein referred to as Lincare). The acquisition strengthened Linde's global position in the homecare health market.

The Linde Group offers its customers from the industrial, retail, trade, science, research and public sectors a comprehensive product and service portfolio. It has approximately 60,000 employees, working in more than 100 countries worldwide. The strategy of The Linde Group is geared towards long-term profitable growth and focuses on the expansion of its international business with forward-looking products and services. In addition, The Linde Group strives to become more agile so that it can react to customer requirements in a highly efficient manner and exploit any opportunities that present themselves.

Registration, Seat, Fiscal Year and Corporate Purpose

Linde AG is registered with the commercial register of Munich, Germany, under the registration number HRB 169850. Linde AG's business address and the location of its registered offices is Klosterhofstrasse 1, 80331 Munich, Germany, telephone number +49 89 3575701. Linde's fiscal year is the calendar year. Pursuant to the Articles of Association of Linde AG (*Satzung*), Article 2, its object of business is:

the manufacture and sale of industrial and other gases and their secondary products and the construction, acquisition, sale and operation of plants in which industrial and other gases are manufactured or used;

the manufacture and sale of products in the field of apparatus and mechanical engineering;

the manufacture and sale of products in the field of medical technology, of pharmaceutical products and of other products in the healthcare area; and

the design and construction, acquisition, sale and operation of industrial process and other industrial plants, facilities in the healthcare area as well as plants for research purposes.

Business Organization

Linde AG is the ultimate parent company of The Linde Group. The Group consists of more than 600 subsidiaries and more than 35 associated companies or joint ventures worldwide in which Linde AG has significant influence or joint control, as well as other participations.

The Linde Group operates through three divisions, the Linde Gases Division, the Engineering Division (its two core divisions) and Other Activities (which currently only includes the discontinued operations relating to

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the Gist logistics business). The Linde Gases Division is organized in three reportable segments: EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa), Asia/Pacific and the Americas.

The following table shows The Linde Group's revenue by location of customers in key markets for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

in million	2016	2015	2014
Europe	6,564	6,574	6,560
Germany	1,229	1,305	1,261
U.K.	1,447	1,698	1,559
Asia/Pacific	4,875	4,950	5,079
China	1,241	1,199	1,299
Australia	1,040	1,121	1,124
North America	5,063	5,218	4,238
USA	4,519	4,691	3,734
South America	573	663	623
Africa	460	539	547

Linde Gases Division

The Linde Gases Division has a long tradition in The Linde Group and originated with the inventions of Dr. Carl von Linde, who invented among other things the cryogenic process, thereby laying the cornerstone for today's Linde Gases Division. The Linde Gases Division offers both industrial gases and pharmaceutical and medical gas products and services. Linde's industrial gases include a wide range of compressed and liquefied gases as well as chemicals, and are used, for example, in the energy sector, steel production, chemical processing, environmental protection and welding, as well as in food processing, glass production and electronics industry. The Group has also invested in the expansion of its healthcare business (medical gases, medical devices, clinical care and related services). Linde is one of the leading global companies in the development of environmentally friendly hydrogen technologies and one of the main global suppliers of high-quality products and services for the integrated treatment of patients with respiratory disorders.

Main Business Areas

Within the Linde Gases Division, Linde operates in the following main business areas:

Industrial Gases

Linde produces and markets the air gases oxygen, nitrogen and argon, which it produces in its own air separation plants as well as hydrogen, acetylene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, shielding gases for welding applications, rare gases and high-purity specialty gases. Linde gases are used across all the continents of the world in almost all industry sectors, in trade, and in science and research. Linde also develops and markets systems and plants for gases applications all over the world in several technological application centers. In addition, the Group provides its customers with comprehensive support services and technical equipment. The Linde industrial gases business is one of the world's largest supplier of welding and safety products.

Healthcare

Within its healthcare business, Linde is a global leader in the supply of high-quality homecare services for the integrated treatment of patients with respiratory disorders. Linde's offering comprises gaseous medication and related medical products and devices for patients and medical staff. Linde operates its healthcare business in more than 60 countries and all products and services meet high safety, quality and efficacy standards as stipulated by the healthcare authorities.

In order to counter the increasing downward pressure on costs in the healthcare sector, Linde focuses on the development of innovative products and services. Linde has also used targeted acquisitions to improve its cost

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structure. Its products and services are used to diagnose and treat a whole range of conditions. Linde healthcare provides medical gases, medical devices and clinical treatments for use in anesthesia and for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, sleep apnea, pulmonary hypertension and pain relief.

To ensure the highest possible levels of safety for patients over the entire life-cycle of Linde's pharmaceutical products, such products are monitored on a continuous basis using a vigilance signal detection system. Regular analysis is performed on the safety of pharmaceutical products in periodic safety update reports.

In 2016, within the healthcare business, Linde acquired American HomePatient Inc., a company specializing in respiratory therapy.

Product Areas

Within the Linde Gases Division, Linde allocates its activities to the following product areas: On-site, healthcare, cylinder gases and liquefied gases. In the case of the on-site business, customers are generally supplied via an on-site production plant. On-site teams usually deliver services such as equipment engineering and maintenance, total materials management and optimization programs for cost savings and process efficiency gains and risk management. In the other product areas, gases are delivered to the customer in gas cylinders or tankers. On site customers have long-term supply contracts (up to 15 years) while the cylinder business is short-term by nature.

Geographic Regions

The Linde Gases Division is divided into three geographic reporting segments: EMEA, Asia/Pacific and Americas. EMEA includes Europe North (Iceland, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Latvia and Lithuania), Europe Continental (Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy), Europe South (Benelux, France, Portugal, Spain, Algeria and Tunisia), Africa and the United Kingdom (the United Kingdom, Ireland, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe) and Middle East and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Macedonia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Dubai). Asia/Pacific includes South Asia and ASEAN (Vietnam, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei and Sri Lanka), Eastern Asia (China, Taiwan and South Korea) and South Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands). The Americas segment includes the United States, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Aruba, Curaçao, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

Selected Recent and Current Projects

Recent important projects of the Linde Gases Division include two large air separation plants that Linde brought on stream in Russia in 2016. The plants will supply the customer SIBUR in Dzerzhinsk under a long-term gas supply agreement. The total investment was around 70 million. In Porvoo (Finland), Linde brought a new hydrogen plant on stream for the Finnish oil company Neste Oil in 2016, also with an investment of approximately 70 million. The project is linked to a long-term on-site agreement. Neste Oil's refinery has two hydrogen production plants, the older of which has now been replaced by a more efficient one.

Together with partners, five public hydrogen filling stations featuring Linde technology went into operation in Germany in 2016. Other hydrogen filling stations were opened in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan and the United States.

In Duisburg, the Group commenced work on the construction of a new liquefier. The system is expected to come on stream in early 2018 and is Linde's way of adjusting its production capacities to meet the high demand for liquid nitrogen in the Rhine-Ruhr region, particularly among major clients in the chemicals and electronics industries.

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Linde has constructed two large air separation plants for Tata Steel Limited at the latter's site within the industrial complex of Kalinganagar in Odisha (India). The plants (which were constructed by Linde's Engineering Division with a total investment volume of approximately \$80 million) went into operation in 2016. Linde's Gases Division is now operating the plants under a long-term on-site gas supply contract. The two new air separation plants will each produce gaseous oxygen, nitrogen and argon to supply the Tata Steel steelworks. They also produce liquefied gases.

Also in 2016, a carbon dioxide plant went on stream in Marsden Point, New Zealand. The plant will supply up to 50,000 tons of recycled and purified carbon dioxide a year for a whole variety of applications, including the food and beverage industry, artificial fertilizer manufacturers and paper factories. A corresponding long-term agreement is in place. The investment amounted to around \$28 million.

In 2016, construction commenced for one of the largest air separation plants in Bangladesh.

In Malaysia, Linde set up the joint venture Pengerang Gas Solution Sdn Bhd together with Petronas Gas Bhd. The joint venture will be constructing two air separation plants to supply Petronas, in particular, with gaseous oxygen and nitrogen in the industrial complex of Pengerang in the south of Malaysia. A total of approximately \$150 million is being invested in the gas production facilities. The joint venture will operate the facilities as part of a long-term gas supply contract.

In September 2016, Linde announced that it would be investing more than \$100 million in a new air separation plant and the expansion of its production capacities in Claymont, Delaware. Producing 1,200 tons of liquefied oxygen, nitrogen and argon and 400 tons of gaseous products a day, this is expected to become Linde's largest liquefaction plant in North America from 2019 onwards. The new plant will improve the supply situation for numerous Linde customers in the region.

In June 2017, Linde announced that it had established the biggest integrated refining and chemical company in China together with SINOPEC Zhenhai Refining & Chemical Company (which is herein referred to as ZRCC) in a \$145 million joint venture to supply vital industrial gases to local customers from key industries such as petrochemical, steel and electronics. ZRCC and Linde will each hold a 50% stake in the newly formed company which is the sixth consecutive joint venture between the companies. Three new air separation plants are expected to double Linde's production capacity of air gases in the Ningbo Chemical Industrial Zone in China's Zhejiang province. They will be connected to Linde's pipeline supply network across Ningbo.

Operational Management

The Linde Gases Division comprises three reportable segments: EMEA, Asia/Pacific and the Americas. Responsibilities are allocated on the basis of a regional structure. Within the three segments, nine regional business units (RBUs) are responsible for the operating business. This structure allows the Group to take account of the great importance of the specific market conditions in the gases business.

Linde has set up five Global Governance Centres (which are herein referred to as GGCs) for the Linde Gases Division which are managed centrally and act on a division-wide basis: GGC Merchant & Packaged Gases (liquefied gases and cylinder gas), GGC Electronics (electronic gases), GGC Healthcare, GGC Operations and GGC Deliver. These units establish best practices and ensure that the process standards which have been defined are implemented and continually enhanced across the Group. Moreover, Linde's purchasing activities have been bundled together across the Group (Global Procurement). As part of the LIFT efficiency program, the GGCs will be gradually merged into a Centre of Excellence.

The corporate and support functions provide assistance to the business units of the Group.

Engineering Division

Main Business Areas

Linde's Engineering Division focuses on market segments such as olefin plants, natural gas plants, air separation plants, hydrogen and synthesis gas plants, and other types of plants. Linde can rely on its own

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extensive process engineering know-how in the planning, project development and construction of turnkey industrial plants. Linde plants are used in a wide variety of fields: in the petrochemical and chemical industries, in refineries and fertilizer plants, to recover air gases, to produce hydrogen and synthesis gases, to treat natural gas and to produce rare gases. The Engineering Division either supplies plants directly to the customer or to the Linde Gases Division, which operates the plants on behalf of the customer under a gases supply contract.

Linde employs tried and tested methods, also in the tendering phase, to assess the impact on the profitability of a large-scale project of potential variances from budgeted costs for individual components. The Linde Group conducts simulations of the opportunities and risks associated with each project using numerical methods of analysis.

Linde may carve-out its Engineering Division into a wholly-owned subsidiary of Linde AG, subject to the prior agreement of Linde and Praxair on the corporate set-up and arrangements of Linde Engineering. This would give Linde the opportunity to secure both its engineering business as the preferred supplier for the Linde Gases Division and provide greater visibility of the global Linde engineering brand to all customers in the market.

Selected Recent and Current Projects

With respect to olefin plant projects, the Engineering Division was awarded a contract by Shell in 2016 to provide procurement and supply services for the construction of an ethylene plant and two polyethylene plants in Pennsylvania, United States with the total volume of the contract coming to approximately 360 million.

Regarding natural gas plant projects, Linde was selected as the licensor of the natural gas processing technology for the Amur GPP project (Amur Gas Processing Plant) in eastern Russia in 2015. The plant will be erected in five phases in the period leading up to 2024. The second phase of the project started in 2016 (an amount of just under 500 million was recognized in the order intake for this second phase in 2016). Once it is completed, Amur GPP is expected to be one of the world's largest gas processing projects, with a processing capacity of up to 49 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year.

With respect to air separation plant projects, in 2016 the Linde Gases Division awarded a contract to the Engineering Division for the construction of two major air separation plants for the newly established joint venture between Linde and Petronas Gas Bhd. The plants will supply oxygen and nitrogen to the integrated Petronas refinery and petrochemical complex in Pengerang, Malaysia. The project includes the engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning of the plants. The corresponding order intake in the Engineering Division amounted to more than 100 million in 2016.

As regards hydrogen and synthesis gas plant projects, Linde's Engineering Division received an order in 2016 from Sweden's fuel manufacturer Preem, to build a hydrogen plant at Preem's refinery site in Gothenburg. The order is worth around \$40 million in total. This is the first order for a standardized, modular plant from Linde's new HYDROPRIME® MAX product line. In the last quarter of 2016, Linde brought a large hydrogen plant (steam methane reformer) on stream at the site of the Neste Oil refinery in Porvoo, Finland. Linde's Engineering Division was responsible for building the turnkey plant, which will be operated by Linde's Gases Division.

In June 2017, Linde was awarded a major contract by PJSC Nizhnekamskneftekhim (which is herein referred to as NKNK) to supply an olefin plant in the city of Nizhnekamsk, located in the Republic of Tatarstan in the Russian Federation. As part of this major contract, Linde is responsible for licensing, design, material procurement and technical engineering consulting for the plant. NKNK's new olefin complex will be built in Nizhnekamsk, Tatarstan. In the first expansion stage, it is expected to have the capacity to produce 600,000 tons of ethylene and over 600,000 tons of other chemical products per year.

In July 2017, The Linde Group was selected by Braskem, the largest thermoplastics resins producer in the Americas, as the lead engineering, procurement and construction contractor to build a new polypropylene production line in La Porte, Texas, U.S. Braskem committed several hundred million dollars towards the design

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and construction of the new plant which will have a production capacity of 450 kilotons per year. Construction is expected to begin mid-summer 2017, with the final phase of main construction targeted for the first quarter of 2020.

Other Activities

Other Activities comprises the operations of The Linde Group's logistics services company, Gist. Gist specializes in the distribution of chilled food and beverages, and operates principally in the United Kingdom and in Ireland. Due to the plans to sell Gist, the business has been reported as discontinued operations in The Linde Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-2 of this document.

Inventories

Linde carries inventories of merchant and cylinder gases, hardgoods and coatings materials to supply products to its customers on a reasonable delivery schedule. On-site plants have limited inventory.

Inventory obsolescence is not material to Linde's business.

Customers

Linde operates in many countries and regions, supplying almost all industry sectors. Therefore, Linde has a high level of diversification of its end customers, both in terms of sector and geographical situation. The Linde Group serves customers in the food and beverage industry (including aquaculture, water treatment, beverages and food), chemistry and energy industry (including energy, fine and petrochemistry and pharma), metallurgy and glass industry (including glass and fiber optics, heat treatment, non-ferrous metals and steel), manufacturing industry (including aerospace, automotive, heavy construction and machinery, light metal fabrication and production), electronics (including solar, semiconductor and chip packaging), healthcare (including hospital care, home care, gas therapies and care concepts) and others (including education, research and retail distributors). With the exception of Medicare, the federal health insurance program within the U.S. health system, with which The Linde Group generated 6.3% of its consolidated revenue in 2016, Linde is not dependent upon a single customer.

Seasonality

Linde's business is generally not subject to seasonal fluctuations to a significant extent.

Research and Development, Patents and Trademarks

Linde's research and development is primarily directed toward developing new and improved methods for the engineering business, the production, conditioning and distribution of industrial gases and the development of new markets and applications for these gases.

In order to achieve these goals, embedded in the overall group and Linde's business strategy, Linde has put an overarching research and development strategy in place, defining innovation areas and setting out process guidelines.

More than half of the research and development projects in 2016 were aimed at achieving environmental advantages. During 2016, Linde spent a total of 121 million on research and development (compared to 131 million in 2015 and 106 million in 2014).

Linde owns or licenses patents that relate to a variety of products and processes and manages patent rights in many markets. Linde's patents expire at various times over the next 20 years. While these patents and licenses are considered important to Linde's individual businesses, Linde does not consider its business as a whole to be materially dependent upon any one particular patent, or patent license, or family of patents. In addition, based on Linde's IP life cycle management and due to its constant R&D efforts, old patents are replaced by new patents.

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Linde also owns a large number of valuable trademarks. In 2016, there were no material IP litigations. Many of Linde's patents relate to the creation and provision of industrial gases and corresponding engineering solutions, with a large number of patents relating to chemicals and the environment, clean energy and hydrogen technology as well as air separation and synthesis gases.

The Linde Gases Division focused its research and development activities in 2016 on the following customer segments: chemicals and energy, metallurgy and glass, food and beverages, manufacturing, hydrogen mobility as well as electronics, healthcare and packages.

In 2016, the Engineering Division's research and development activities were primarily aimed at the development of new and existing technologies in the product lines of natural gas plants, air separation plants, olefin plants, and hydrogen and synthesis gas plants. Linde is always looking for ways to make further improvements in the energy efficiency and environmental credentials of its plants.

On a group level, Linde innovates in accordance with its research and development strategy, and also puts a focus on future growth areas as identified by observing changes of its markets.

By drawing on the findings of its research, the Group is continuously moving into new areas of application for its gases and is constantly striving to make further improvements to its processes and plant technologies. This application development is almost always commissioned and therefore involves close liaison with customers, taking into account their requirements

Raw Materials and Energy

Energy is the single largest cost item in the production and distribution of industrial gases. Most of Linde's energy requirements are in the form of natural gas and electricity. In addition, certain groups of materials within The Linde Group are dependent on raw materials such as steel, aluminum and brass.

Linde pursues a procurement strategy across the entire Group. This strategy is organized on the basis of defined groups of materials, which are used to categorize all products and services. In addition to adopting purchasing strategies based on groups of materials, Linde is continuing to optimize its supplier portfolio and the contract status of its suppliers so as to minimize purchasing risks. For products and services where the price depends to a great extent on volatile primary markets, the cost risks are minimized by using optimized agreements, taking timing considerations into account. On the purchasing side, for example, the impact of price volatility relating to the procurement of electricity and natural gas is addressed by long-term purchasing strategies in the deregulated energy markets. Linde's procurement activities in the relevant wholesale energy markets are governed by a global risk guideline which determines the ranges for price hedging over the next few years. Compliance with the guideline is monitored by a global portfolio management committee. In addition, regional energy risk committees manage their respective portfolios. Data transparency is established by means of a professional IT tool for the energy trade. In Linde's bulk business area, certain cost increases cannot be passed on to the customer through price indexing included in the contract. In order to address this risk, processes are being rolled out in the regions to ensure that energy market developments are reflected in price policies in a structured manner and early on.

Furthermore, on the sales side, due to the amount of energy consumed in the industrial gases production, fluctuations in the price of electricity and natural gas are passed through to customers using appropriate price formulas. When Linde purchases gases, it applies a strict technical apportionment (purchase, own production or purification of gases) and geographical distribution. Unforeseen fluctuations in sales volumes can thus be offset.

Table of Contents**Employees and Labor Relations*****Overview***

The average number of employees (including part-time employees on a pro-rata basis) can be analyzed as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Linde Gases Division	53,684	52,960	52,361
EMEA	20,508	21,449	21,669
Asia/Pacific	11,398	11,828	12,205
Americas	21,778	19,683	18,487
Engineering Division	6,580	7,186	7,192
Other Activities ⁽¹⁾	371	333	318
Employees in Discontinued Operations	4,927	4,571	4,451
Group Employees in Continuing and Discontinued Operations	65,562	65,050	64,322
Group Employees in Continuing Operations	60,635	60,479	59,871

(1) Mainly includes employees in corporate functions in Linde's headquarters and IT services.

As of June 30, 2017, Linde had 58,649 Group employees (including part-time employees on a pro-rata basis) in continuing operations. As of the date hereof, there were no material changes since June 30, 2017 in the number of Linde's employees.

Linde strives to work together with employee representatives and trade unions on the basis of partnership and trust, aiming to reconcile the interests of the Group and of the workforce. Linde's system of employee representation in Germany is two-tiered, consisting of a central works council for the Group as a whole and works councils in the decentralized units. Cross-border issues are dealt with by Linde's European Works Council, which currently has 28 members and protects the rights of employees in Europe to information, consultation and advice. In many other countries, there are regional-level works councils or employee interest groups, with which Linde cooperates constructively.

Linde also employs temporary workers to meet the demands of its business and comply with the respective collective labor agreements regarding apprenticeship contracts. Linde had on average 8.4% temporary workers during 2016.

Retention Scheme for Certain Key Employees

In connection with the business combination, Linde has set up a retention scheme aiming at retaining certain critical employees. In general terms, the retention scheme contemplates bonuses related to specified transaction phases and/or achievement of certain performance goals, as well as certain discretionary bonuses and participation in standard severance benefits. Further, under the business combination agreement, Linde may grant an additional amount up to an agreed limit in cash-based retention and incentive awards to its employees. Any such awards, and the terms and conditions of such awards, will be determined by Linde in its sole discretion. No member of the Linde executive board or supervisory board has been, or will be, granted a retention and incentive award under the existing retention scheme or under the business combination agreement.

Properties, Plants and Equipment

The Linde Group conducts its operations through approximately 2,000 properties in more than 100 countries worldwide. The Group's head office is located in leased office space in downtown Munich, Germany. Regional head offices and divisional head offices are owned in Pullach, Germany; Schiedam, Netherlands and Guildford, United Kingdom, and leased in Lidingö, Sweden; Basingstoke, United Kingdom; Bridgewater, New Jersey, United States; Shanghai, China; North Ryde, Australia and Singapore.

Table of Contents***Linde Gases Division***

The Linde Gases Division operates facilities that produce a wide range of industrial and medical gases which it distributes through a wide network of gas plants worldwide. These plant assets are mainly owned by Linde. A significant portion of the plants are cryogenic air separation plants, hydrogen plants and carbon dioxide plants. Additionally, Linde operates acetylene plants, helium plants, specialty gas plants, cylinder filling plants and other smaller plants. Several plants are part of mixed-use properties. Some of the plants are on-site plants mostly owned by The Linde Group which are usually located and operated on leased land within the facilities of Linde's customers. Linde uses major equipment in its plants; for example, compressors, adsorbers, cryogenic columns, furnaces, heat exchangers and turbines. In addition to production-related properties, Linde owns a number of locations used for administrative, technical, storage, sales or distribution purposes, including customer service centers, welding schools, and retail shops run under the brands Gas & More or Gas & Gear. Many of the non-production-related facilities are leased.

EMEA

In the Linde Gases Division's segment EMEA, Linde mainly owns larger operating facilities in Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Its facilities in the EMEA segment include approximately 250 plants, of which approximately 150 are cryogenic air separation plants, approximately 70 are hydrogen plants and approximately 30 are carbon dioxide plants. Smaller compact plants for air gases are not included in these figures. Additional plants are operated in cooperation with joint-venture partners.

Americas

In the Linde Gases Division's segment Americas, Linde mainly owns larger operating facilities in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela. Its facilities in the Americas segment include approximately 120 plants, of which approximately 60 are cryogenic air separation plants, approximately 30 are hydrogen plants and approximately 30 are carbon dioxide plants. Smaller compact plants for air gases are not included in these figures. Additional plants are operated in cooperation with joint-venture partners.

Asia/Pacific

In the Linde Gases Division's segment Asia/Pacific, Linde mainly owns larger operating facilities in Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. Its facilities in the Asia/Pacific segment include approximately 170 plants, of which approximately 110 are cryogenic air separation plants, approximately 40 are hydrogen plants and approximately 20 are carbon dioxide plants. Smaller compact plants for air gases are not included in these figures. Additional plants are operated in cooperation with joint-venture partners.

Engineering Division

The Engineering Division designs and constructs turnkey process plants for third-party customers as well as for the Linde Gases Division in many locations worldwide, such as olefin plants, natural gas plants, air separation plants, hydrogen and synthesis gas plants. It owns major offices in Pullach and Dresden, Germany, and leases major offices in Houston, Texas and Tulsa, Oklahoma, United States; Samara, Russia; Vadodara, India; and Hangzhou, China. Special plant components are produced in owned factories in Pullach and Tacherting, Germany; Hesingue, France;

Tulsa, Oklahoma, United States; and Dalian, China. Linde uses major equipment in its factories, including metal processing machines, special metal welding fixtures, braze ovens, pressure test equipment, heavyload cranes and trucks. The Engineering Division's owned research and development center is located in Pullach, Germany.

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Other Activities

Other Activities comprises the operations of the logistics services company Gist. Gist specializes in the distribution of chilled food and beverages and uses approximately 20 properties in the United Kingdom and in Ireland. Gist owns approximately half of these properties and leases the other half.

The Linde Group's real estate portfolio is mostly unencumbered.

Environmental Matters

Linde has established a global management system for environmental protection based on standards and guidelines which apply worldwide. The Group conducts audits to verify that it is complying with the relevant standards. A global process is used to record and evaluate incidents and near misses which have particular relevance for environmental protection. Linde focuses in particular on reducing emissions and on making continual improvements to its operations to ensure the efficient use of resources, materials and energy.

Energy and Climate Protection

The operation of the Group's air separation plants results in hardly any direct emissions to air. Other production processes, for example in hydrogen plants and steam boilers, may give rise to emissions of inorganic gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). Volatile organic compounds are mainly released during the coating and cleaning of metals used, for example, in gas cylinders, storage tanks and plant components.

As an energy-intensive company, Linde requires a reliable and competitively priced energy supply and is continuously monitoring and aims to optimize the energy efficiency of its production processes. Most of the electricity required by Linde is used for the operation of the Group's air separation plants. Around 60% of the Group's total CO₂ emissions are the by-product of electricity generation by energy providers and are reported by Linde as indirect emissions. Direct emissions at Linde stem mainly from the operation of the Group's hydrogen and synthesis gas plants.

Linde is continuously working on ensuring the efficient use of energy. To do so, it relies on global energy management of plants and processes around the world. The Group controls its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions worldwide and reports thereon, complying for example with the standards set out in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

In 2016, Linde took part in the European Union's Emissions Trading System at ten of its hydrogen and synthesis gas production sites. There were around 1.2 million tons of CO₂ emissions from these plants during the year. Linde was allocated emissions allowances for around 0.9 million tons of CO₂ in 2016. The remaining certificates were purchased by the Group.

Water and waste

In addition to monitoring emissions, Linde also monitors the use of water and the waste it produces. More than 90% of the Group's annual water requirement is used in cooling processes. Most of this cooling water is just heated, and can subsequently be fed back into the water system without the need for treatment. Linde has processes to ensure that the temperature reached does not pose any risk to the surrounding ecosystem. The Group's most common waste products are oil and oleaginous materials, waste that contains metal and gas cylinders which have reached the end of their useful life.

Opportunities

Linde may benefit from business opportunities arising from governmental regulations of greenhouse gases or other emissions as well as other environmental regulations. Around 50% of Linde's research projects in 2016 aimed to have an environmental benefit, among others.

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Table of Contents***Regulations and costs***

Linde monitors and meets requirements from authorities worldwide for preventing, reducing and reporting efficiency standards and emission thresholds as a minimum standard in its operations and processes. As Linde's business is highly energy intensive, new or changes to national environmental acts and regulations may have an impact on its operating costs. Future environmental regulations may significantly affect results of operations. The impact on Linde's business and the time frame of this risk depend on the final legislative decisions and scope. For a description of the relevant environmental regulations that The Linde Group is subject to, see Regulatory Environment.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, certain Group companies have been involved, and some are currently involved or may become involved in the future, in investigations or proceedings relating to alleged anti-competitive behavior. For example, in 2010, the Brazilian competition authority CADE imposed fines on a number of gases companies, including Linde's Brazilian subsidiary, on the grounds of alleged anticompetitive business conduct in the years 1998 to 2004. The amount of the fines relating to The Linde Group is approximately 188 million Brazilian Reals. Based on the exchange rate at December 31, 2016, this is equivalent to approximately \$55 million. The Linde Group disputed this decision before a court in Brazil and obtained a positive judgment in the first instance in May 2014, which CADE appealed in September 2014. In January 2016, the court of second instance declared the administrative decision by CADE to be void. CADE filed a motion for clarifications against the decision of the second instance in March 2016, which was rejected by the court in August 2016. CADE and the public prosecutor appealed against the decision issued by the court of second instance in October and November 2016. The decision on this appeal is currently still pending. While the outcome of this litigation is inherently unpredictable, based on the facts and the positive judgment in the prior instances, Linde deems the possibility of an outflow of resources to be unlikely. As a result, no provision has been set up as a liability and the matter is not recorded as a contingent liability.

In addition, certain subsidiaries in The Linde Group are party to lawsuits in the United States, including some in which claims for damages have been asserted for alleged injuries arising from exposure to asbestos and/or toxic fumes in connection with the welding process. In these cases, the subsidiaries are typically one of several or many defendants. The outcome of these cases is inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. The subsidiaries have insurance that covers most or part of the costs and any judgments associated with these claims.

From time to time Linde AG or its subsidiaries are party to various litigation matters and subject to claims that arise in the ordinary course of business; for example regarding alleged overpayments in its healthcare business or other alleged compliance breaches of applicable laws, regulations or alleged breaches of contractual arrangements. In addition, third parties may assert claims against The Linde Group in the form of letters and other communications. Linde currently believes that these ordinary course matters will not have a material adverse effect on its future financial results of operations; however, the results of litigation and claims are inherently unpredictable. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on The Linde Group because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors. Where appropriate, provisions for any potential financial liabilities have been made in the relevant Group company for other proceedings in which Linde is involved.

Material Contracts

Neither The Linde Group nor any of its Group companies has entered into contractual arrangements that The Linde Group believes to be material for the Group as a whole. However, Linde has entered into several financing arrangements. For a description of the Group's financing arrangements, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde Financing.

Insurance

Linde AG believes that it maintains appropriate insurance levels for potential cases of liability risks and damages in order to reduce the exposure to such risks and to avoid or minimize potential losses. Due to Linde s

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international operations, Linde has taken out global insurance programs (for example, for premises, product and environmental liability, property and machinery breakdown including business interruption, terrorism, motor vehicles and marine insurance) covering up to 80 countries worldwide. These are designed to protect Linde's revenue and assets against the financial effects of insurable catastrophes and to manage non-catastrophe claims based on worldwide standards and procedures. The global insurance programs consist of individual master cover contracts as well as local insurance contracts in numerous countries. Linde AG has taken out several insurance contracts covering directors' and officers' liability, legal expenses, group accident insurance and other items. Where legally required, these are complemented with local insurance contracts.

The Linde Group continuously monitors its insurance protection and strategy in order to ensure that it is at a sufficient level, based on the specific requirements of the business units and the development of Linde's business. In addition to property and business interruption insurance, Linde runs a so-called loss control program, conducting worldwide site visits with risk engineers. The resulting recommendations aiming at continuous risk improvement are closely monitored and dealt with by Linde AG's insurance department.

Historically, Linde operated a captive reinsurance company under the name of Priestley Ltd. This reinsurance captive ceased underwriting by the end of 2007 and has taken on no new risks since then. It is now in the state of being wound up and is expected to be liquidated in 2017.

The Linde Group believes its insurance coverage to be adequate and comparable to companies of similar risk exposure and size.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

In addition to the subsidiaries included in its consolidated financial statements, Linde AG is related, directly or indirectly, while carrying out its normal business activities, to non-consolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. The business relationships with these companies are conducted under the same conditions as for non-related third parties. Related companies which are controlled by The Linde Group or over which The Linde Group may exercise significant influence are disclosed in the list of shareholdings in Linde's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, arranged by division.

Related persons of The Linde Group are mainly the members of the executive board and supervisory board as well as their immediate family members. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, as well as during the current year 2017 until the date hereof, there were no significant transactions between The Linde Group and members of the executive board and supervisory board or their family members. No such transactions are anticipated to occur in the near future.

Some members of Linde's executive board and supervisory board hold similar positions in other companies. Linde has normal business relationships with virtually all of these companies. The sale and purchase of goods and services to and from these companies take place under usual market conditions.

Governing Bodies

Overview

Linde AG's governing bodies are its executive board (*Vorstand*), supervisory board (*Aufsichtsrat*) and general shareholder meeting (*Hauptversammlung*). The powers of these bodies are governed by the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), the articles of association (*Satzung*) of Linde AG and the rules of procedure of the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board. The German Stock Corporation Act requires Linde AG to

have a two-tier board structure consisting of the executive board and the supervisory board. The executive board consists of the chief executive officer and other executive directors, while the supervisory board consists of the non-executive directors, 50% of whom are appointed by the shareholder meeting and 50% of whom are employee representatives. The supervisory board appoints the members of the executive board and controls and oversees their actions. While it is the primary responsibility of the executive board to develop and to

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implement the strategy of the company, the supervisory board is to be consulted as a sounding board about all issues of major strategic importance.

Executive Board

Pursuant to the articles of association of Linde AG, the Linde executive board is composed of a multiple number of members. The supervisory board may appoint one member of the executive board as the Chairman and one member as the Deputy Chairman of the Linde executive board. Currently, the Linde executive board consists of five members.

The current members of the Linde executive board are:

Name	Age	Position / Main Responsibility
Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni	67	Chief Executive Officer and Employment Director (<i>Arbeitsdirektor</i>) of Linde AG. Responsible, among other areas, for the Americas segment of the Linde Gases Division, Healthcare, corporate communications & investor relations, strategy & market intelligence, human resources, legal & compliance, internal audit, information services.
Dr. Christian Bruch	47	Responsible for the Engineering Division and for technology & innovation.
Bernd Eulitz	51	Responsible for the EMEA segment of the Linde Gases Division, for delivery and operations, as well as procurement.
Sanjiv Lamba	52	Responsible for the Asia/Pacific segment of the Linde Gases Division, merchant & packaged gases, electronics and global gases business helium & rare gases.
Dr. Sven Schneider	51	Chief Financial Officer of Linde AG.

The members of the Linde executive board may be contacted at Linde AG's business address.

Remuneration of Executive Board Members

The remuneration system for the members of the Linde executive board is determined by the Linde supervisory board. The current system contains elements based on sustainable business development with a focus on multi-year remuneration components and the obligation to invest part of the variable cash compensation in Linde shares and to hold those Linde shares for several years.

Under the remuneration system applicable as of the date hereof, each member of the Linde executive board receives fixed monthly cash compensation as well as benefits in kind (mainly insurance benefits and the use of company cars). In addition, each member of the Linde executive board receives variable performance-related cash compensation on an annual basis, which is linked to an obligation to use 40% of the net amount (whereby the net amount is calculated at 50% of the gross amount relating to such obligation) to acquire Linde shares and hold them for a period of at least four years (deferral component). The members of the executive board have agreed that after consummation of the exchange offer, they will make their future investments under the deferral component in Linde plc shares. The deferral component of the variable compensation is capped at 165% of the fixed cash compensation. 60% of the variable cash compensation, which is not linked to any obligation attached to the amount (cash component), is capped at 250% of the fixed cash compensation. The variable cash compensation is based on two equally-weighted measurement factors: The Linde Group's return on capital employed and the operating margin achieved in the area for which the respective executive board member is responsible. To reflect the personal performance of the members of the Linde executive

board, the amounts calculated on this basis are multiplied using a performance multiplier ranging between 0.8 and 1.2, which is determined for each member individually on an annual basis by the supervisory board at its discretion. The treatment of Linde deferral shares in connection with the business combination is described in the section The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Treatment of Deferral Shares.

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In addition to the annual compensation, all members of the Linde executive board participate in the Linde LTIP, which provides for a performance-related multi-year share-based remuneration in the form of share option rights to purchase shares (performance shares) at an exercise price of 2.56 per share and bonus shares upon expiry of the multi-year-waiting period (matching shares), all linked to a personal investment by the respective members of the Linde executive board. A cap applies in terms of the amount at the time of the granting of option rights and matching shares rights. However, the value of the performance shares and matching shares after a multi-year waiting period is not limited in terms of the amount, but merely depends on the then prevailing stock price. The treatment of the Linde LTIP for the members of the Linde executive board in connection with the business combination is described in the section *The Business Combination Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination Linde AG Treatment of Equity Awards*.

The total cash remuneration for members of the Linde executive board for performing their duties at Linde AG and its subsidiaries in and/or for the 2016 fiscal year was 10,070,838. Of this amount, 3,772,668 related to fixed remuneration components which are not performance-related and 6,298,170 to variable short-term or long-term performance-related remuneration components. The total remuneration of the members of the Linde executive board in the fiscal year 2016 was 12,945,883, which amount includes options and rights to matching shares which were granted to members of the Linde executive board under the Linde LTIP. In each case, the options and matching shares are included at their value on allocation. In the fiscal year 2016, members of the Linde executive board were granted a total of 41,196 options with a value on allocation of 55.83 per option and 4,737 rights to matching shares with a value on allocation of 121.40 per right to a matching share. Out of these options and rights to matching shares, 23,285 options and 2,677 rights to matching shares are attributable to former members of the Linde executive board, of which 21,606 options and 2,484 matching share rights were forfeited in 2017.

The table provides an overview of the remuneration received by the members of the Linde executive board in office in 2016, comprising fixed compensation, other benefits, one-year variable compensation and multi-year variable compensation, and the pension expense in and/or for the fiscal year 2016. In the case of Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni, only the remuneration he received as an active member of the Linde executive board is shown and not also those benefits he received on the basis of his previous activities for the Linde executive board, which ended in 2014. During the term of his contract of employment, Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni does not have any entitlement to retirement benefits that he would otherwise have on the basis of his previous activity as a member of the Linde executive board. With respect to the multi-year variable compensation, the table shows the actual value of multi-year compensation granted in prior years and received in 2016. In the fiscal year 2016, the 2012 tranche of the Linde LTIP was allocated when the waiting period came to an end.

Remuneration of the members of the Linde executive board in office at December 31, 2016

Remuneration received during the fiscal year 2016 in	Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni ⁽¹⁾	Dr. Christian Bruch ⁽²⁾	Bernd Eulitz ⁽²⁾	Sanjiv Lamba ⁽³⁾
Fixed remuneration	77,419	500,000	500,000	600,000
Other benefits	153	28,025	24,207	18,404
Total	77,572	528,025	524,207	618,404
One-year variable remuneration				
Short-term cash remuneration ⁽⁷⁾	70,769	470,850	533,700	739,320
Multi-year variable remuneration	47,179	323,331	373,499	1,100,414
<i>including long-term cash compensation (deferral 2016) ⁽⁷⁾</i>	<i>47,179</i>	<i>313,900</i>	<i>355,800</i>	<i>492,880</i>

<i>(deferral 2012) ⁽⁸⁾</i>				489,325
<i>including the Linde LTIP 2012 (waiting period: 2012-2016)</i>		9,431	17,699	118,209
Others				
Total	195,520	1,322,206	1,431,406	2,458,138
Service cost		274,210	261,243	252,223
Total Remuneration	195,520	1,596,416	1,692,649	2,710,361

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Remuneration received during the year 2016, in	Thomas Blades ⁽⁴⁾	Dr. Wolfgang Büchele ⁽⁵⁾	Georg Denoke ⁽⁶⁾
Fixed remuneration	300,000	1,122,581	527,083
Other benefits	11,704	46,979	16,113
Total	311,704	1,169,560	543,196
One-year variable remuneration			
Short-term cash remuneration ⁽⁷⁾	364,080	1,008,451	591,732
Multi-year variable remuneration	242,720	672,301	512,697
<i>including long-term cash compensation (deferral 2016) ⁽⁷⁾</i>	<i>242,720</i>	<i>672,301</i>	<i>394,488</i>
<i>(deferral 2012) ⁽⁸⁾</i>			
<i>including the Linde LTIP 2012 (waiting period: 2012-2016)</i>			<i>118,209</i>
Others			
Total	918,504	2,850,312	1,647,625
Service cost	289,509	631,395	165,849
Total Remuneration	1,208,013	3,481,707	1,813,474

- (1) Member and Chairman of the Linde executive board since December 8, 2016.
- (2) Member of the Linde executive board since January 1, 2015.
- (3) Member of the Linde executive board since March 9, 2011.
- (4) Member of the Linde executive board from March 8, 2012 to June 30, 2016.
- (5) Member of the Linde executive board from May 1, 2014; Chairman of the Linde executive board from May 20, 2014 to December 7, 2016.
- (6) Member of the Linde executive board from September 12, 2006 to September 13, 2016.
- (7) 60% of the variable cash compensation is paid in cash with no further obligation incumbent on the executive board member; 40% of the variable cash compensation is paid out in cash with the obligation to acquire Linde shares to hold them for at least four years. This holding requirement will be released.
- (8) Under the remuneration system that applied in 2012 and 2013, 40% of the variable cash compensation was converted as at the balance sheet date into virtual shares with dividend entitlement, *i.e.*, a variable cash compensation linked to the share price and dividends of Linde. The executive board member can request payment of such claim (i) after expiry of a waiting period of three years following the end of the fiscal year during which the respective virtual shares were granted and (ii) during a subsequent exercise period of two years. As at the date hereof, the virtual share tranches for the years 2012 and 2013 remain outstanding. The 2012 tranche can be exercised until December 2017 and the 2013 tranche until December 2018.

Moreover, the supervisory board of Linde AG has the right, at its own discretion, to award a special payment to an executive board member for exceptional performance. Any potential special payment is capped at an amount which, when taken together with the cash component and deferral component for the relevant fiscal year, does not exceed the cap in terms of the amount for the one-year variable compensation. In the fiscal year 2016 as well as during the current year 2017 until the date hereof, no such payment was granted.

Pursuant to a defined contribution pension plan in the form of a direct commitment, members who have joined the Linde executive board on or after January 1, 2012 receive benefits comprising pensions, disability pensions and surviving dependents pensions. For those board members, annual contributions made by Linde during the period of employment will be 45% of the fixed cash compensation (and therefore around 11% of the target compensation).

After 15 years of service on the Linde executive board, a target pension level of around 50% of the final fixed cash compensation would be achieved as pension. One board member who joined the Linde executive board before January 1, 2012 has a separate arrangement. This separate arrangement provides for a pension level based on a particular percentage of the last fixed monthly pensionable paid compensation. The percentage rate on entry was 20% and increased and continues to increase by 2% for every year of service completed by the board member. It is capped at 50% of the last fixed monthly paid compensation.

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In the event that the executive board member Sanjiv Lamba is not reappointed between the ages of 55 and 63 for reasons beyond his control, he will receive, in accordance with an existing contract, a lump sum severance payment of 50% of his annual cash remuneration (fixed compensation and that portion of the variable cash compensation which is to be paid in cash with no obligation to invest in shares (60%)) for the last full fiscal year before the termination of his employment.

In compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code, all contracts with members of the Linde executive board, with the exception of the contract with Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni, provide that, in the event of the early termination of the employment contract without due cause, his or her severance pay will be capped at twice the annual cash compensations. If the annual cash compensation of the member of the Linde executive board for the relevant fiscal year in which his or her employment is terminated is likely to be significantly higher or lower than the annual cash compensation for the last full fiscal year, the supervisory board may at its discretion make an adjustment to the calculation of the annual cash compensation. If the remaining term of the employment contract is less than two years, the severance pay is calculated pro rata. For the period on the basis of which the severance pay is determined, the Linde executive board members receive no pension payments. The employment contract with Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni does not provide for any severance payment in the event that it is terminated prematurely.

For two years following termination of service, members of the executive board (with the exception of Prof. Dr. Aldo Belloni) cannot, without prior consent of Linde, (i) accept employment with, (ii) directly or indirectly own an interest in, or (iii) assist a competitive company. To enforce this non-compete, Linde must pay former executive board members 50% of their fixed annual cash compensation in monthly arrears during the non-compete period. Such payments qualify in full for pension benefits.

For a description of arrangements regarding benefits in case Linde AG is acquired by another company and there is a change of control and an employment contract is terminated under certain circumstances, see [The Business Combination](#) [Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination](#) [Linde AG](#).

Supervisory Board

The supervisory board consists of twelve members. Pursuant to German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*) and the German Law on Co-Determination (*Mitbestimmungsgesetz*), six of the members of Linde AG's supervisory board are elected by the shareholder meeting and six by the employees.

The current members of Linde AG's supervisory board are:

Name	Position
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle	Chairman of the supervisory board; former Chairman of the Linde executive board
Hans-Dieter Katte *	Deputy Chairman of the supervisory board; Chairman of the Pullach Works Council, Engineering Division, Linde AG
Franz Fehrenbach	Second Deputy Chairman of the supervisory board; Chairman of the supervisory board of Robert Bosch GmbH, Managing Partner of Robert Bosch Industrietreuhand KG, Germany

Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner

Professor at the Technical University Munich, Germany

Dr. Clemens Börsig **

Chairman of the board of management of Deutsche Bank Foundation,
former Chairman of the supervisory board of Deutsche Bank AG

Anke Couturier *

Head of Global Pensions, Linde AG

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Dr. Thomas Enders	Chief Executive Officer of Airbus SE
Gernot Hahl *	Chairman of the Worms Works Council, Gases Division, Linde AG
Dr. Martin Kimmich *	Second Authorized Representative, IG Metall Munich, Germany
Dr. Victoria Ossadnik	Vice President (VP) Enterprise Services Delivery at Microsoft Deutschland GmbH, Germany
Xaver Schmidt *	Head of Department Chairman, IG Bergbau, Chemie, Energie Hanover, Germany
Frank Sonntag *	Chairman of the Dresden Works Council, Engineering Division, Linde AG

* Employee representative.

** Independent expert member as defined by Sections 100 (5) and 107 (4) of the German Stock Corporation Act. The members of the supervisory board may be contacted at Linde AG's business address.

Committees

The supervisory board has four committees, which lay the groundwork for the plenary supervisory board: a Mediation Committee, a Standing Committee, an Audit Committee and a Nomination Committee. The Chairman of the supervisory board chairs all the committees with the exception of the Audit Committee.

The Mediation Committee has been set in accordance with Section 27 (3) of the German Co-Determination Act and makes suggestions to the supervisory board regarding the appointment of members of the Linde executive board if the required majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by supervisory board members is not obtained in the first ballot. The current members of the Mediation Committee are Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle (Chairman), Hans-Dieter Katte, Franz Fehrenbach and Xaver Schmidt.

The Standing Committee advises the supervisory board in particular on the appointment and dismissal of members of the Linde executive board and on decisions regarding the remuneration system for the Linde executive board, including the terms and conditions of employment contracts, pension contracts and any other contracts pertinent to the remuneration of the members of the Linde executive board, and the total remuneration of individual executive board members. Moreover, the Standing Committee is responsible for approving transactions with executive board members and related parties, as well as for approving other activities of the executive board members, especially the holding of positions on supervisory boards and comparable boards of business entities that are not part of The Linde Group. It also provides advice on long-term succession planning for the Linde executive board and reviews the efficiency of the work of the supervisory board on a regular basis. The current members of the Standing Committee are Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle (Chairman), Hans-Dieter Katte, Dr. Thomas Enders, Franz Fehrenbach and Gernot Hahl.

The Audit Committee provides the basis for the decisions of the supervisory board regarding the adoption of the annual financial statements and the approval of the Group financial statements, taking account of the auditor's reports, and makes arrangements with the auditors. It supports the supervisory board in the execution of its supervisory duties and monitors, in particular, the accounting process and the effectiveness of the internal control system, risk management system and internal audit system, as well as the statutory audit. It also deals with compliance issues. Moreover, it discusses the interim and half-year financial reports with the Linde executive board prior to publication. The Audit Committee also makes a recommendation to the plenary supervisory board regarding the proposal for the

election of Linde AG's auditors. The Chairman of the Audit Committee, Dr. Clemens Börsig, is an independent financial expert and, together with Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner, has specialist knowledge and many years experience of financial reporting and the application of

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accounting principles and internal control systems. The other current members of the Audit Committee are Gernot Hahl, Hans-Dieter Katte and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle.

The Nomination Committee makes recommendations to the supervisory board on proposed candidates for the election of shareholder representatives at the annual general meeting. The current members of the Nomination Committee are Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reitzle (Chairman), Prof. DDr. Ann-Kristin Achleitner and Franz Fehrenbach.

Remuneration of Supervisory Board Members

The Chairman of Linde AG's supervisory board receives annual fixed compensation of 450,000 and each of the Deputy Chairmen receives annual fixed compensation of 225,000. These fixed amounts also include the compensation for chairing and serving on committees. All other members of Linde AG's supervisory board receive annual fixed compensation of 150,000.

Each member of the Standing Committee and the Audit Committee (excluding the Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the supervisory board) receives 30,000 in addition to his or her annual fixed compensation and the Chairman of the Audit Committee receives 60,000 in addition to his or her annual fixed compensation.

Linde AG pays members of its supervisory board an attendance fee of 1,000 for each time they attend a supervisory board meeting or committee meeting. This amount remains unchanged if several meetings take place on the same day. For the fiscal year 2016, the total compensation of Linde AG's supervisory board members (fixed compensation and attendance fees) amounted to 2,537,574 plus VAT of 482,139 in 2016. The total cost for the attendance fees was 112,000 in 2016.

Linde AG's supervisory board members made a personal commitment to Linde AG that they would use 25% of the fixed gross compensation payable in each financial year to purchase Linde shares and they would in each case hold these shares during their respective terms of office. This commitment does not apply to any supervisory board member who remits at least 85% of his or her fixed gross compensation to the Hans Böckler Foundation, in accordance with the guidelines of the Confederation of German Trade Unions (DGB). This commitment also does not apply to any supervisory board member who is obligated to remit at least 85% of his or her fixed compensation to his or her employer, pursuant to the terms of a service or employment contract. If any supervisory board member remits less than 85% of his or her fixed compensation to the Hans Böckler Foundation or his or her employer, then the personal commitment will apply to 25% of the remaining portion of the supervisory board member's fixed gross compensation. In the context of the business combination and due to, among others, potential restrictions relating to inside information and insider trading, Linde AG has decided to suspend the fulfillment of the voluntary personal commitment to acquire Linde shares. In connection with the conclusion of the business combination agreement, Linde has released the members of the supervisory board from their commitments to continue to hold previously acquired Linde shares. One Linde supervisory board member was appointed after Linde AG suspended the commitment, thus the release from the commitment did not apply to him. The supervisory board members representing shareholders and holding shares of Linde AG have declared as of June 1, 2017, that they will tender their respectively held Linde shares in the exchange offer. Linde's share ownership policy in connection with the business combination is described in the section *The Business Combination - Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination - Linde AG - Share Ownership Policy*.

General Shareholder Meeting

The shareholders assert the rights accorded to them by law and by the articles of association either before or during the general shareholder meeting (regular and extraordinary) by exercising their right to vote. Each share entitles the

shareholder to one vote.

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The annual general meeting takes place within the first six months of each financial year. The Linde executive board presents the annual financial statements and Group financial statements, together with the combined management report, at the annual general meeting. The annual general meeting passes resolutions regarding the appropriation of profits, the ratification of the acts of the Linde executive board and supervisory board, the appointment of the auditors and generally also the election of shareholder representatives to the supervisory board. The annual general meeting resolves on amendments to the articles of association, key structural measures, capital measures and the authorization to repurchase shares. The meeting has the opportunity to approve the remuneration system for executive board members.

Unless mandatory statutory provisions require otherwise, resolutions are adopted by a simple majority vote and, if a majority of the capital is required, with a majority of the share capital represented when the resolution is adopted. Pursuant to German stock corporation law, resolutions of fundamental importance require the approval of the majority of the votes cast and of a 75% majority of the share capital represented at the passing of the resolution. Resolutions of fundamental importance include, among others, amendments to the purpose/objects of the company, capital increases (in case preference shares shall be issued and/or the subscription rights of the shareholders shall be excluded), capital reductions, creating authorized or conditional capital, mergers, spin-offs or amalgamations, as well as a transfers of the share capital or assets of the company, execution of corporate group agreements (especially control and profit and loss transfer agreements), changes to the legal status of the company, and dissolution of the company.

Corporate Governance

The Linde executive board and supervisory board studied the requirements of the German Corporate Governance Code in the version applicable at the time in detail before issuing the following declaration of compliance in March 2017 which remains valid as of the date of the publication of this document:

The Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of Linde AG declare in accordance with §161 of the German Stock Corporation Law:

All the recommendations of the Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code, as amended on May 5, 2015 have been complied with since publication of the last declaration of compliance and will be complied with in future except for the following exception.

Clause 4.2.3 para 2 sentence 6

In accordance with clause 4.2.3 para 2 sentence 6 of the German Corporate Governance Code the Executive Board members remuneration in total and as to its variable components should be capped at a given maximum amount. Employment contracts with Executive Board members do not include a ceiling for the Executive Board members total remuneration; variable components are capped as is described below.

The components of the variable cash emoluments are limited in terms of amounts. The Long Term Incentive Plan which provides for remuneration in the form of options to purchase shares (performance shares) and bonus shares linked to personal investment (matching shares) has a cap in terms of amounts at the time of the granting of option rights and matching shares rights. However, the value of the performance shares and matching shares after a multi-year qualifying period is not limited in terms of amounts. An additional cap like that was not deemed appropriate. In such a case, the synchronization of interests of shareholders and Executive Board members to be achieved by share-based remuneration would be disrupted, which in our opinion would not be in the shareholders interest. Since in future the value of the performance shares and the matching shares after expiration of a multi-year qualifying period are not to be capped, a ceiling for the remuneration amount will not be set in future.

Security Ownership of Members of Linde's Executive Board and Supervisory Board

The following section sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Linde shares as of December 31, 2016, by (1) the members of the Linde executive board as a group, and (2) the members of the

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supervisory board as a group. All shares reflected are owned directly by the individual members of the board and such members of the board have sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares shown. The aggregate number of Linde shares and financial instruments with respect to Linde shares held by the members of the Linde executive board and the supervisory board who were in office as of December 31, 2016 as a group amounts to less than 1% of the entire issued share capital of Linde (based on 185,733,180 Linde shares as of December 31, 2016, which includes the 95,109 treasury shares of Linde AG as of that date (equaling less than 0.1% of the entire issued share capital of Linde)).

Members of Linde's Executive Board as a group

As of December 31, 2016, the members of Linde's executive board in office as of such date, as a group, held 130,000 Linde shares and option rights in total, as follows:

62,000 option rights held in aggregate by all executive board members as a group under the Linde LTIP;

7,000 investment shares held in aggregate by all executive board members as a group under the Linde LTIP;
and

8,000 deferral shares held in aggregate by all executive board members as a group;

Members of Linde's Supervisory Board as a group

As of December 31, 2016, the members of Linde's supervisory board as a group held 36,000 Linde shares and option rights in total, as follows:

22,000 option rights held in aggregate by two members of Linde's supervisory board under the Linde LTIP; this applies to supervisory board members who are or were eligible to participate in the Linde LTIP based on their current or former other functions at Linde;

1,000 deferral shares held in aggregate by all members of Linde's supervisory board as a group; and

2,000 investment shares held in aggregate by all members of Linde's supervisory board as a group under the Linde LTIP.

Security Ownership of Significant Shareholders

The German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*) requires holders of voting rights to notify the issuer and BaFin of their holdings whenever these reach, exceed, or fall below certain thresholds. The thresholds are set at 3%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 50% and 75%. No notifications are required for fluctuations between those thresholds. Under some circumstances, the German Securities Trading Act requires voting rights to be attributed also to certain third parties. In such cases it may or may not be that both the direct holder and the third party are required to issue notifications. Examples of such attributions are (i) attribution of a subsidiary's shareholdings/voting rights to one

or more parent companies within a corporate group, (ii) attribution of shareholdings/voting rights held for the account of a third party and (iii) attribution of shareholdings/voting rights of a beneficial owner to a third party to which the voting rights are entrusted (*anvertraut*) (e.g., management companies in fund structures).

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The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of voting rights for Linde shares under sections 21 *et seq.* and 25 of the German Securities Trading Act. The following information is based on the information published by Linde on the website <http://www.the-linde-group.com/de> under the section *Investor Relations /Linde Shares / Voting Rights Notifications*, as of August 7, 2017 as the last practical date prior to the date of this document:

Name and Address of Direct/Indirect Beneficial Owner	Number of voting rights attached to shares and through instruments	Percentage of issued shares
Significant Shareholders:		
BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055, United States	9,972,779	5.37%
Eric Mandelblatt, Soroban Capital GP LLC, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, United States	9,901,789	5.33%
Norges Bank, Ministry of Finance of Norway on behalf of the State of Norway, Bankplassen 2, P.O. Box 1179 Sentrum, NO 0107, Oslo, Norway	9,546,648	5.14%
Massachusetts Financial Services Company (MFS), 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, MA 02116, United States	9,240,255	4.98%
Dodge & Cox, 555 California Street, 40th Floor, San Francisco, California, CA 94104, United States	5,623,837	3.03%

In addition, as of the date of this document, Linde AG held 95,109 own treasury Linde shares. While it was originally planned to use such own shares to fulfill the rights of entitled participants, including Linde executive board members, to receive shares in Linde as part of the share matching plan, which is part of the Linde LTIP, within the context of the business combination, the parties agreed for the treasury shares to be canceled and retired without payment of any consideration therefor and to cease to exist.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF LINDE**

The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial information for Linde as of the end of and for the periods indicated, presented in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Linde Group statements of profit or loss and cash flow information for each of the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the statement of financial position information as of June 30, 2017 are derived from Linde's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which begin on page F.3-2 of this document. The Linde Group statements of profit or loss and cash flow information for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the statement of financial position information as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from Linde's audited consolidated financial statements for such years, which are beginning on page F.3-17 of this document. The statement of profit or loss and cash flow information for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the statement of financial position information as of December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012 are derived from Linde's accounting systems. Historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period. The selected information set forth below should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Linde and the related notes thereto, as well as the section Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde. The following selected historical consolidated financial information is qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial information.

Selected Statement of Profit or Loss Data

in million (except where indicated otherwise)	Six Months						
	Ended June 30,						
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	8,653	8,264	16,948	17,345	16,482	16,093	15,237
Cost of sales	5,705	5,229	10,847	11,166	10,932	10,248	9,708
Gross profit	2,948	3,035	6,101	6,179	5,550	5,845	5,529
Marketing and selling expenses	1,239	1,158	2,387	2,546	2,312	2,378	2,180
Research and development costs	53	59	121	131	106	91	100
Administration expenses	826	835	1,720	1,653	1,478	1,410	1,363
Other operating income	281	240	467	419	484	356	302
Other operating expenses	112	146	278	251	303	193	178
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	8	8	13	12	22	16	13
Net profit on operating activities – continuing operations	1,007	1,085	2,075	2,029	1,857	2,145	2,023
Financial income	23	12	29	42	50	98	143
Financial expenses	167	195	353	439	415	475	464
Profit before tax – continuing operations	863	902	1,751	1,632	1,492	1,768	1,702
Income tax expense	207	222	424	396	353	357	381
Profit for the period from continuing operations	656	680	1,327	1,236	1,139	1,411	1,321
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	13	7	(52)	16	23	19	20
Profit for the period	669	687	1,275	1,252	1,162	1,430	1,341
Earnings per share in continuing operations – undiluted	3.17	3.37	6.50	6.10	5.81	7.00	6.81
	3.17	3.36	6.48	6.09	5.79	6.98	6.76

Earnings per share in operations diluted	continuing								
Earnings/(losses) per share in operations undiluted	discontinued	0.07	0.03	(0.28)	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.12	
Earnings/(losses) per share in operations diluted	discontinued	0.07	0.04	(0.28)	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.11	
Earnings per share in undiluted		3.24	3.40	6.22	6.19	5.94	7.10	6.93	
Earnings per share in diluted		3.24	3.40	6.20	6.18	5.91	7.08	6.87	

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Table of Contents**Other Information and Ratios**

in million (except where

indicated otherwise)	June 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total assets	34,073	35,189	35,347	34,425	32,749	34,297
Total liabilities	19,495	19,709	19,898	20,158	19,163	20,639
Total equity	14,578	15,480	15,449	14,267	13,586	13,658
Capital subscribed	475	475	475	475	475	474
Number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	185,638	185,638	185,638	185,638	185,588	185,189

**Six Months Ended
June 30,**

	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cash flow from operating activities continuing operations	1,317	1,604	3,400	3,583	3,010	3,160	2,641
Cash flow from operating activities discontinued operations	8	30	40	10	(9)	(16)	23
Cash flow from operating activities	1,325	1,634	3,440	3,593	3,001	3,144	2,664
Cash flow from investing activities continuing operations	(856)	(1,924)	(1,472)	(1,780)	(2,059)	(1,521)	(3,870)
Cash flow from investing activities discontinued operations	(11)	(12)	(19)	(15)	(4)	(3)	(15)
Cash flow from investing activities	(867)	(1,936)	(1,491)	(1,795)	(2,063)	(1,524)	(3,885)
Cash flow from financing activities continuing operations	(398)	330	(1,896)	(1,523)	(1,014)	(1,686)	1,458
Cash flow from financing activities discontinued operations	3	(17)	(21)	4	12	11	(5)
Cash flow from financing activities	(395)	313	(1,917)	(1,519)	(1,002)	(1,675)	1,453
Capital expenditure ⁽¹⁾ continuing operations (excluding investments in financial assets)	686	674	1,712	1,916	1,941	2,254	2,020
Capital expenditure ⁽²⁾ continuing operations	740	856	2,004	2,036	2,036	2,445	5,264
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands) undiluted	185,638	185,634	185,636	185,638	185,635	185,420	177,853
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands) diluted	185,638	186,136	185,996	186,055	185,365	186,057	179,247
Dividends per share in			3.70	3.45	3.15	3.00	2.70
Segment group operating profit ⁽³⁾ continuing operations	2,123	2,036	4,098	4,087	3,859	3,908	3,619
Return on capital employed in % ⁽³⁾ continuing operations	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.8	10.3
	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.3

Return on capital employed (before special items) in %⁽³⁾ continuing operations

- (1) Capital expenditure (excluding investments in financial assets) is derived from the corresponding line item within Linde's segment information not taking into account the amount of discontinued operations. The difference between capital expenditure (excluding investments in financial assets) and Payments for tangible and intangible assets and plants held under finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/ IAS 17 in Linde's cash flow statement mainly relates to timing differences between the dates of asset capitalization and cash payments.
- (2) Capital expenditure (continuing operations) includes investments in financial assets.
- (3) Non-IFRS measure. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Linde Non-IFRS Financial Measures for definitions and reconciliations to reported amounts.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF LINDE**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and the interim consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto of The Linde Group beginning on page F.3-1 of this document. Linde's consolidated financial statements included in this document have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB. In this section, unless otherwise specified, the terms the Company and the Group refer to Linde Aktiengesellschaft together with its consolidated subsidiaries, and the term Linde AG refers to Linde Aktiengesellschaft only.

Business Overview

The Linde Group

Linde is one of the largest gases and engineering companies with approximately 60,000 employees working in more than 100 countries worldwide.

The strategy of The Linde Group is geared towards long-term, profitable growth and focuses on the development of its international business with forward-looking products and services. Linde is committed to technologies and products that unite the goals of customer value and sustainable development.

Linde Gases Division

The gases business has a long tradition at the Company and originated with the inventions of Dr. Carl von Linde, who invented among other things the cryogenic process, thereby laying the cornerstone for today's Linde Gases Division. The Linde Group is a world leader in the international gases industry. The Linde Group offers a wide range of compressed and liquefied gases as well as chemicals and is a partner for a variety of industries. Linde gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, helium and specialty gases, are used, for example, in the energy sector, steel production, chemical processing, environmental protection and welding as well as in food processing, glass production and electronics.

The Linde Gases Division is also investing in the expansion of its healthcare business and is a leading global player in the development of environmentally friendly hydrogen technologies.

The Linde Gases Division is divided into three geographic segments: EMEA, Asia/Pacific and Americas. For a list of the countries included in Linde's geographic segments, see Business and Certain Information about Linde.

Engineering Division

Linde's Engineering Division, the Group's fourth segment, is active across the world with four product lines: olefin plants, natural gas plants and air separation plants, as well as hydrogen and synthesis gas plants. The Engineering Division comprises, in particular, the technology, engineering, procurement, project management and construction of industrial plants. Linde plants are used in a wide variety of fields such as the petrochemical and chemical industries, refineries and fertilizer plants, to recover air gases, to produce hydrogen and synthesis gases, to treat natural gas and to produce rare gases. Plants constructed by the Engineering Division are also owned and operated by the Linde Gases Division. The Engineering Division is located in Pullach, near Munich, Germany, with branches and subsidiaries worldwide.

Other Activities

Other Activities comprises Gist, Linde's logistic services business. Due to the plans to sell Gist, the business has been reported as discontinued operations in The Linde Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document and in The Linde Group's condensed interim financial statements beginning on page F.3-2 of this document.

Table of Contents**Factors Affecting Results of Operations**

The Linde Group believes that the factors discussed below have significantly affected its results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the period from 2014 to 2016 and until the date of this document, and expects that these factors will continue to have a material influence on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the future.

For a discussion of how these and certain other factors may adversely affect The Linde Group's results of operations, financial position and cash flows, see also [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Relating to the Business of Linde](#).

General Economic Conditions

Linde operates in more than 100 countries worldwide and offers its customers a diverse portfolio of products and services. Macroeconomic trends and economic conditions have had a significant influence on the Group's revenue and results of operations in the period from 2014 to 2016 and until the date of this document and Linde expects this trend to continue in the future. However, while the Group has historically been exposed and expects to remain exposed to the global economic environment and believes that the global real gross domestic product (which is herein referred to as "GDP") and global industrial production (which is herein referred to as "IP") development had a significant impact on the Linde Gases Division (except for its healthcare business, where less dependency on economic developments has been observed), its project business in the Engineering Division has been less exposed to general economic indicators (while being mainly exposed to oil price developments). Further, certain regions or product areas at times experience one-off effects that counter economic developments. In addition, general economic developments, in particular IP developments, have an effect mainly on volumes sold and only to a lesser extent on prices and margins.

Based on economic research institute Oxford Economics, global GDP is expected to be 2.8% higher in 2017, following a rise of 2.3% in 2016. IP is forecasted to grow by 3.5% in 2017, which is a much faster rate than that seen in 2016 (1.6%) according to Oxford Economics. The published data of the first few months of 2017 confirms this view. Sentiment indicators in particular are pointing to a positive perception of companies in general. However, uncertainty remains a key theme. For example, the negotiations on the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union began in June 2017 as announced. On the other hand, some factors are indicating greater stability, such as populist parties failing to win or make substantial inroads in elections in Europe. In contrast to widespread fears in the first quarter, the new U.S. government's trade agenda has not yet had a negative impact on international trade and to the contrary, there has been an upward trend in global trade for some months. What did have a negative impact were the delays in the implementation of previously announced investment measures in the United States. Economic trends in China remain stable, mainly as a result of growth in world trade. It is expected that improved economic trends will continue in Russia, generating a little momentum. In Brazil, however, the more positive outlook has deteriorated slightly as a result of domestic political turmoil. Overall, 2017 continues to be expected to be impacted by the prevailing uncertainty with regards to U.S. policies, the United Kingdom's negotiations to leave the European Union and the outstanding elections in other European countries.

Global economic growth emerged weaker in 2016 than in 2015. In a global economy characterized by macroeconomic and political uncertainty, GDP rose by 2.3% (2015: 2.7%; 2014: 2.8%). IP showed little momentum for the second consecutive year, with an increase of 1.6% in 2016 (2015: 1.8%; 2014: 3.2%) according to Oxford Economics. The main factors influencing the development of the global economy were varying economic developments in the emerging markets, particularly less than expected growth in China, but also growth in Brazil and a slowdown in Russia. Growth in the United States was driven by consumption, while industrial production continued to show weak development, despite the stabilization on the oil and commodities markets starting in the beginning of 2016. The outcome of the United Kingdom referendum on whether to remain in the European Union and the result of the United

States presidential elections are believed to have had barely any impact on the global economy in 2016, as there was no global downturn in consumer or corporate confidence that would have had a negative impact on consumption and capital expenditure in the short term. In line with global economic growth, revenue in the Linde Gases Division excluding exchange rate effects (*i.e.*, applying the

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average exchange rates of the period to revenue generated in the previous period) and natural gas price effects (*i.e.*, applying the average gas price of the period to natural gas used in the prior period in Linde's on-site business, in such cases where costs for natural gas were passed through to the customer) increased by 1.4% and 2.1% in 2016 and 2015, respectively, compared to the respective prior period.

While the global economy grew during 2015 and 2014, it was adversely affected in particular by an increase in geopolitical tensions in 2015. In addition, the continued low oil prices had a negative impact on the investment activities of many customers, particularly in the international market for large-scale plant construction. This also had a negative impact on Linde's Engineering Division, where revenue declined by 16.5% in 2015 compared to 2014. Other negative factors related to persistent sizeable government deficits, currency fluctuations and ongoing high levels of unemployment in many industrialized countries. The environment in the international financial markets was highly volatile.

The market environment in the international large-scale engineering business was characterized by high levels of volatility and more intense competition in 2016, not least due to the continued low oil and natural gas prices as further set out below. Investments and, as a result, the market volume fell further compared to 2015. Political instability in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as weak growth rates in emerging markets such as India and China, further intensified this trend. Consequently, revenue in the Engineering Division fell by 9.4% in 2016 compared to 2015. Similar trends were seen in 2015, leading to a revenue decline of 16.5% in the Engineering Division in 2015 compared with 2014.

Exchange Rate Effects

In the case of exchange rate effects, it is important to differentiate between operational transaction effects (currency effects resulting from business and financing activities between different currency zones) and translation effects (currency effects arising from the currency translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries where those subsidiaries have a functional currency other than the Group reporting currency).

The Linde Group conducts a significant portion of its business in currencies other than the euro, the currency in which the Group reports its consolidated financial statements. As currency rates change from period over period, the Group's results of operations are impacted. Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the relevant functional currency of the individual entity on the transaction date. After initial recognition, foreign currency fluctuations relating to monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. For non-monetary items, historic translation rates continue to form the measurement basis. Average annual exchange rates are used for statement of profit or loss line items and year-end exchange rates are used for the translation of statement of financial position line items.

The Group's most important currencies are the U.S. dollar, the Chinese renminbi, the British pound, the Australian dollar and the South African Rand. While the Australian dollar exchange rate has been fairly stable over the 2014 to 2016 period, stronger exchange rate fluctuations have been experienced in the U.S. dollar, the British pound, the Chinese renminbi and the South African Rand.

The principal exchange rates used for Linde's most important currencies are set out below:

Percentage of Group revenue for the period	Exchange rates as of June 30,	Exchange rates as of December 31,	Average rates for the period
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rate	ISO Code	Six Months Ended					Six Months Ended						
		June 30, 2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2017	2016	2015	June 30, 2017	2016	2016	2015
	AUD	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	1.48393	1.45732	1.49183	1.43681	1.52222	1.48859	1.47802
	CNY	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.73169	7.30336	7.05243	7.44919	7.30173	7.35307	6.97578
ca	ZAR	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	14.89166	14.44751	16.80825	14.31014	17.19953	16.26524	14.16740
	GBP	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.3	0.87870	0.85229	0.73685	0.86026	0.77908	0.81950	0.72610
tes	USD	26.9	29.4	29.8	30.6	26.4	1.14025	1.05160	1.08605	1.08363	1.11691	1.10700	1.11003

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In the three months ended June 30, 2017, the revenue of The Linde Group came to 4,268 million, a 2.9% or 119 million increase compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016 (4,149 million). Without exchange rate effects (*i.e.*, applying the average exchange rates of the period to revenue generated in the previous period), Group revenue would have been 1.3% higher than in the three months ended June 30, 2016. The main effects related to the positive effect of the U.S. dollar, the South African Rand and the Australian dollar partly offset by the British pound and the Chinese renminbi.

In the six months ended June 30, 2017, the revenue of The Linde Group came to 8,653 million, a 4.7%, or 389 million, increase compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016 (8,264 million). Without exchange rate effects, which mainly related to the positive effect of the U.S. dollar, the Australian dollar and the South African Rand partly offset by the British pound and the Chinese renminbi, Group revenue would have been 2.8% higher than in the six months ended June 30, 2016.

In 2016, Linde's revenue from continuing operations declined by 2.3% compared to 2015, mainly due to negative exchange rate effects (mainly related to the British pound, the Chinese renminbi and the South African Rand). After taking exchange rate effects into account (*i.e.*, applying the average exchange rates of the period to revenue generated in the previous period), Group revenue from continuing operations would have been 0.2% higher than in 2015.

In 2015, Linde's revenue from continuing operations increased by 5.2% compared to 2014, mainly due to positive exchange rate effects. In particular, the exchange rates of certain currencies (the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the Chinese renminbi) to the euro moved significantly, especially in the first six months of the year. This created positive exchange rate effects arising on the translation of various local currencies into the reporting currency (the euro). Taking these exchange rate effects into account, Group revenue from continuing operations would have been 2.3% lower than in 2014.

In 2014, business performance was affected by unfavorable exchange rate effects, especially in the first nine months of the year. Exchange rate fluctuations over the whole year reduced Group revenue by 346 million. Generally, The Linde Group's net profit on operating activities and the Segment group operating profit were similarly affected by exchange rates as its revenues.

Oil, Natural Gas and Energy Prices

Commodity prices in general and oil, natural gas and energy prices, in particular, have had a significant influence on the Group's revenue and results of operations between 2014 and 2016. Commodity prices had various effects on Linde's revenue and results of operations impacting not only cost items of the statement of profit and loss but also directly and indirectly revenue.

During 2014, oil, natural gas and certain other commodity prices declined sharply and largely continued such decline during 2015. The decline and the continued low oil prices had a negative impact on the investment activities of many of Linde's customers, particularly in the international market for large-scale plant construction, including, among others, the global steel industry and the chemical and energy sector. This had a negative impact on Linde's Engineering Division, materializing in declining revenues and lower order intake between 2014 and 2016. As a result, revenue in the Engineering Division decreased by 9.4%, or 243 million, to 2,351 million in 2016 and by 16.5%, or 512 million, to 2,594 million in 2015. Similarly, order intake in 2016 decreased by 9.5%, or 237 million, to 2,257 million and by 22.2%, or 712 million, to 2,494 million in 2015. However, one-off effects may exacerbate or limit these effects. For example, large scale projects may be commissioned even if the general oil price development is negative, which, for example, positively impacted Linde's revenue related to air separation and olefin plants in 2016. While increases of the oil prices were experienced in 2016, the oil price remained comparatively low with respect to pre-2014 levels.

The prices of oil and natural gas are closely related and many of Linde's customers are active in the oil and gas industries. Linde's revenue is affected by fluctuations in natural gas prices as these are either directly passed through to the customer (Linde generally passes through natural gas prices in its on-site business by means of

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long-term contractual arrangements) or indirectly passed through by price adjustments (historically, Linde has been able to adjust its prices on the basis of natural gas price fluctuations, albeit with a time delay), both of which affect revenue. If gas prices increase, the increased revenue and cost basis leads to declining gross margins. Due to these cost pass-through effects, Linde's Segment group operating profit from continuing operations is less affected by the developments of natural gas and energy prices.

While Linde expects the investment activity to increase due to the increases of the oil price, such increases may be further delayed as customers are monitoring the market developments before committing to large and capital intensive projects.

Restructuring Costs/Special Items

The Group's financial results for the years 2014 to 2016 were impacted by various special items, mainly relating to restructuring costs in connection with two efficiency programs. At the end of 2014 the Focus program (which is herein referred to as Focus or Customer Focus Initiative) was introduced, which includes measures to increase efficiency (for example, requiring less capacity in central functions and certain restructuring measures in Australia, South Africa and South America), with initial incurrence of costs in 2014. In the three-year period from 2015 to 2017, this program aims to reduce costs by up to 180 million per year, mainly relating to the reduction of personnel costs.

In 2016, Linde launched another Group-wide efficiency program (which is herein referred to as LIFT). This program, which is also to run for a period of three years, is designed to generate further savings of around 370 million a year, mainly relating to Group-wide savings in selling, general and administrative expenses.

As of 2019, the two programs combined target savings of approximately 550 million per year. Of these targeted efficiency gains and cost reductions approximately 60 million have been realized in the three months ended June 30, 2017 and approximately 90 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (2016: 100 million; 2015: 40 million), largely due to the reduction in personnel related costs, mainly in the United Kingdom, Northern Europe and the South Pacific region and related to restructuring programs in the Engineering Division. Effects that have not been realized prior to 2017 will support Linde plc in achieving the synergy and cost reduction estimates as described under The Business Combination Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information Certain Synergy and Cost Reduction Estimates. 295 million (\$310 million) of savings expected to be generated by LIFT (which figure takes into account that savings will not be generated with respect to antitrust-related disposals in connection with the planned business combination) are included in such synergy and cost reduction estimates for the combined group.

On the other hand, total expenses are expected to be approximately 660 million (approximately 400 million for LIFT and approximately 260 million for Focus) of which 374 million were incurred in prior years and 286 million are expected to be incurred in 2017 for the two programs. Expenses of 114 million incurred in the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million) and 134 million incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million). The expenses mainly related to severance payments and consultancy costs. In 2016, 116 million were incurred (2015: 192 million; 2014: 66 million) and related, in each case, mainly to severance payments, consultancy costs and other miscellaneous restructuring expenses.

In addition, expenses of approximately 25 million incurred in the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: nil) and 27 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: nil) related to the planned business combination with Praxair (2016: 10 million).

Regulatory and Public Law Factors

Linde is subject to various laws and regulations in the more than 100 countries it operates in. During 2014 to 2016, Linde particularly experienced certain revenue impacts mainly related to tender processes within its healthcare business. The healthcare market is highly regulated and is governed by specific authorization and

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licensing rules. Cost pressures in the healthcare sector and the current trend towards outsourcing by government agencies and health insurance funds have given rise to highly competitive tendering processes which have intensified the downward pressure on prices and the risk of losing contracts. In addition, changes in the law, for example, with regard to case-based lump sums or outsourcing and the tendering processes have had an adverse effect on Linde's revenues and profitability or on the opportunities for developing new business in certain countries, for example in Spain, Germany, Portugal and France.

In particular, competitive bidding processes limit reimbursements that Linde has been able to achieve from governments in Linde's hospital and homecare business. These factors were especially relevant in sales markets in the United States and in Europe (for example, in Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain). In the United States, price reductions came into effect at the beginning of 2016 due to competitive bidding processes and these cuts were stepped up further with effect from July 1, 2016. However, some price cuts were subsequently postponed to the beginning of 2017. Such cuts generally had a negative impact on Linde's revenue and earnings development and negatively affect Linde's margins. For example, the impact of competitive bidding processes on the Group's revenue and net profit on operating activities was approximately \$59 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: \$42 million) and \$117 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: \$82 million). In 2016, the impact of competitive bidding processes on the Group's revenue and net profit on operating activities was approximately \$210 million, respectively. Any future competitive bidding activities may negatively affect the Group's revenue and earnings development.

Global growth in healthcare was experienced in the period from 2014 to 2016 and is expected to continue and be driven in the future by demographic trends and improvements in diagnostics and therapies, especially in the case of chronic respiratory disorders. An increasing number of people have been gaining access to healthcare, especially in the emerging economies. If the relevant reimbursement policy enables more people to be offered access to wide-ranging medical services, especially in the emerging economies, this could have a positive impact on revenue and earnings trends in The Linde Group. Linde's healthcare revenues in emerging economies were still relatively low compared to revenues from the United States and Western European economies in the period from 2014 to 2016. Infrastructure investment, progress in medical diagnostic procedures and increasing wealth in the emerging economies might also have a positive impact on revenue and earnings trends.

Linde's results have been also affected by regulatory trends towards more environmentally friendly technology. For example, Linde was able to provide a fuel-cell vehicles car sharing service in 2016 and was also awarded a contract to build a liquefied natural gas (which is herein referred to as LNG) fuel gas system for a high speed ferry to be used in the Baltic Sea. In addition, Linde offers its customers a variety of solutions to make production and energy generation processes more efficient and more environmentally friendly. The Group's gases and technologies help its customers reduce emissions to a large extent. A particularly high proportion of this reduction in emissions is generated by the use of oxygen in a special combustion process and the use of hydrogen in the desulphurization of fuel. Linde believes that developments in more stringent environmental regulations will continue to affect its results of operations in the future.

Acquisitions/Divestitures

The Linde Group's results of operations were to some degree impacted by acquisitions and divestitures in 2016, 2015 and 2014. Acquisitions affect the results of operations in several ways. In general, Linde continuously engages in the optimization of its portfolio of companies through acquisitions, but also through divestitures. The results for the period during which an acquisition takes place are affected by the inclusion of the results of the acquired business in the consolidated results. In addition, the results for the acquired businesses after their acquisition may be impacted positively by synergies or negatively by integration costs. For larger acquisitions, the Group may experience a temporary increase in investments and personnel expenses as the acquired business is integrated into the Group. The

Linde Group has regularly engaged in acquisitions to expand its business in the industrial gases and healthcare product areas or to extend its geographical reach.

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On February 20, 2015, The Linde Group acquired the assets and liabilities of the liquefied petroleum gas (which is herein referred to as LPG) business of Wesfarmers Kleenheat Gas Pty Ltd. (which is herein referred to as Kleenheat) on the east coast of Australia under an asset deal. From that date, the business has been included in full in the consolidated financial statements of The Linde Group. The Linde Group acquired 100% of the shares in the United States company American HomePatient, Inc. (which is herein referred to as American HomePatient) with effect from February 1, 2016. From that date, the business has been included in full in the consolidated financial statements of The Linde Group. Its contribution to Linde's revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2016 was 116 million. American HomePatient specializes in respiratory therapy for patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and sleep apnea. Linde intends to use the acquisition to expand its market position in the healthcare services sector and to generate synergy potential with the existing business.

The table below shows the impact of acquisitions on The Linde Group's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

in million	Revenue from the acquisition date to the end of the year
2016	
American HomePatient	252
Other	8
2015	
Kleenheat	86
Other	31
2014	
Other	44

In addition to acquisitions, planned and actual divestitures may also have an impact on the Group's financial results.

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, the Group did not make any significant acquisitions. The main divestitures of The Linde Group in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 related to the sale of a Chinese subsidiary (Shenzhen South China Industrial Gases Co. Ltd.) as well as an Australian subsidiary (Flexihire Pty. Ltd.). The sale of these subsidiaries led to a deconsolidation result on Group level of 70 million which was recognized in other operating income and expenses. Additionally, The Linde Group sold its gases businesses in Slovenia, Bosnia and Croatia in the three months ended June 30, 2017 as planned. Non-current assets held for sale of approximately 20 million and liabilities of 4 million were sold. A deconsolidation loss of less than 1 million was recognized.

During 2016, The Linde Group decided to sell Gist and the business has been reported as discontinued operations in The Linde Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document and in The Linde Group's condensed interim financial statements beginning on page F.3-2 of this document. Gist's approximately 5,000 employees are based in more than 25 operational sites in the U.K., continental Europe and the United States. Gist accounted for 602 million, 607 million and 567 million of revenue in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Group's future results may be further impacted due to the proposed business combination with Praxair, which, for regulatory reasons, may lead to significant divestitures. In addition, during 2014 to 2016, the Group divested of, among others, Lincare's specialty pharmacy business (2016) and engaged in certain portfolio optimizations in China (2016).

Outlook

This section contains forward-looking information and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled Forward-Looking Statements.

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Linde in the regular course provides certain unaudited forward-looking information for its current financial year in the outlook section of each of its interim reports. On April 28, 2017, Linde provided the below unaudited forward-looking information and confirmed this information as of July 28, 2017, which information speaks only as of such date. The outlook for Linde relates exclusively to its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the outlook results will be achieved or that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than targeted.

In the 2017 financial year, the targeted range for Linde's revenue after adjusting for exchange rate effects is between 3% below and 3% above the revenue generated in 2016. After adjusting for exchange rate effects, Linde strives for a Segment group operating profit in 2017 on par with or up to 7% higher than the figure achieved in 2016. In addition, in the 2017 financial year, Linde will continue to seek to achieve a return on capital employed (ROCE) of between 9% and 10%.

Depending on the overall conditions and on economic developments, Linde is aiming to generate revenue after adjusting for exchange rate effects within the Gases Division between 2% below and 3% above the 2016 figure. After adjusting for exchange rate effects, the Gases Division's operating profit is targeted to be on par with or up to 6% higher than in 2016. The margins in the EMEA and Asia/Pacific segments in 2017 are expected to approximately equate to those achieved in 2016. In the Americas segment, the margin is expected to dip slightly.

Linde expects the market environment in the international market for large-scale plant construction to remain extremely volatile in 2017. Linde strives to generate revenue in the Engineering Division in the 2017 financial year of between 2.0 billion and 2.4 billion. It is seeking to achieve an operating margin here of around 8%.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following table and discussion reflect Linde's financial performance for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.

million except as indicated otherwise	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,				Variance in %				
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016 vs. 2015	2014
Revenue	4,268	4,149	8,653	8,264	16,948	17,345	16,482	2.9	4.7	(2.3)	5.3
Cost of sales	2,805	2,611	5,705	5,229	10,847	11,166	10,932	7.4	9.1	(2.9)	2.1
Gross profit	1,463	1,538	2,948	3,035	6,101	6,179	5,550	(4.9)	(2.9)	(1.3)	11.3
Marketing and selling expenses	653	595	1,239	1,158	2,387	2,546	2,312	9.7	7.0	(6.2)	10.1
Research and development costs	28	29	53	59	121	131	106	(3.4)	(10.2)	(7.6)	23.0
Administration expenses	445	430	826	835	1,720	1,653	1,478	3.5	(1.1)	4.1	11.3
Other operating income	193	133	281	240	467	419	484	45.1	17.1	11.5	(13.4)
Other operating expenses	64	68	112	146	278	251	303	(5.9)	(23.3)	10.8	(17.2)
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	6	5	8	8	13	12	22	20.0	0.0	8.3	(45.3)
Net profit on operating activities - continuing operations	472	554	1,007	1,085	2,075	2,029	1,857	(14.8)	(7.2)	2.3	9.3
Financial result	(70)	(94)	(144)	(183)	(324)	(397)	(365)	(25.5)	(21.3)	(18.4)	8.3
Profit before tax - continuing operations	402	460	863	902	1,751	1,632	1,492	(12.6)	(4.3)	7.3	9.3
Income tax expense	90	113	207	222	424	396	353	(20.4)	(6.8)	7.1	12.2
Profit for the period from continuing operations	312	347	656	680	1,327	1,236	1,139	(10.1)	(3.5)	7.4	8.3
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	7	7	13	7	(52)	16	23	0.0	85.7	(425.0)	(30.4)
Profit for the period	319	354	669	687	1,275	1,252	1,162	(9.9)	(2.6)	1.8	7.7
Attributable to Linde AG shareholders	285	326	602	632	1,154	1,149	1,102	(12.6)	(4.7)	0.4	4.3
Attributable to non-controlling interests	34	28	67	55	121	103	60	21.4	21.8	17.5	71.1
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(824)	(130)	(839)	(1,099)	(509)	622	147				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(949)	(32)	(931)	(631)	(91)	609	648				

Unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets		1	1	1	1	(7)	(10)
Unrealized gains/losses on hedging instruments	158	(48)	209	124	40	(477)	(650)
Currency translation differences	(1,107)	15	(1,141)	(756)	(132)	1,093	1,308
Items that will not be classified to profit or loss	125	(98)	92	(468)	(418)	13	(501)
Measurement of defined benefit plans	125	(98)	92	(468)	(418)	13	(501)
Total comprehensive income	(505)	224	(170)	(412)	766	1,874	1,309
Attributable to Linde AG shareholders	(486)	189	(196)	(444)	629	1,747	1,185
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(19)	35	26	32	137	127	124

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Table of Contents***Three And Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Three And Six Months Ended June 30, 2016***

In the three months ended June 30, 2017, the revenue of The Linde Group amounted to 4,268 million, a 2.9%, or 119 million, increase compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016 (4,149 million). This development was mainly driven by the increased revenue in the operating segments Asia/Pacific and EMEA, due to positive developments in most product areas, and due to the increased revenue of the Engineering Division. In the six months ended June 30, 2017, the revenue of The Linde Group amounted to 8,653 million, a 4.7%, or 389 million, increase compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016 (8,264 million). This development was mainly driven by similar effects as described above. Without exchange rate effects, Group revenue would have been 2.8% higher than in the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The cost of sales increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 7.4%, or 194 million, to 2,805 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 2,611 million), mainly due to higher costs for natural gas and energy in the Gases Division and higher material costs in the Engineering Division. Restructuring costs recognized in cost of sales increased to 26 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017 as a result of redundancy payments and consultancy costs (three months ended June 30, 2016: nil). In the six months ended June 30, 2017, cost of sales increased by 9.1%, or 476 million, to 5,705 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 5,229 million), mainly due to increasing material costs for the execution of projects in the Engineering Division based on the higher revenue contribution of the Division. In the Gases Division, higher costs for natural gas and energy led to this development. Restructuring costs recognized in cost of sales increased to 26 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 mainly related to redundancy payments and consultancy costs (six months ended June 30, 2016: nil).

The Linde Group's gross profit decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 4.9%, or 75 million, to 1,463 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 1,538 million), resulting in a gross margin of 34.3% (three months ended June 30, 2016: 37.1%). In the six months ended June 30, 2017, The Linde Group's gross profit decreased by 2.9%, or 87 million, to 2,948 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 3,035 million), resulting in a gross margin of 34.1% (six months ended June 30, 2016: 36.7%). The main reason for these negative developments is the disproportionate increase of costs of sales compared to revenues. The higher revenue contribution of the Engineering Division along with higher cost of sales due to higher natural gas, raw material and energy prices in the Gases Division and restructuring expenses were the main contributing factors.

Marketing and selling expenses increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 9.7%, or 58 million, to 653 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 595 million). Higher restructuring costs, currency translation effects and higher freight costs mainly contributed to this development. In the six months ended June 30, 2017, the marketing and selling expenses increased by 7.0%, or 81 million, to 1,239 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,158 million). This was mainly due to higher restructuring costs and freight costs. Restructuring costs recognized in marketing and selling expenses increased to 38 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, mainly related to redundancy payments and consultancy costs (six months ended June 30, 2016: nil).

Research and development costs remained almost stable in the three months ended June 30, 2017, having decreased by 3.4%, or 1 million, to 28 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 29 million), mainly relating to lower other service costs and lower amortization, which was partially offset by higher restructuring costs. In the six months ended June 30, 2017, research and development costs decreased by 10.2%, or 6 million, to 53 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 59 million) mainly due to lower service costs and lower amortization expense. Restructuring costs recognized in the research and development costs increased to 1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: nil).

Administration expenses increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 3.5%, or 15 million, to 445 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 430 million), mainly related to higher restructuring and merger costs of 76 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million), partially offset by lower personnel costs. In the six months ended June 30, 2017, administration expenses decreased by 1.1%, or 9 million, to 826 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 835 million). This was mainly due to lower personnel costs

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related to the implemented efficiency programs, partially offset by higher restructuring costs recognized in administration expenses and merger costs of 96 million comprising mainly redundancy payments, consultancy costs and other merger related costs (six months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million).

Other operating income increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 45.1%, or 60 million, to 193 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 133 million), mainly related to a gain from the disposal of a subsidiary in China, the release of provisions and higher gains from exchange rate effects partially offset by lower gains from pension curtailments and lower insurance reimbursements. Other operating income increased by 17.1%, or 41 million, to 281 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 240 million) mainly related to a gain from the disposal of a subsidiary in China and income from the release of provisions, partially offset by lower pension curtailment gains, lower exchange rate gains and lower insurance reimbursements compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016.

In the three months ended June 30, 2017, other operating expenses decreased by 5.9%, or 4 million, to 64 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 68 million). In the six months ended June 30, 2017, other operating expenses decreased by 23.3%, or 34 million, to 112 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 146 million). This was mainly due to lower provisions recognized in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and lower expenses related to exchange rate effects, which were partially offset by higher expenses related to derivatives for non-financing activities.

Net profit on operating activities decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 14.8%, or 82 million, to 472 (three months ended June 30, 2016: 554 million), mainly due to the increase in special items of 100 million to 139 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million). These special items mainly related to Linde's efficiency programs (e.g., redundancy and consultancy expenses) and merger costs. Net profit on operating activities decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2017 by 7.2%, or 78 million, to 1,007 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,085 million), mainly due to the above mentioned increase in special items of 122 million to 161 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 39 million), partially compensated by the gain from the disposal of a Chinese subsidiary.

The financial result (financial income less financial expenses) improved by 25.5%, or 24 million, to negative 70 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: negative 94 million). This was mainly due to lower interest expenses for external funding because of the refinancing of maturing debt instruments at lower interest rates. The financial result (financial income less financial expenses) improved by 21.3%, or 39 million, to negative 144 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: negative 183 million). This was mainly due to lower interest expenses for external funding because of the refinancing of maturing debt instruments at lower interest rates.

Linde achieved profit before tax in the three months ended June 30, 2017 of 402 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 460 million). Profit before tax in the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 863 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 902 million).

Income tax expenses decreased by 20.4%, or 23 million, to 90 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: 113 million). The effective income tax rate on profit from continuing operations amounted to 22.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: 24.6%). The tax rate was positively influenced by the release of tax provisions due to the progress in tax audits. Income tax expense decreased by 6.8%, or 15 million, to 207 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 222 million). The effective income tax rate on profit from continuing operations amounted to 24.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 24.6%).

Profit from continuing operations in the three months ended June 30, 2017 decreased by 10.1%, or 35 million, to 312 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 347 million). Earnings per share from continuing operations amounted to 1.49 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 (three months ended June 30, 2016: 1.72), a decrease of 13.4%. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, profit from continuing operations decreased by 3.5%, or 24 million, to 656 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 680 million). Earnings per

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share from continuing operations amounted to 3.17 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 3.37), a decrease of 5.9%.

Profit from discontinued operations in the three months ended June 30, 2017, comprising the Group's Gist logistics operations, came to 7 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 7 million). The profit from discontinued operations was 13 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 7 million). This was mainly due to the discontinuation of amortization and depreciation according to IFRS 5 for disposal groups held for sale.

Profit attributable to Linde AG shareholders in the three months ended June 30, 2017 decreased by 12.6% and amounted to 285 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 326 million). Profit attributable to Linde AG shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased by 4.7% and amounted to 602 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 632 million).

Total comprehensive loss attributable to Linde AG shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2017 reflects a decrease by 675 million and amounted to 486 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: total comprehensive income of 189 million). The decrease of 675 million was mainly due to negative effects from currency translation differences of 1,122 million, primarily related to the U.S. dollar. These effects were partially offset by gains of 223 million, primarily caused by the remeasurement of defined benefit plans due to increased discount rates in Germany and the United Kingdom and gains from hedging instruments that amounted to 206 million, primarily from net investment hedges related to the operations in the United States; the comparative period for the three months ended June 30, 2016 had included losses from interest rate hedges and net investment hedges in the United States. Linde recognizes unrealized gains or losses from net investment hedges of its investments in foreign operations (including those in the United States) in other comprehensive income. Such gains from net investment hedges arise when the U.S. dollar weakens compared to the euro, while a strengthening of the U.S. dollar causes losses from net investment hedges.

Total comprehensive loss attributable to Linde AG shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 196 million, an improvement by 248 million over the six months ended June 30, 2016 (loss of 444 million). This change was driven by gains of 92 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to losses of 468 million in 2016 resulting from the remeasurement of defined benefit plans, primarily due to increased discount rates in Germany and the United Kingdom and higher gains from hedging activities of 209 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June, 30 2016: 124 million), primarily due to higher gains from net investment hedges related to the operations in the United States. The positive changes were partially offset by currency translation losses of 385 million, primarily related to the U.S. dollar and Chinese renminbi, which were not compensated by the translation gains of the British pound.

2016 Compared With 2015

In 2016, the revenue of The Linde Group came to 16,948 million, a 2.3%, or 397 million, decrease compared to the prior year (2015: 17,345 million). This development was mainly driven by negative exchange rate effects, in particular the exchange rates of certain currencies (the British pound, the Chinese renminbi and the South African rand) to the euro. Without these exchange rate effects, Group revenue was 0.2% higher than in 2015. In addition, the Engineering Division contributed less to revenue in 2016 than in 2015.

The cost of sales decreased by 2.9%, or 319 million, to 10,847 million for 2016 (2015: 11,166 million) and therefore decreased at a faster rate than revenue. This is mainly due to the fact that the Engineering Division reported lower revenue than in the previous year. Margins in the Engineering Division are lower than in the Linde Gases Division. Therefore, a lower contribution to revenue in the Engineering Division has a stronger impact on cost of sales. In addition, efficiency gains driven by lower personnel costs due to Linde's efficiency programs also contributed to the

decrease in cost of sales in 2016. Moreover, restructuring costs recognized in costs of sales decreased to 27 million in 2016 (2015: 35 million).

The Linde Group's gross profit decreased by 1.3%, or 78 million, to 6,101 million in 2016 (2015: 6,179 million), related to the negative revenue development which was partially offset by the aforementioned reduction

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of the Group's cost of sales. This produced an improved gross margin of 36.0% (2015: 35.6%) due to the abovementioned margin effects and efficiency gains.

Marketing and selling expenses decreased by 159 million, or 6.2%, to 2,387 million for 2016 (2015: 2,546 million). This decrease mainly related to lower energy costs for distribution and freight as well as lower personnel expenses (largely due to personnel reductions relating to Linde's efficiency programs). Also, restructuring costs recognized in marketing and selling costs decreased to 8 million in 2016 (2015: 46 million).

Research and development costs decreased by 10 million, or 7.6%, to 121 million for 2016 (2015: 131 million). This decrease mainly related to lower other services and lower material costs in the research and development departments of the Engineering Division as well as lower personnel costs. Furthermore, restructuring costs recognized in research and development costs declined to nil in 2016 (2015: 4 million).

Administration expenses increased by 67 million, or 4.1%, to 1,720 million for 2016 (2015: 1,653 million). This increase mainly related to the higher personnel costs and depreciation due to the acquisition of the American HomePatient business in the United States as well as an increase in legal and consulting expenses. In addition, costs relating to the preparation of the business combination with Praxair that were incurred in 2016 of approximately 10 million (2015: nil) also contributed to the increase in administration expenses in 2016. An offsetting effect resulted from the decline of restructuring costs recognized in administration expenses to 91 million in 2016 (2015: 107 million) and realized cost savings.

Other operating income increased by 48 million, or 11.5%, to 467 million for 2016 (2015: 419 million). This increase mainly related to an increase in the profit on disposal of non-current assets, mainly relating to the disposal of businesses in China and the United States for portfolio optimizations.

Other operating expenses increased by 27 million, or 10.8%, to 278 million for 2016 (2015: 251 million). This increase mainly related to an increase in miscellaneous other operating expenses, partly offset by a decrease in exchange losses.

Net profit on operating activities from continuing operations in 2016 came to 2,075 million, which was 2.3%, or 46 million, higher than the amount for the previous year of 2,029 million. Reduced restructuring costs of 116 million (2015: 192 million) incurred during 2016, mainly related to the LIFT program launched in 2016 and the Customer Focus Initiative (introduced in 2015) recognized in the various cost items above, are included herein.

The financial result (financial income less financial expenses) improved by 73 million to a net loss of 324 million for 2016 (2015: net loss of 397 million) primarily due to the early redemption of two subordinated bonds in the amount of 700 million and GBP 250 million, which bore interest at a rate of 7.375% and 8.125% per year, respectively, in July 2016.

Linde achieved profit before tax in 2016 of 1,751 million (2015: 1,632 million).

Income tax expense was 424 million in 2016 (2015: 396 million), which increased mainly due to the higher profit before tax. The effective income tax rate on profit from continuing operations remained almost unchanged at 24.2% (2015: 24.3%).

Profit from continuing operations for 2016 increased by 91 million, or 7.4%, to 1,327 million (2015: 1,236 million). Accordingly, earnings per share from continuing operations rose to 6.50 (2015: 6.10), a 6.6% increase.

Loss from discontinued operations, comprising the Group's Gist logistics operations, was \$52 million in 2016 (2015: profit of \$16 million). The amount for 2016 includes an impairment in the amount of \$75 million resulting from the remeasurement at fair value less cost to sell.

Profit for 2016 attributable to Linde AG shareholders was \$1,154 million (2015: \$1,149 million). This resulted in earnings per share for 2016 of \$6.22 (2015: \$6.19).

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Total comprehensive income attributable to Linde AG shareholders for 2016 decreased by 1,118 million to 629 million (2015: 1,747 million) primarily due to negative effects from currency translation (mainly related to the U.S. dollar and British pound) and from the remeasurement of defined benefit plans due to decreased discount rates related to pension plans in Germany and the United Kingdom, which had increased and provided gains in the comparative period. This decrease was partially offset by comprehensive gains from hedging instruments for net investment hedges in the United Kingdom and the United States of 40 million in 2016 compared to losses of 477 million in 2015. Linde recognizes unrealized gains or losses from net investment hedges of its investments in foreign operations (including those in the United States and the United Kingdom) in other comprehensive income. Such gains from net investment hedges arise when the U.S. dollar and British pound weaken compared to the euro, while a strengthening of these foreign currencies compared to the euro causes losses from net investment hedges.

2015 Compared With 2014

Linde achieved a 5.2% increase in Group revenue in 2015 to 17,345 million (2014: 16,482 million). In particular, the exchange rates of certain currencies (the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the Chinese renminbi) to the euro moved significantly, especially in the first six months of the year. Without these exchange rate effects, Group revenue would have been 2.3% lower than in 2014 mainly due to the low price of oil and the resulting faltering demand in plant construction, which led to a revenue decline from long-term construction contracts in the Engineering Division. Certain mitigating effects resulted from a strong increase of revenue from the sale of gas products, mainly related to Linde's healthcare, electronic and specialty gases businesses as well as acquisitions (acquisition effect of 117 million).

The cost of sales increased at a slower rate during 2015 than revenue, rising by 2.1% to 11,166 million (2014: 10,932 million). In particular, reduced special items recognized in cost of sales of 35 million (2014: 223 million) helped to offset the cost increase resulting from the increase in revenue. Cost of sales for 2014 was adversely affected by impairment losses (recognized in special items) of 207 million, mainly recognized in Chongqing, China (related to a plant complex) and in Brazil (mainly related to a distribution network).

The Linde Group's gross profit increased by 11.3%, or 629 million, to 6,179 million in 2015 (2014: 5,550 million), mainly related to the exchange rate driven revenue development and the comparably lower increase in costs of sales driven by reduced restructuring costs recognized in cost of sales and the impairment losses in 2014 which were mainly recognized in cost of sales, both as set out above. This produced an improved gross margin of 35.6% (2014: 33.7%).

Marketing and selling expenses increased by 234 million, or 10.1%, to 2,546 million for 2015 (2014: 2,312 million). This increase mainly related to higher external freight costs, higher personnel expenses and an increase in impairments of trade receivables, which mainly related to the Lincare business in the United States. Also, increased restructuring costs shown in marketing and selling expenses of 44 million (2014: 39 million) contributed to the overall increase.

Research and development costs increased by 25 million, or 23.6%, to 131 million for 2015 (2014: 106 million). This increase mainly related to higher other services and material costs due to increased research and development activity as well as higher depreciation expenses and increased restructuring costs in research and development costs in the amount of 4 million (2014: nil).

Administration expenses increased by 175 million, or 11.8%, to 1,653 million for 2015 (2014: 1,478 million). This increase mainly related to higher personnel costs related to an increase in redundancy payments due to the Focus restructuring program. Restructuring cost recognized in administration expenses amounted to 109 million (2014: 23 million).

Other operating income decreased by 65 million, or 13.4% to 419 million for 2015 (2014: 484 million). This decrease mainly related to a decrease in exchange gains, profit on disposal of non-current assets (mainly related to land sales), compensation received for the settlement of contracts and the decrease in operating

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dividends received. This effect was partially offset by an increase in income arising from changes to pension schemes.

Other operating expenses decreased by 52 million, or 17.2%, to 251 million for 2015 (2014: 303 million). This decrease mainly related to a decrease in miscellaneous other operating expenses, and a decrease in exchange losses. Part of this decrease also resulted from the reduction of restructuring costs shown in other expenses of nil (2014: 4 million).

Net profit on operating activities in 2015 increased by 172 million, or 9.3%, to 2,029 million (2014: 1,857 million) mainly due to a reduction of impairment losses from 234 million in 2014 to 11 million in 2015. A counter effect resulted from increased restructuring costs of 192 million identified as special items mainly related to the Customer Focus Initiative (2014: 66 million).

The financial result (financial income less financial expenses) in 2015 was a net loss of 397 million (2014: net loss of 365 million). This deterioration is largely due to the reduction in net interest income from defined benefit plans, because the interest rates to be applied in 2015 were lower than in 2014.

Linde achieved profit before tax in 2015 of 1,632 million (2014: 1,492 million).

Income tax expense from continuing operations was 396 million in 2015 (2014: 353 million), which increased mainly due to the higher profit before tax. This produced an effective income tax rate of 24.3% for 2015 (2014: 23.7%).

Profit from continuing operations for 2015 increased by 97 million, or 8.5%, to 1,236 million (2014: 1,139 million). Profit from discontinued operations for 2015 decreased by 7 million, or 30.4%, to 16 million (2014: 23 million).

Profit for the year attributable to Linde AG shareholders was 1,149 million for 2015 (2014: 1,102 million). This resulted in earnings per share for 2015 of 6.19 (2014: 5.94).

Total comprehensive income attributable to Linde AG shareholders for 2015 increased by 562 million to 1,747 million (2014: 1,185 million) primarily due to positive effects of 514 million from the remeasurement of defined benefit plans which had been affected by comprehensive losses due to significant decreases in discount rates in 2014 (501 million) and lower unrealized losses from hedging instruments for interest rate hedges and net investment hedges related to the operations in the United States and the United Kingdom. This increase was partially offset by currency translation losses (mainly Australian dollar and South African rand).

Table of Contents**Segment Discussion**

The Group is comprised of four segments: The Linde Gases Division's three geographic segments EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa), Asia/ Pacific and Americas, and the Engineering Division. The following tables provide a reconciliation of revenue and operating profit from segments to Group revenue and Segment group operating profit for the indicated periods.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,				Variance in % Six Months Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. vs. Three Six Months Months Ended Ended June 30, June 30, 2016 vs. 2015 vs.				
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2016	2016	2015	2014
in million except as indicated otherwise											
EMEA	1,469	1,451	2,947	2,861	5,736	6,010	5,980	1.2	3.0	(4.6)	0.5
Asia/Pacific	1,099	1,007	2,172	1,976	4,109	4,157	3,812	9.1	9.9	(1.2)	9.1
Americas	1,248	1,294	2,545	2,578	5,232	5,183	4,314	(3.6)	(1.3)	0.9	20.1
Engineering Division	564	517	1,212	1,085	2,351	2,594	3,106	9.1	11.7	(9.4)	(16.5)
Elimination and other items ⁽¹⁾	(112)	(120)	(223)	(236)	(480)	(599)	(730)	(6.7)	(5.5)	(19.9)	(17.9)
Group revenue	4,268	4,149	8,653	8,264	16,948	17,345	16,482	2.9	4.7	(2.3)	5.2

(1) Elimination and other items include consolidation effects and corporate activities.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,				Variance in % Six Months Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. vs. Three Six Months Months Ended Ended June 30, June 30, 2016 vs. 2015 vs.				
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2016	2016	2015	2014
in million except as indicated otherwise											
EMEA	462	498	924	928	1,807	1,790	1,778	(7.2)	(0.4)	0.9	0.7
Asia/Pacific	347	259	615	513	1,084	1,063	1,010	34.0	19.9	2.0	5.2
Americas	304	330	627	652	1,319	1,298	1,047	(7.9)	(3.8)	1.6	24.0
Engineering Division	44	43	97	89	196	216	300	2.3	9.0	(9.3)	(28.0)
Elimination and other items ⁽¹⁾	(75)	(79)	(140)	(146)	(308)	(280)	(276)	(5.1)	(4.1)	10.0	1.4
	1,082	1,051	2,123	2,036	4,098	4,087	3,859	2.9	4.3	0.3	5.9

**Segment group
operating profit
from continuing
operations**

(1) Elimination and other items include consolidation effects and corporate activities.

In the EMEA, Asia/Pacific and Americas segments, the main factors affecting The Linde Group's results relate to exchange rate effects, natural gas price effects, acquisition and divestiture effects and other price, volume and operative effects. Exchange rate effects are calculated by applying the average exchange rate of the later period to revenue or operating profit generated in the prior period. Natural gas price effects are calculated by multiplying the difference of the actual resource price (mainly natural gas, but also, to a much lesser extent diesel and naphtha or other commodities) of the later period compared to the prior period with the consumption rate of the prior period in Linde's on-site business, where Linde is able to pass-through these costs to its customers by means of long-term contracts. There are no timing differences between the raw material cost change and the time at which the changes are passed on to the customer. While gas price pass-through effects influence revenue, these do not have an impact on operating profit. Acquisition and divestiture effects include the material acquisitions which related to American HomePatient and Kleenheat and the divestiture of Lincare's

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specialty pharmacy business. Other operative effects include effects from acquisitions and divestitures other than the aforementioned. The tables within the segment discussion show the percentage impact of these effects, as part of the total percentage of the increase or decrease in revenue and operating profit compared to the prior period.

EMEA

The following table shows key financial metrics for the Linde Gases Division's EMEA segment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,				Variance in %					
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2016	2016	2015	2014	
Revenue	1,469	1,451	2,947	2,861	5,736	6,010	5,980	1.2	3.0	(4.6)	0.5	
Operating profit	462	498	924	928	1,807	1,790	1,778	(7.2)	(0.4)	0.9	0.7	

The following table shows exchange rate effects, natural gas price effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on revenue of the Linde Gases Division's EMEA segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on EMEA revenue in %	Six Months Ended June 30,		Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six					
	2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014				
Exchange rate effects	(0.4)	(0.3)	(3.7)	1.9				
Natural gas price effects	0.3	0.4	(0.8)	(0.2)				
Acquisitions/divestitures								
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	1.3	2.9	(0.1)	(1.2)				
Total	1.2	3.0	(4.6)	0.5				

The following table shows exchange rate effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on operating profit of the Linde Gases Division's EMEA segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on EMEA operating profit in %	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2017 vs. Six	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Months Ended June 30, 2016		
Exchange rate effects	(0.2)	(0.3)	(3.5)	2.4
Natural gas price effects				
Acquisitions/divestitures				
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	(7.0)	(0.1)	4.4	(1.7)
Total	(7.2)	(0.4)	0.9	0.7

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in EMEA increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 1.2%, or 18 million, to 1,469 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 1,451 million), mainly due to increased revenue in the on-site business, driven by the ramp-up of new plants, as well as increased revenue in the liquefied gases and cylinder business.

The operating profit in EMEA in the three months ended June 30, 2017 decreased by 7.2%, or 36 million, to 462 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 498 million), mainly due to pension curtailment gains and gains from the disposal of tangible assets recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

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Revenue in EMEA increased by 3.0%, or 86 million, to 2,947 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 2,861 million), mainly due to increased revenue in the on-site business, driven by the ramp-up of new plants, as well as increased revenue in the liquefied gases and cylinder business, partially offset by declining revenues in the healthcare business and negative exchange rates.

The operating profit in EMEA decreased by 0.4%, or 4 million, to 924 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 928 million). The operating profit in EMEA was fairly stable. The slight decrease was mainly due to one-offs from pension curtailment gains and gains from the disposal of tangible assets in the six months ended June 30, 2016 (39 million) compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. This was largely offset by a lower cost base as a result of the implementation of Linde's efficiency programs.

2016 Compared With 2015

Revenue in EMEA declined by 4.6%, or 274 million, to 5,736 million in 2016 (2015: 6,010 million), mainly driven by exchange rate and natural gas price effects, partially affected by the positive effect from the ramp-up of new plants and revenue growth in the healthcare business. EMEA revenue in 2015 was affected by the insolvency of a customer in the United Kingdom in the third quarter of that year.

The operating profit in EMEA increased by 0.9%, or 17 million, to 1,807 million in 2016 (2015: 1,790 million), mainly related to the effect of already implemented efficiency improvement measures, a gain from land disposal in Switzerland and the ramp-up of new air separation plants. These positive effects were largely offset by negative exchange rate effects.

2015 Compared With 2014

Revenue in EMEA increased by 0.5%, or 30 million, to 6,010 million in 2015 (2014: 5,980 million), mainly driven by exchange rate effects and the ramp up of new air separation plants and partly offset by natural gas price effects, the decline of the bulk and cylinder gases business, scheduled price adjustments in the healthcare business and the expiry of an Italian on-site contract.

The operating profit in EMEA increased by 0.7%, or 12 million, to 1,790 million (2014: 1,778 million), mainly driven by exchange rate effects and the positive impact of restructuring measures as well as the ramp up of new air separation plants. These effects were partly offset by lower sales in the bulk and cylinder gases business due to adverse market conditions and competitive pressures and the impairment of a receivable in conjunction with the insolvency of a customer in the United Kingdom in the third quarter 2015.

Asia/Pacific

The following table shows key financial metrics for the Linde Gases Division's Asia/Pacific segment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

in million except as indicated otherwise	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended	2016	2015	2014	Variance in %	
						Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 vs. 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 vs. 2015

	June 30,		June 30,						2017 2017			
	2017	2016	2017	2016					vs. Three	vs.		
									Months	Six		
									Ended	Months		
									June 30	Ended		
									2016	June 30,		
									2016	2016		
Revenue	1,099	1,007	2,172	1,976	4,109	4,157	3,812	9.1	9.9	(1.2)	9.1	
Operating profit	347	259	615	513	1,084	1,063	1,010	34.0	19.9	2.0	5.2	

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The following table shows exchange rate effects, natural gas price effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on revenue of the Linde Gases Division's Asia/Pacific segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on Asia/Pacific revenue in %	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Exchange rate effects	2.3	3.4	(2.5)	9.4
Natural gas price effects	0.9	1.0	(0.4)	(1.4)
Acquisitions/divestitures				2.3
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	5.9	5.5	1.7	(1.2)
Total	9.1	9.9	(1.2)	9.1

The following table shows exchange rate effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on operating profit of the Linde Gases Division's Asia/Pacific segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on Asia/Pacific operating profit in %	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Exchange rate effects	2.7	3.5	(2.6)	9.2
Natural gas price effects				
Acquisitions/divestitures				0.7
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	31.3	16.4	4.6	(4.7)
Total	34.0	19.9	2.0	5.2

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Asia/Pacific segment increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 9.1%, or \$92 million, to \$1,099 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: \$1,007 million), mainly driven by positive exchange rate and natural gas price effects as well as increased revenue in the liquefied gases business and the on-site and electronics business.

The operating profit in the Asia/Pacific segment increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 34.0%, or \$88 million, to \$347 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: \$259 million), mainly driven by gains from disposal of subsidiaries (\$70 million) and positive exchange rate effects.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Asia/Pacific segment increased by 9.9%, or 196 million, to 2,172 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,976 million), mainly driven by positive exchange rate and natural gas price effects as well as increased revenue in the liquefied gases business, the on-site and electronics business and the healthcare business.

The operating profit in the Asia/Pacific segment increased by 19.9%, or 102 million, to 615 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 513 million), mainly driven by gains from disposal of subsidiaries (70 million) and positive exchange rate effects.

2016 Compared With 2015

Revenue in the Asia/Pacific segment decreased by 1.2%, or 48 million, to 4,109 million in 2016 (2015: 4,157 million), mainly due to exchange rate and natural gas price effects and lower demand in the cylinder business. These effects were partly compensated by increased revenue in the on-site and electronics business, driven by the ramp-up of new plants, as well as an increase in the liquefied gases business.

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Operating profit in the Asia/Pacific segment increased by 2.0%, or 21 million, to 1,084 million for 2016 (2015: 1,063 million), mainly due to portfolio optimizations in China and the effect of implemented efficiency measures, partly offset by exchange rate effects.

2015 Compared With 2014

Revenue in the Asia/Pacific segment increased by 9.1%, or 345 million, to 4,157 million in 2015 (2014: 3,812 million), driven by exchange rate effects. The Kleenheat acquisition contribution to revenue (86 million) was more than offset by a decline in the bulk and cylinder gases business, lower LPG prices and the expiry of on-site contracts.

Operating profit in the Asia/Pacific segment increased by 5.2%, or 53 million, to 1,063 million for 2015 (2014: 1,010 million), driven by strong positive exchange rate effects and the contributions from the ramp-up of new plants in the on-site and electronics business. In addition, the operating profit in 2014 was positively impacted by a gain from a land sale.

Americas

The following table shows key financial metrics for the Linde Gases Division's Americas segment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance in %							
	2017	2016	2017	2016	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Revenue	1,248	1,294	2,545	2,578	5,232	5,183	4,314	(3.6)	(1.3)	0.9	20.1	
Operating profit	304	330	627	652	1,319	1,298	1,047	(7.9)	(3.8)	1.6	24.0	

The following table shows exchange rate effects, natural gas price effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on revenue of the Linde Gases Division's Americas segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on Americas revenue in %	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2016	2016	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Exchange rate effects	2.4	3.5	(1.7)	14.7
Natural gas price effects	1.4	1.7		(3.2)

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Acquisitions/divestitures	(3.9)	(3.4)	3.4	
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(0.8)	8.6
Total	(3.6)	(1.3)	0.9	20.1

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The following table shows exchange rate effects as well as effects from acquisitions/divestitures and remaining effects resulting from price, volume and other operative effects on operating profit of the Linde Gases Division's Americas segment for the indicated periods:

Effects on Americas operating profit in %	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs.		2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		
Exchange rate effects	2.1	3.2	(0.7)	15.3
Natural gas price effects				
Acquisitions/divestitures		0.3	3.5	
Other (price, volume, other operative effects)	(10.0)	(7.3)	(1.2)	8.7
Total	(7.9)	(3.8)	1.6	24.0

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Americas segment decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 3.6%, or 46 million, to 1,248 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 1,294 million), mainly driven by decreasing revenue in the healthcare business due to the negative impact of the competitive bidding procedures and the divestitures in North America in the three months ended September 30, 2016. This was partially offset by positive exchange rate and natural gas price effects as well as increasing revenues in the on-site and electronics business.

The operating profit in the Americas segment decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 7.9%, or 26 million, to 304 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 330 million), mainly driven by decreasing revenue in the healthcare business due to the negative impact of the competitive bidding procedures. This decrease was partially offset by positive exchange rate effects and the increasing operating profit in the on-site and electronics business.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Americas segment decreased by 1.3%, or 33 million, to 2,545 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 2,578 million), mainly driven by decreasing revenue in the healthcare business due to the negative impact of the competitive bidding procedures and the sale of two entities in Linde's healthcare business in North America which occurred in the three months ended September 30, 2016. This decrease was partially offset by positive exchange rate effects and natural gas price effects as well as increasing revenues in the on-site and electronics business and the liquefied gases business.

The operating profit in the Americas segment decreased by 3.8%, or 25 million, to 627 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 652 million), driven by decreasing revenue in the healthcare business due to the negative impact of the competitive bidding procedures. This decrease was partially offset by positive exchange rate effects and the increasing operating profit in the on-site and electronics business and the liquefied gases business.

2016 Compared With 2015

Revenue in the Americas segment increased by 0.9%, or 49 million, to 5,232 million (2015: 5,183 million). The acquisition of American HomePatient, net of the divestiture of the specialty pharmacy business was the main factor for the revenue growth. However, developments in the competitive bidding procedures in Linde's healthcare business in North America had a negative impact on the revenue development as well as exchange rate effects (the positive impact of the U.S. dollar was offset by negative impacts of other currencies in the Americas segment).

Operating profit in the Americas segment increased by 1.6%, or 21 million, to 1,319 million (2015: 1,298 million), mainly driven by the acquisition of American HomePatient and the disproportionately

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high result in the industrial gases business (mainly related to the ramp-up of new plants and the divestiture of the specialty pharmacy business) and a litigation settlement in Brazil. Exchange rate effects had an offsetting effect on the operating profit increase in 2016.

2015 Compared With 2014

Revenue in the Americas segment increased significantly by 20.1%, or 869 million, to 5,183 million for 2015 (2014: 4,314 million), mainly driven by exchange rate effects, but also by positive developments in the healthcare business and the business with electronic and specialty gases, which related to higher demand for special healthcare products and for neon gases. The positive development was partly offset by unfavorable gas price effects.

Operating profit in the Americas segment increased significantly by 24.0%, or 251 million, to 1,298 million for 2015 (2014: 1,047 million), mainly driven by exchange rate effects, the positive development in the healthcare business, which related to higher demand for special healthcare products and for neon gases.

Engineering Division

The following tables show key financial metrics for Linde's entire Engineering Division and revenue by type of project for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

in million except as indicated otherwise	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance in %						
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2016	2016	2015	2014
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	564	517	1,212	1,085	2,351	2,594	3,106	9.1	11.7	(9.4)	(16.5)
Operating profit	44	43	97	89	196	216	300	2.3	9.0	(9.3)	(28.0)

(1) Revenue in the Engineering Division reflects the progress made on individual projects.

Revenue by project type in million	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance in %						
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014	2016	2016	2015	2014

							June 30, 2016		June 30, 2016			
Olefin plants	212	160	458	353	819	683	494	32.5	29.7	19.9	38.3	
Natural gas plants	132	125	295	239	448	572	835	5.6	23.4	(21.7)	(31.5)	
Air separation plants	125	69	250	147	419	406	901	81.2	70.1	3.2	(54.9)	
Hydrogen and synthesis gas plants	51	117	117	258	485	690	631	(56.4)	(54.7)	(29.7)	9.4	
Other	44	46	92	88	180	243	245	(4.3)	4.5	(25.9)	(0.8)	
Engineering Division	564	517	1,212	1,085	2,351	2,594	3,106	9.1	11.7	(9.4)	(16.5)	

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Engineering Division increased in the three months ended June 30, 2017 by 9.1%, or 47 million, to 564 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 517 million). The Engineering Division significantly increased its revenues mainly due to progress in large scale projects in Russia which was partly offset by lower sales from hydrogen and synthesis gas plants.

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The operating profit in the Engineering Division was stable in the three months ended June 30, 2017 and increased slightly by 2.3%, or 1 million, to 44 million (three months ended June 30, 2016: 43 million).

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue in the Engineering Division increased by 11.7%, or 127 million, to 1,212 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,085 million). Despite the continuously low oil prices and the resulting lower demand for plant construction, the Engineering Division significantly increased its revenues mainly due to progress in large scale projects in Russia. This was partly offset by lower sales from hydrogen and synthesis gas plants which are close to finalization and therefore added lower sales contribution than in the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The operating profit in the Engineering Division increased by 9.0%, or 8 million, to 97 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 89 million), mainly driven by the positive revenue development and a strong spare parts business in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

2016 Compared With 2015

Revenue in the Engineering Division decreased by 9.4%, or 243 million, in 2016 to 2,351 million (2015: 2,594 million). The ongoing low oil and gas prices resulted in faltering demand in plant construction in 2016, which consequently led to lower sales recognition in 2016. This mainly affected revenue from natural gas plants and hydrogen and synthesis gas plants. Further, divestitures of the gas storage business in Sweden and the heater business in Switzerland which generated revenues of 13 million in 2016 (2015: 34 million) contributed to the decrease in revenues of the Engineering Division. The revenue decrease was partly offset by revenue increases from olefin plants, mainly due to the contribution of large scale olefin projects in Russia and the United States, benefitting from strong order intake in prior years. In addition, revenue from air separation plants increased mainly due to strongly increasing new orders since 2015.

Operating profit in the Engineering Division decreased by 9.3%, or 20 million, to 196 million (2015: 216 million), in line with the negative revenue development. Profitability was maintained on the same level as 2015.

2015 Compared With 2014

Revenue in the Engineering Division fell in 2015 by 16.5% to 2,594 million (2014: 3,106 million). The revenue trend resulted from the low order volume and reduced demand due to the oil price decline and overcapacities in certain end user markets such as steel and chemicals. This mainly affected revenue from natural gas plants. Revenue from air separation plants also decreased mainly due to numerous plants being commissioned and therefore only little revenue contribution in 2015 in conjunction with investment reluctance of clients in the steel industry and coal gasification clients in China. However, Linde was able to secure a significant share of orders and increased its order intake by winning orders in India and in the United States. The revenue decrease was partly offset by revenue increases from olefin plants, mainly due to the contribution of large scale olefin projects in Russia and the United States. Revenue from hydrogen and synthesis plants also increased mainly due to revenue streams from projects awarded in 2013 to 2014, for example, in India, in the United States and in Russia.

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Operating profit fell by 28.0%, or 84 million, to 216 million in 2015 (2014: 300 million). The operating profit in 2014 was supported by the successful execution of certain air separation and natural gas plant projects, which was not repeated in 2015.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other Financial Data**Group Statement of Cash Flows**

The following table shows Linde's cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

in million	Six Months Ended				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Profit before tax from continuing operations	863	902	1,751	1,632	1,492
Adjustments to profit before tax to calculate cash flow from operating activities – continuing operations					
Amortization of intangible assets/depreciation of tangible assets	955	912	1,897	1,866	1,936
Impairments of financial assets	1	3	8	16	1
Profit/loss on disposal of non-current assets	(19)	(27)	(36)	(18)	(75)
Net interest	133	167	307	366	368
Finance income arising from embedded finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	6	8	14	18	19
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	(8)	(8)	(13)	(12)	(22)
Distributions/dividends received from associates and joint ventures	8	10	22	22	15
Income taxes paid	(268)	(191)	(446)	(532)	(599)
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Change in inventories	(20)	(24)	21	(45)	(23)
Change in trade receivables	(119)	(103)	(91)	293	(225)
Change in provisions	(125)	(32)	(64)	(26)	29
Change in trade payables	2	94	349	(189)	307
External funding/allocation to plan assets re: defined benefit plans					(300)
Change in other assets and liabilities	(92)	(107)	(319)	192	87
Cash flow from operating activities – continuing operations	1,317	1,604	3,400	3,583	3,010
Cash flow from operating activities – discontinued operations	8	30	40	10	(9)
Cash flow from operating activities – continuing and discontinued operations	1,325	1,634	3,440	3,593	3,001
Payments for tangible and intangible assets and plants held under finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	(813)	(782)	(1,761)	(1,876)	(1,945)
Payments for investments in consolidated companies	(33)	(181)	(250)	(113)	(65)
Payments for investments in financial assets	(32)	(28)	(75)	(76)	(68)

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Payments for investments in securities	(1,155)	(1,238)	(1,240)	(953)	(656)
Proceeds on disposal of securities	961	203	1,531	1,052	306
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets and amortization of receivables from finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	62	78	173	85	146
Proceeds on disposal of consolidated companies and from purchase price repayment claims	122	7	116	1	99
Proceeds on disposal of non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups				12	42
Proceeds on disposal of financial assets	32	17	34	88	82
Cash flow from investing activities continuing operations	(856)	(1,924)	(1,472)	(1,780)	(2,059)
Cash flow from investing activities discontinued operations	(11)	(12)	(19)	(15)	(4)
Cash flow from investing activities continuing and discontinued operations	(867)	(1,936)	(1,491)	(1,795)	(2,063)
Dividend payments to Linde AG shareholders and non-controlling interests	(733)	(684)	(765)	(701)	(645)
Cash in/(outflows) for changes in non-controlling interest	3				(5)
Cash outflows for the purchase of own shares					(5)
Cash inflows from interest rate derivatives	60	86	149	182	168
Interest paid for debt and cash outflows for interest rate derivatives	(257)	(288)	(496)	(546)	(526)
Proceeds of loans and capital market debt	3,083	3,209	5,322	3,150	3,005
Cash outflows for the repayment of loans and capital market debt	(2,544)	(1,983)	(6,085)	(3,584)	(2,990)
Cash outflows for the repayment of liabilities from finance leases	(10)	(10)	(21)	(24)	(21)
Cash flow from financing activities continuing operations	(398)	330	(1,896)	(1,523)	(1,014)
Cash flow from financing activities discontinued operations	3	(17)	(21)	4	12
Cash flow from financing activities continuing and discontinued operations	(395)	313	(1,917)	(1,519)	(1,002)
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	63	11	32	279	(64)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,463	1,417	1,417	1,137	1,178

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in million	Six Months Ended				
	June 30,				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Effects of currency translation	(38)	(16)	18	3	23
Cash and cash equivalents reported as non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups	(3)	(1)	(4)	(2)	
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,485	1,411	1,463	1,417	1,137

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared With Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by 18.9%, or 309 million, to 1.325 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1.634 billion), mainly due to lower advance payments received from plant construction customers. In addition, income taxes paid increased by 77 million to 268 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: 191 million), however, income taxes paid were partially offset by tax refunds received. The change in provisions decreased by 93 million to negative 125 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: negative 32 million) partially due to a pay-out for personnel costs due in 2017.

Cash flow used in investing activities decreased by 55.2%, or 1,069 million, to 867 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,936 million), mainly driven by a lower net investment in short-term securities amounting to 194 million (in the six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,035 million) and by an increase in proceeds from the disposal of consolidated companies in the six months ended June 30, 2017 of 115 million to the amount of 122 million (in the six months ended June 30, 2016: 7 million). Furthermore, payments for investments in consolidated companies decreased by 148 million to negative 33 million (six months ended June 30, 2016: negative 181 million).

Cash flow used in financing activities was 395 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: cash in flow from financing activities of 313 million). The change was mainly driven by loan proceeds exceeding loan redemptions by 539 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: 1,226 million).

2016 Compared With 2015

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by 153 million, or 4.3%, to 3,440 million for 2016 (2015: 3,593 million). The cash flows from operating activities of 2015 include a payment of 159 million in connection with the modification of a large-volume gas supply agreement with a customer from Singapore. Income taxes paid were 86 million lower in 2016 than in 2015, primarily as a result of refund payments received. In addition, severance payouts related to LIFT and Focus increased in 2016 compared to 2015.

Cash flow used in investing activities decreased by 304 million, or 16.9%, to 1,491 million for 2016 (2015: 1,795 million), mainly related to higher net proceeds from securities activities and divestitures of assets, including proceeds from the disposal of two Lincare subsidiaries in 2016. Higher payments for business acquisitions (mainly relating to the acquisition of American HomePatient) rose to 250 million (2015: 113 million) and were offset by lower capital expenditure in 2016.

Cash flow used in financing activities increased by 398 million, or 26.2%, to 1,917 million for 2016 (2015: 1,519 million), mainly related to higher net cash outflows for debt reduction and higher dividend payments.

2015 Compared With 2014

At 3,593 million, the cash flow from operating activities for 2015 improved by 19.7%, or 592 million (2014: 3,001 million). The improvement of cash flow from operating activities mainly related to an increase in profit before tax and, to a lesser extent, to the receipt of a payment of 159 million in 2015 in connection with the revision of a large-volume gas supply contract with a customer from Singapore. In 2015, Linde did not make any payments relating to its defined benefit pension plans, while a payment of 300 million was made in 2014 to

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provide additional funding for the defined benefit pension plans in Germany. Further, income taxes paid fell from 599 million to 532 million in 2015, mainly relating to refunds for prior years in Germany and France and regular lower installments in Australia and the United Kingdom.

Cash flow used in investing activities decreased by 268 million, or 13.0%, to 1,795 million for 2015 (2014: 2,063 million). The change is primarily due to net proceeds from securities of 99 million in 2015 compared to net investments of 350 million in 2014, partially offset by lower proceeds from the sale of assets and businesses.

Cash flow used in financing activities increased by 517 million, or 51.6%, to 1,519 million for 2015 (2014: 1,002 million), mainly related to higher net cash outflows for the reduction of debt of 434 million (2014: net proceeds of 15 million) and higher dividend payments. Dividend payments in 2015 were 701 million (2014: 645 million).

Investments

Linde's investments reflect its level of capital expenditure (The Linde Group defines capital expenditure as the amount invested during the period from the point of view of the subsidiary and investments in financial assets). In the period under review capital expenditure predominantly related, and continue to relate to, property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets, primarily relating to acquired software, other licenses and customer relationships. Investments in financial assets in the period under review predominantly related, and are expected to continue to relate to, mergers and acquisition essentially concerning the healthcare business (the difference between capital expenditure excluding investments in financial assets and Payments for tangible and intangible assets and plants held under finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/ IAS 17 in Linde's cash flow statement mainly relate to timing differences between the dates of asset capitalization and cash payments). The main source of funding for Linde's historic and ongoing investments has been, and continues to be, cash flows from operating activities.

The following tables show Linde's capital expenditure (continuing operations) by division and the Linde Gases Division's capital expenditure by segment as well as investments in financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016:

in million	Six Months Ended				
	June 30,				
	2017	2016	2016	2015	2014
Linde Gases Division	725	690	1,660	1,881	1,890
Engineering Division	7	10	30	32	41
Reconciliation ⁽¹⁾	(46)	(26)	22	3	10
Group (excluding financial assets)	686	674	1,712	1,916	1,941
Financial assets	54	182	292	120	95
Group	740	856	2,004	2,036	2,036

(1) Including consolidation effects.

Six Months Ended				
June 30,				
2017	2016	2016	2015	2014

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	in million	in %	in million	in %	in million	in %	in million	in %	in million	in %
EMEA	311	42.9	299	43.3	753	45.4	895	47.6	946	50.1
Asia/Pacific	178	24.5	158	22.9	375	22.6	386	20.5	413	21.9
Americas	236	32.6	233	33.8	532	32.0	600	31.9	531	28.0
Linde Gases Division	725	100.0	690	100.0	1,660	100.0	1,881	100.0	1,890	100.0

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Table of Contents*Major Ongoing, Future and Planned Investments*

Linde expects to continue its growth based capital expenditure strategy in the coming years. The Group plans to invest specifically in those areas in which opportunities exist for above-average growth and which contribute towards increasing the profitability and competitiveness of the Group. Linde expects its investment ratio (*i.e.*, total investments divided by revenue) in the Linde Gases Division to be around 11% or 12% in 2017 as well as on a mid-term basis.

Linde's major ongoing investments (*i.e.*, projects above \$10 million that have been initiated but have not been finalized as of the date of this document) in an amount of approximately \$1,250 million, are mainly related to growth projects in the gases business. On a regional level, the main focus of these growth investments is China, Malaysia, Germany and the United States.

The main part of future investments is expected to be spent for major future projects (*i.e.*, projects above \$10 million that have not yet been initiated and where no firm commitments have been made, but are planned). On a regional level, the main focus of Linde's future investments is expected to be in the EMEA segment and the Asia/Pacific segment.

Major Investments in the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017

Linde continued to apply its growth based capital expenditure strategy in the six months ended 30, 2017. Specifically, the Group invested in those areas in which it believes opportunities exist for above-average growth and which it believes contribute towards increasing the profitability and competitiveness of the Group. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, Linde's investment activity focused mainly on the EMEA, Americas and Asia/Pacific.

Capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division amounted to \$725 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017. The investment ratio in the Linde Gases Division in the six months ended June 30, 2017 was 9.6% of revenue. Investments in the categories gas distribution equipment amounted to \$181 million and in minor projects, which are defined as projects less than \$1 million, amounted to \$215 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 (six months ended June 30, 2016: \$216 million and \$208 million, respectively). The investments in major projects (*i.e.*, projects above \$1 million) amounted to \$329 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to \$266 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016, mainly due to increased investments in the United States and Russia compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016.

On a regional level, the main focus of the total capital expenditure in the six months ended June 30, 2017 was the United States, China and Germany.

In addition, investments in consolidated companies during the six months ended June 30, 2017 totaled \$36 million and were mainly related to asset and share deals in the United States, Romania and China. The remaining investment in financial assets of \$18 million related mainly to investments in joint ventures and associates.

Major Investments in 2016

During 2016, Linde's investment activity focused not only on the on-site product area, but also particularly on the liquefied gases and cylinder gas product areas.

Capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division amounted to \$1,660 million in 2016. The investment ratio in the Linde Gases Division in 2016 was 11.1% of revenue. While the investments in the categories gas distribution equipment (2016: \$496 million; 2015: \$515 million) and minor projects, which are defined as projects less than \$1 million (2016:

538 million; 2015: 521 million) were almost stable, the investments in major projects (*i.e.*, projects above 1 million) declined by 25.9% to 626 million (2015: 845 million), mainly due to reduced investment activities and a focus on high quality projects.

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On a regional level, a main focus of the capital expenditure in 2016 was the EMEA segment and the Americas segment accounting for 45.4% and 32.0% of total capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division, respectively.

In addition, investments in consolidated companies during 2016 totaled 254 million and were mainly related to the acquisition of American HomePatient. The remaining investment in financial assets of 38 million related mainly to capital increases in joint ventures or non-current loans to associates and joint ventures.

Major Investments in 2015

During 2015, Linde's investment activity focused not only on the on-site product area, but also particularly on the liquefied gases and cylinder gas product areas.

Capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division in the 2015 financial year was 1,881 million (2014: 1,890 million). The investment ratio in the Linde Gases Division in 2015 was 12.4% of revenue. Investments in gas distribution equipment increased by 16.8% to 515 million (2014: 441 million) and minor projects increased by 21.1% to 521 million (2014: 430 million), while the investments in major projects declined by 17.2% to 845 million (2014: 1,019 million). On a regional level, a main focus of the capital expenditure in 2015 was the EMEA segment and the Americas segment accounting for 47.6% and 31.9% of total capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division, respectively.

In addition, Linde continued to strengthen its competitive position in the international market by spending a total of 120 million on acquisitions and investments in financial assets of which the major part related to investments in consolidated companies.

Major Investments in 2014

During 2014, Linde's investment activity focused not only on the on-site product area, but also particularly on the liquefied gases and cylinder gas product areas.

Capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division in the 2014 financial year amounted to 1,890 million. The investment ratio in the Linde Gases Division in 2014 was 13.5% of revenue. Again, most of this investment was in large-scale projects in the on-site and product area but also particularly in the liquefied gases and cylinder gas product areas. Investments in gas distribution equipment came to 441 million and minor projects came to 430 million, while the investments in major projects came to 1,019 million. On a regional level, a main focus of the capital expenditure in 2014 was the EMEA segment accounting for 50.1% of total capital expenditure in the Linde Gases Division.

In addition, Linde continued to strengthen its competitive position in the international market by spending a total of 95 million on acquisitions and investments in financial assets of which the major part related to investments in consolidated companies.

Financing

Financing Principles and Objectives

The aim of external financing and measures to safeguard liquidity is to ensure that the Group has adequate liquidity at all times.

For Linde, external financial headroom is maintained primarily by accessing the capital markets and a major international banking group. Centralized financing makes it possible for Group companies to act as a single customer on the capital markets. This ensures that the subsidiaries are financed in a cost-efficient way.

Group companies are financed either by the cash surpluses of other business units in cash pools (the Eurozone, the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, the United States, Australia and China), or by Group loans from

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Linde Finance B.V. and/or Linde AG, taking into consideration any risks specific to that particular country. Group Treasury also negotiates credit facilities with local banks, to take account of particular legal, fiscal or other requirements, especially in countries with currency restrictions, to finance small amounts or for projects with specific local requirements.

Linde maintains an adequate liquidity position and, in particular, believes it to be adequate for its liquidity requirements in the next twelve months. In addition to cash and cash equivalents of 1,485 million as of June 30, 2017 (1,463 million as of December 31, 2016), Linde also held securities totaling 323 million as of June 30, 2017 (131 million as of December 31, 2016). These securities are mainly German government bonds with maturities of less than one year.

Euro Commercial Paper Program

The Linde Group uses a euro commercial paper program for short-term financing. Under the program, the issuers are Linde AG and Linde Finance B.V. with a guarantee from Linde AG if Linde Finance B.V. is the issuer. The volume of the program is 2 billion. At December 31, 2016, there were no euro commercial papers outstanding under this program. At June 30, 2017, there were 623 million outstanding under this program.

Syndicated Credit Facility

Linde also has a 2.5 billion syndicated revolving credit line at its disposal, which is available until 2020. In total, 33 major German and international banks are involved in the syndicated facility. The facility was unutilized at the end of 2016 and at June 30, 2017, respectively, and also serves as a potential source of liquidity in addition to Linde's euro commercial paper program.

Capital Market Activities

Under the 10 billion debt issuance program, issues totaling 7,369 million in various currencies were outstanding at June 30, 2017 (December 31, 2016: 7,488 million; December 31, 2015: 6,891 million; December 31, 2014: 7,255 million).

In January 2017, Linde issued a 1 billion bond that matures in January 2022 and has a coupon of 0.25%. The proceeds were used to redeem a 1 billion bond at maturity in April 2017.

In April 2016, Linde Finance B.V. issued a total volume of 750 million under the 10 billion debt issuance program with a term of twelve years and a fixed coupon of 1.00%. The proceeds from the issue were used for the early redemption of two bonds in the amount of 700 million and GBP 250 million which Linde had issued in 2006 as part of the financing for the takeover of the British provider of gases BOC. The two subordinated bonds had been equipped with a first-time right of termination after ten years, which Linde exercised as at July 2016.

During 2015, Linde again made successful use of the capital markets for refinancing purposes. It also extended the maturity profile of its financial debt again.

In October 2015, Linde Finance B.V. issued a total volume of 230 million under the 10 billion debt issuance program: a five-year fixed-interest 50 million bond with a coupon of 0.634%, a twelve-year fixed-interest 80 million bond with a coupon of 1.652%, and a fifteen-year fixed-interest 100 million bond with a coupon of 1.9%. All three issues are guaranteed by Linde AG. The proceeds of the issue were used to redeem a 600 million bond which matured in December 2015.

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The following table shows the provisions for pensions and similar obligations as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and June 30, 2017:

in million	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Provisions for pensions	1,486	1,552	1,056	1,247
Provisions for similar obligations	8	12	12	18
Total provisions	1,494	1,564	1,068	1,265
Net pension assets	132	115	118	171

Actual income from plan assets in external pension funds for the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 100 million (2016: 666 million, 2015: 10 million; 2014: 461 million). This was higher than the expected return from plan assets for the six months ended June 30, 2017, which amounted to 74 million (2016: 193 million, 2015: 206 million; 2014: 237 million) calculated based on the respective applicable actuarial assumptions with regard to discount rates.

Employer contributions in the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 22 million (2016: 75 million; 2015: 100 million; 2014: 391 million). The employer contributions for 2014 include the amount of 300 million transferred to the existing contractual trust arrangement to fund the German defined benefit pension plans.

The following table shows Linde's funding status of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Germany			U.K.		Other Europe			United States			Other Countries			
	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016
6															
50	1,391	1,432	4,276	4,030	3,984	583	590	894	605	597	536	266	270	298	7,290
74	60	64				141	156	164	81	80	73	42	39	39	338
86	1,331	1,368	4,276	4,030	3,984	442	434	730	524	517	463	224	231	259	6,952
90)	(807)	(788)	(3,760)	(3,957)	(3,838)	(359)	(353)	(598)	(586)	(562)	(553)	(258)	(261)	(291)	(5,853)
70	584	644	516	73	146	224	237	296	19	35	(17)	8	9	7	1,437

70	584	644	516	73	146	224	237	296	19	35	(17)	8	9	7	1,437
70	584	644	522	97	173	224	237	296	83	83	74	53	55	60	1,552
			(6)	(24)	(27)				(64)	(48)	(91)	(45)	(46)	(53)	(115)

Defined Contribution Plans

The total of all pension costs relating to defined contribution plans for the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 103 million (2016: 200 million, 2015: 210 million; 2014: 176 million). Of this amount, contributions to state pension schemes for the six months ended June 30, 2017 amounted to 60 million (2016: 124 million, 2015: 122 million; 2014: 88 million).

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For further information on Linde's pension obligations, see Note 21 to the Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the Group's debt, future minimum lease obligations on its operating leases and other commitments as of December 31, 2016:

in million	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾							
Debt	1,239	1,519	934	1,110	643	2,471	7,916
Capitalized lease maturities	22	15	12	9	4	52	114
Contractual interest	213	164	122	106	84	197	886
Operating leases	131	90	70	56	46	145	538
Purchase Obligations ⁽²⁾	208	25	3	14			250
Other long-term liabilities							
Retirement obligations ⁽³⁾	78	78	78	78	78	392	782
Derivatives with negative fair values ⁽⁴⁾	40	52	63	47	46	442	690
Total contractual obligations	1,931	1,943	1,282	1,420	901	3,699	11,176

- (1) The assumed interest rate for floating-rate debt was the rate in effect at December 31, 2016.
- (2) Purchase Obligations include contractual payment obligations for tangible fixed assets and intangible assets, but do not include obligations from supply contracts with minimum purchase volume (take-or-pay contracts).
- (3) Retirement obligations include estimates of pension plan contributions and expected future benefit payments for unfunded pension plans. Annual retirement obligations through 2026 are estimated to be at the level forecasted for 2017. Estimates of retirement obligations after 2026 are not included, because the timing for their resolution cannot be reasonably estimated.
- (4) Net cash payments for interest rate derivatives.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table shows Linde's off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and as of June 30, 2017:

in million	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Guarantees			4	3
Other contingent liabilities	71	73	54	64
Total	71	73	58	67

Guarantee Agreements

Off-balance sheet arrangements relate to guarantee agreements and other contingent liabilities. In rare cases, Linde enters into guarantee agreements with banks to secure loans of unconsolidated entities.

Other Contingencies

The Engineering Division regularly enters into contracts with consortium partners to build turnkey industrial plants, under which the consortium partners assume joint and several liability to the customer for the total volume of the contract. There are contractual provisions as to how the liability should be split between the partners. In the six months ended June 30, 2017, there are plant construction orders with one of the Group's consortium partners totaling 693 million (2016: 773 million; 2015: 736 million; 2014: 693 million). Linde

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currently anticipates that there will be no joint and several liability claim and has therefore not recorded any provision or included an amount in the table above in respect of these contracts.

Warranties

Linde recognized contingent liabilities from warranties of 1 million as of June 30, 2017 (December 31, 2016: 1 million; December 31, 2015: 8 million; December 31, 2014: 15 million).

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The Linde Group uses the following non-IFRS performance indicators to measure the medium-term and long-term financial success of its operations:

Segment group operating profit from continuing operations; and

return on capital employed for the Group's continuing operations.

These measures are intended to supplement investors' understanding of The Linde Group's financial information by providing information which investors, financial analysts and management use to help evaluate The Linde Group's operating performance and return on capital employed. The key financial measures relating to The Linde Group are presented below after adjusting for special items. Definitions of these non-IFRS measures may not be comparable to similar definitions used by other companies and are not a substitute for IFRS measures.

The following are the non-IFRS measures presented under Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Linde and Selected Historical Financial Information of Linde for the indicated periods.

in million	Three Months Ended		Six Months		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	June 30,	June 30,	Ended	Ended					
	2017	2016	2017	2016					
Segment group operating profit from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾	1,082	1,051	2,123	2,036	4,098	4,087	3,859	3,908	3,619
Return on capital employed from continuing operations in %			8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.8	10.3
Return on capital employed from continuing operations (before special items) in % ⁽²⁾			9.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.3

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- (1) The following table presents the reconciliation from profit of the period from continuing operations to Segment group operating profit from continuing operations, as well as from segment operating profit to Segment group operating profit from continuing operations for the periods presented:

In million	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended						
	June 30,		June 30,		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	2017	2016	2017	2016					
Profit of the period from continuing operations	312	347	656	680	1,327	1,236	1,139	1,411	1,321
Income tax expense	90	113	207	222	424	396	353	357	381
Net financial result	(70)	(94)	(144)	(183)	(324)	(397)	(365)	(377)	(321)
Net profit on operating activities from continuing operations	472	554	1,007	1,085	2,075	2,029	1,857	2,145	2,023
Amortization of intangible assets/Depreciation of tangible assets	471	458	955	912	1,897	1,866	1,707	1,763	1,596
Special items	139	39	161	39	126	192	295		
Thereof restructuring expenses	103	30	114	30	106	162	52		
Thereof impairment of assets and other structural and consulting costs	11	9	20	9	10	30	243		
Thereof merger costs	25		27		10				
Segment group operating profit from continuing operations	1,082	1,051	2,123	2,036	4,098	4,087	3,859	3,908	3,619
Thereof EMEA	462	498	924	928	1,807	1,790	1,778	1,759	1,722
Thereof Asia/Pacific	347	259	615	513	1,084	1,063	1,010	1,005	996
Thereof Americas	304	330	627	652	1,319	1,298	1,047	1,082	848
Thereof Engineering Division	44	43	97	89	196	216	300	319	312
Thereof elimination and other items ^(a)	(75)	(79)	(140)	(146)	(308)	(280)	(276)	(257)	(259)

(a) Elimination and other items include consolidation effects and corporate activities.

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(2) The following table presents the components of return on capital employed for the Group:

in million	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net profit on operating activities from continuing operations	1,007	1,085	2,075	2,029	1,857	2,145	2,023
Special items	161	39	126	192	295		
Return before special items	1,168	1,124	2,201	2,221	2,152	2,145	2,023

	As of June 30, 2017	As of June 30, 2016	2016	2015	As of December 31, 2014	2013	2012
Equity including non-controlling interests (as reported)	14,578	14,380	15,480	15,449	14,267	13,586	13,658
Plus: Financial debt	8,926	10,493	8,528	9,483	9,856	9,577	10,581
Plus: Liabilities from finance leases	61	70	74	78	74	78	80
Less: Receivables from finance leases	183	235	214	269	298	327	440
Less: Cash, cash equivalents and securities	1,808	2,867	1,594	1,838	1,658	1,348	2,108
Plus: Net pension obligations	1,362	1,562	1,449	950	1,094	784	838
Capital employed (as reported)	22,936	23,403	23,723	23,853	23,335	23,350	22,609
Less: Adjustment for discontinued operations^(b)	408	492	399	559	509	506	531
Capital employed continuing operations	22,528	22,911	23,324	23,294	22,826	21,844	22,078
Plus: Special items (after taxes)	119	31	95	139	270		
Capital employed continuing operations (before special items)	22,647	22,942	23,419	23,433	23,096	21,844	22,078
Return on capital employed from continuing operations in %^(a)	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.8	10.3
Return on capital employed from continuing operations (before special items) in %^(a)	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.3

(a) Return on capital employed is calculated as return of the current year divided by the average of the capital employed as of December 31 of the current year and December 31 of the prior year. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2017, return on capital employed is calculated as return of the last twelve months divided by the average capital employed as of June 30, 2017 (22,720 million and 22,795 million before special items) and June 30, 2016 (23,422 million and 23,490 million before special items).

(b) For consistency purposes the denominator is also adjusted by the discontinued operation. The line item Less: Adjustments for discontinued operations contains the capital employed related balance sheet positions of the discontinued operation.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**Interest Rate Risks**

Interest rate risks arise from market fluctuations in interest rates. As a result of its financing activities, The Linde Group is exposed to a risk from interest rate changes. At December 31, 2016, The Linde Group held interest-bearing instruments (net, including interest rate derivatives/hedges) totaling 7,190 million (2015: 7,829 million; 2014: 8,139 million). Of these, 2,618 million (2015: 2,586 million; 2014: 3,112 million) related to instruments bearing interest at variable interest rates and 4,572 million (2015: 5,243 million; 2014: 5,028 million) to instruments bearing interest at fixed rates. This is equivalent to a Group-wide fixed-rate ratio of 64% (2015: 67%; 2014: 62%).

Linde has used forward payer swaps to provide an element of hedging against exposure to rising interest rates with regard to future bond issues.

Based on instruments bearing interest at variable rates and financial instruments hedging interest rate risks which The Linde Group holds or has issued (these are mainly held or were issued in euro, British pound, U.S. dollar or Australian dollar), a hypothetical change in the interest rates (in basis points, which are herein referred

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to as bps) applicable to the respective instruments would have had the following effects (if exchange rates remained constant):

Currency, in million	Change	2016		2015		2014	
		Recognized in profit or loss	Directly in equity	Recognized in profit or loss	Directly in equity	Recognized in profit or loss	Directly in equity
EUR	+ 100 bps	(38)	82	(22)	89	(25)	104
	(100) bps	38	(87)	22	(95)	25	(112)
GBP	+ 100 bps	12	(3)	1	(6)		(9)
	(100) bps	(12)	3	(1)	6		9
USD	+ 100 bps	(3)	52	(2)	68	(3)	75
	(100) bps	3	(53)	2	(69)	3	(76)
AUD	+ 100 bps		11	(3)	8	(3)	8
	(100) bps		(11)	3	(8)	3	(8)
Other currencies	+ 100 bps	3	7	1	7		4
	(100) bps	(3)	(7)	(1)	(7)		(4)

Exchange Rate Risks

Due to its activities as an international group, The Linde Group is exposed to exchange rate risks. Its broad spread of activities over many different currency areas and its local business model result in a low concentration of risk for the Group.

The Linde Group monitors and manages its exchange rate risk related to financial instruments, which is a risk that has an impact on its operations. The gross exchange rate risk encompasses all the operating activities of the Group. This gross exchange rate risk is reduced by around 78% (2015: 82%; 2014: 86%) as a result of hedging activities, *i.e.*, entering into forward exchange rate contracts which offset the volatility of the foreign currency exposure of the hedged risk position. Therefore, The Linde Group was exposed at December 31, 2016 to a net exchange rate risk from operating activities involving foreign currency corresponding to 22% (December 31, 2015: 18%; December 31, 2014: 14%) of the original unsecured risk.

The risk of exchange rate movements is monitored for internal management purposes on the basis of a value-at-risk, which relates to positions in currencies other than the relevant functional currency.

The value-at-risk is calculated on the basis of historical data (250 working days) in accordance with international banking standards. The value-at-risk presents the maximum potential loss based on a probability of 97.5% for a holding period of twelve months. The calculation takes into account correlations between the transactions being considered; the risk of a portfolio is generally lower than the total of the respective individual risks.

At December 31, 2016, the value-at-risk was 31 million (2015: 26 million; 2014: 17 million).

Other Market Price Risks

As a result of its energy purchases, The Linde Group is exposed to risks arising from changes in commodity prices. The Linde Group monitors and manages these commodity price risks arising from the purchase of electricity, natural

gas and propane for use in production. These hedging operations are governed by strict risk management guidelines, compliance with which is constantly being monitored. Commodity price risks are hedged primarily by long-term supply contracts or limited by the form and structure of sales contracts. Derivatives are also used to a much lesser extent to hedge against the exposure to changes in the price of electricity, natural gas and propane gas. The commodity price risk from financial instruments is therefore not material.

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Hedging

The Linde Group hedges cash flows at both Group and subsidiary company levels, based on agreed minimum hedging rates. At the subsidiary company level, future transactions, which are highly probable, are hedged against foreign exchange risks. A rolling 15-month budget or the budgets for individual customer-specific projects are used for this purpose. See Note 27 to the Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F. 3-17 of this document.

Linde generally only uses derivative hedging products to hedge against transaction related foreign currency exchange rate effects in its large scale plant construction business. Any foreign currency amounts above certain thresholds are fully hedged as soon as they arise, generally by entering into forward exchange transactions. However, the Group generally engages in a natural hedging strategy within its foreign currency activities, including the matching of revenues and costs, for example, by purchasing supplies and services in the currency of the contract.

As far as translation risks are concerned, only currency-related fluctuations in net asset values at Group level are hedged selectively within a framework of authorized ranges. Forward exchange transactions, cross-currency interest rate swaps, currency options and foreign currency loans are all used within this framework. The main currencies are U.S. dollars, British pounds, Australian dollars and some Eastern European, South American and Asian currencies. In the Linde Gases Division, the Group also uses financial instruments, especially to hedge against exposure to changes in the price of electricity, natural gas and propane gas.

Critical Accounting Policies

Certain accounting policies are considered by Linde's management to be critical. Their application places significant importance on management's judgment as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Linde's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected if actual results differ from estimates made. These policies are determined by management and have been reviewed by Linde's audit committee. Such policies include management's judgment whether Linde exercises control, joint control or significant influence over another entity, estimates of fair values in connection with business combinations and assets held for sale, the useful lives and impairment review of intangible and tangible assets, provisions for pensions and similar obligations, other provisions, revenue recognition on construction contracts, income taxes and accounting for leases.

See Note 5 to the Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document for a description of the Group's critical accounting policies.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 5 to the Group's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document for information concerning new accounting standards and the impact of the implementation of these standards on the Group's financial statements beginning on page F.3-17 of this document.

Table of Contents**REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

The operations and products of Praxair and Linde are, and following completion of the business combination the operations and products of the combined group will be, subject to a number of regulations imposed by the various jurisdictions in which the companies operate. Specifically, the companies' operations and products, as well as the activities of their officers, directors, employees, contractors and agents, are and/or will be subject to U.S. federal, state, and local laws and regulations, in addition to laws and regulations of the European Union, Germany, Ireland and other jurisdictions around the globe. These laws and regulations include data privacy requirements, import and trade restrictions and export requirements, environmental laws and regulations, medical gas and medical device laws and regulations, food and beverage laws and regulations, and laws and regulations pertaining to labor and employment, tax, antitrust and competition, environmental protection, and corruption and bribery. The regulatory requirements applicable to Praxair's and/or Linde's business activities and the requirements that will be applicable to the combined group's business activities following completion of the business combination, are subject to change, as they are continuously modified at all levels.

The following contains a brief overview of select regulations applicable to Praxair, Linde and, following completion of the business combination, the combined group. This section should be read together with the section "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Regulatory Environment and Legal Risks," "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Tax Matters," Note 17 of Praxair's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F.2-27 of this document, and "Business and Certain Information About Linde - Legal Proceedings."

United States***Environmental Matters***

Praxair's and Linde's principal operations relate to the production and distribution of atmospheric and other industrial gases, which are subject to U.S. federal and state regulation, in particular environmental regulations regarding the reduction or mitigation of perceived adverse effects of greenhouse gas (which is herein referred to as "GHG") emissions, as well as contamination and disposal, off-site storage, treatment, recycling or disposal of hazardous materials. Praxair's and Linde's operations historically have not had a significant impact on the environment. However, costs relating to environmental protection may continue to grow due to increasingly stringent laws and regulations, and Praxair's and Linde's ongoing commitment to rigorous internal standards.

Climate Change

Praxair and Linde operate in jurisdictions that have, or are developing, laws and/or regulations to reduce or mitigate the perceived adverse effects of GHG emissions and face a highly uncertain regulatory environment in this area, including the Federal Clean Air Act, the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, stratospheric ozone regulations to phase out the use of ozone depleting substances, as well as state laws and regulations impacting air emissions. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (which is herein referred to as the "EPA") has promulgated rules requiring reporting of GHG emissions, and Praxair, Linde and many of their respective suppliers and customers are subject to these rules. The EPA has also promulgated regulations to restrict GHG emissions, including final rules regulating GHG emissions from light-duty vehicles and certain large manufacturing facilities, many of which are Praxair and Linde suppliers or customers. More recently, the EPA promulgated carbon dioxide regulations for both new and existing power plants, which require controls on GHG emissions from certain suppliers of power to Praxair's and Linde's operations.

Praxair and Linde anticipate continued growth in their hydrogen production businesses, as hydrogen is essential to refineries that use it to remove sulfur from transportation fuels in order to meet ambient air quality standards in the United States. Hydrogen production plants and a large number of other manufacturing and electricity-generating plants have been identified under California law as a source of carbon dioxide emissions and these plants are subject to cap-and-trade regulations in that state. Praxair and Linde believe they will be able to mitigate the costs of these regulations through the terms of their product supply contracts. However, legislation that limits GHG emissions may impact growth by increasing operating costs and/or decreasing demand.

Table of Contents***Contamination and Disposal***

Praxair and Linde engage in activities, particularly manufacturing activities relating to their gases businesses in the U.S., that fall within the scope of the environmental protection legislation of the United States regarding contamination and disposal, off-site storage, treatment, recycling or disposal of hazardous materials. Regulations that may have an impact on the companies include:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (which is herein referred to as CERCLA) governs the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relate to environmental protection. For example, Praxair's and Linde's operations and production facilities in the United States are subject to CERCLA. CERCLA is implemented by the EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and addresses soil and groundwater contamination. Many states have enacted comparable laws that meet and sometimes surpass CERCLA's liability provisions. These regulations establish a framework of contaminated facility liability, allow the government and private parties to recover site investigation and clean-up costs from a range of potentially responsible parties, including current and prior owners and operators of contaminated property. The EPA has authority to issue unilateral administrative orders compelling potentially responsible parties to investigate and clean up certain contaminated sites. Parties who do not comply may face treble damages.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (which is herein referred to as RCRA) gives the EPA and delegated state agencies broad authority to regulate the treatment, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. Generators, transporters and those who treat or dispose of hazardous waste must comply with a complex set of requirements. For example, certain of Linde's facilities in the United States qualify as hazardous waste facilities, which requires Linde to develop emergency plans, obtain sufficient insurance and financial assurance, train employees to handle hazards, obtain RCRA permits from the EPA or an authorized state. These regulations are strictly enforced and non-compliance can result in administrative compliance orders, penalties and criminal liability.

Clean Water Act Certain operations and production facilities of Praxair and Linde are required to obtain permits for point source discharges of wastewater and/or storm water. The EPA and states delegated with authority by the EPA administer these permits, which may include limits on pollutant discharges and requirements for treatment or pretreatment of effluent streams. These requirements are enforced by the applicable regulatory authority, but may also be the subject of a citizen suit, which may result in both penalties and injunctive relief. Facilities with cooling water intake structures are subject to special requirements under the Clean Water Act to prevent impingement and entrainment of aquatic species, which may involve significant costs for required studies and potential capital improvements.

Oil Pollution Prevention Act Facilities that store significant quantities of oil are required to establish Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plans, which act as an emergency response plan in the event of an oil spill. The EPA and U.S. Coast Guard have jurisdiction to enforce this law and assess penalties in the event of a release of oil into navigable waters.

Clean Air Act Certain operations and production facilities of Praxair and Linde are required to obtain permits or other approvals for emissions of air pollutants. Depending on the nature and volume of air emissions, a production facility may have to comply with operational and air emission limits, and report noncompliance to the EPA and/or the applicable regulatory authority.

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard Operations and production facilities of Praxair and Linde that handle significant volume of specified chemicals are required to report chemical information to the Department of Homeland Security, evaluate security risks, and develop and implement security plans. The security plans under this law may require improvements to security measures, including cameras, personnel, and containment structures, as well as additional training and certification.

If Praxair or Linde violates or fails to comply with applicable environmental laws or regulations, Praxair or Linde could face fines, disruption of their businesses, and/or other sanctions. In certain circumstances, these laws

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may impose strict liability, rendering the respective company liable for environmental and natural resource damages without regard to negligence or fault.

Healthcare Regulations

In the United States, the production, distribution, and sale of medical gases and medical devices are regulated by the U.S. federal government under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, as well as by state and local laws and other regulations. Linde is subject to extensive U.S. federal and state regulation in the field of healthcare, including numerous laws directed at preventing fraud and abuse and laws regulating the dispensing of durable medical equipment and related supplies (which is herein referred to as DME) and the reimbursement of such DME under various government programs. The marketing, billing, documenting and other practices of healthcare companies are subject to government scrutiny, including the right to audit patient records on which submitted claims are based.

As a provider of home oxygen, respiratory and other chronic therapy services to the home healthcare market, Linde participates in, among other programs, Medicare Part B, the U.S. medical insurance program, which covers certain medically necessary products and services furnished to Americans over 65 years of age or otherwise disabled. Linde and other providers of home oxygen and other respiratory therapy services in the United States have historically been heavily dependent on Medicare reimbursement due to the high proportion of elderly persons suffering from respiratory disease. DME, including oxygen equipment, is traditionally reimbursed by Medicare based on fixed fee schedules.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (which is herein referred to as ACA), the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (which is herein referred to as MMA), contain provisions that directly impact reimbursement for the primary respiratory and other DME products provided by Linde.

Through the MMA, Congress established a competitive bidding program for certain DME products in select geographic regions within the United States. Through the ACA, Congress, in turn, mandated the use of information obtained from the competitive bidding program to adjust fee schedules in regions not subject competitive bidding. Under the competitive bidding program, suppliers compete for the right to provide certain DME items to Medicare beneficiaries in defined regions. Bids are evaluated based on the supplier's meeting eligibility and financial requirements, and contracts are awarded to eligible Medicare suppliers that offer the best price.

Linde experienced severe price cuts for healthcare services in the United States in 2016 due to the Medicare fee schedule being reduced in non-competitive bid areas on certain DME items. While these cuts were supposed to be stepped up further with effect from July 1, 2016, under the 21st Century Cures Act of 2016, the cuts were partly postponed until the beginning of January 2017.

Numerous U.S. federal and state laws and regulations, including the Federal Health Insurance Portability And Accountability Act of 1996 and the Health Information Technology For Economic and Clinical Health Act, govern the collection, dissemination, security, use and confidentiality of patient-identifiable health information. As part of Linde's provision of, and billing for, healthcare equipment and services, Linde is required to collect and maintain patient-identifiable health information. Linde's operations are also subject to laws and rules covering the repackaging, dispensing and storage of drugs (including medical oxygen) and regulating interstate motor-carrier transportation. The facilities operated by Linde must comply with applicable federal and state laws, regulations, and licensing standards. Many of Linde's employees must maintain clinical licenses to provide some of the services offered by Linde. In

addition, Linde's operations are subject to various U.S. state laws, rules and regulations (most notably licensing and controlled substances registrations) governing pharmacies, nursing services and certain types of home health agency activities.

Healthcare is an area of rapid legal and regulatory change. Changes in the laws and regulations and new interpretations of existing laws and regulations may affect permissible activities, the relative costs associated

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with doing business, and reimbursement amounts paid by U.S. federal, state and other third-party payors. Linde cannot predict the future of U.S. federal, state and local regulation or legislation, including Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, the ACA, or possible changes in national healthcare policies, in particular in light of recent changes in the composition of the U.S. Federal Government.

Occupational Health and Safety Requirements

Praxair's and Linde's business activities are subject to occupational health and safety laws that are aimed at preventing health risks for employees in the workplace and providing protection against accidents and occupational diseases. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration (which is herein referred to as OSHA), under the U.S. Department of Labor has promulgated regulations to develop workplace health and safety standards. To that end, OSHA sets and enforces standards to which employers must comply. Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace. Employers must also comply with the General Duty Clause of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which requires employers to keep their workplace free of serious recognized hazards. In addition, certain facilities are subject to OSHA's Process Safety Management rule (which is herein referred to as PSM), which requires rigorous standards for managing process safety information, establishing operating procedures, ensuring mechanical integrity, performing an analysis of process hazards, investigating process safety incidents, and auditing compliance with these and other required elements. Similar requirements may be imposed by the EPA under the Risk Management Plan rule, which was established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. OSHA inspections can lead to citations with costly penalties for employers. For example, under the National Emphasis Program for Chemical Facilities, OSHA has conducted comprehensive and lengthy inspections of facilities covered by PSM, which have required dedication of significant resources. Citations OSHA has issued to facilities in the chemical industry in connection with these inspections have resulted in significant penalties.

States have also enacted laws to protect employees from workplace accidents and other occupational health risks. The occupational health and safety requirements under state laws vary from state to state.

Product Liability and Contractual Liability

Since Praxair and Linde offer their products in the United States, the companies are subject to the laws and regulations of each state in which they have a sufficient connection, including liability arising from contracts related to the sale of their products and services. Most states adhere to some variation of the model Uniform Commercial Code (which is herein referred to as UCC), with respect to contracts for the sale of goods (including intangibles such as gas). UCC Article 2, which governs the sale of goods (as opposed to services or real estate), covers such matters as contract formation, contractual obligations of the seller and the buyer including implied and express warranties of merchantability, rules for performing on a contract, what constitutes breach of contract, and remedies for breach of contract. However, not all states have adopted all sections of the current model UCC. Moreover, the model UCC specifically leaves it to individual states to determine the precise wording of certain sections. States generally follow common law with respect to contracts for services. The common law of each state varies.

Product liability laws may expose the companies to strict liability. For example, these laws typically cover manufacturers, distributors, and sellers, and would apply to the sale by Praxair of hard goods and equipment used in welding and related applications. The tests used to impose strict liability on product sellers are based on state law and often vary among jurisdictions. Most states have adopted strict liability, often based on Section 402A of the Restatement (Second) of Torts (Second Restatement), which provides that a seller of any product in a defective condition that is unreasonably dangerous to the user may be subject to liability for personal injury or property damage caused by the product defect. Sections 1 and 2 of the Restatement (Third) of Torts, which has been adopted in only a

few states, also creates a cause of action for product defects. The Third Restatement adopts a reasonableness, negligence-like standard for design and warnings claims while maintaining a true strict liability regime for manufacturing defects. To the extent that such liability ought to be imposed on Praxair and Linde as the seller of products, state laws and contractual arrangements may be available to shift liability to the manufacturer.

Table of Contents***Anti-Bribery and Corruption Regulations***

Praxair and Linde are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (which is herein referred to as the FCPA), and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws, which generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from engaging in bribery or making other improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or gaining an unfair business advantage. The FCPA also requires proper record keeping and characterization of such payments in Praxair's reports filed with the SEC.

Praxair's and Linde's agents are required to comply with these laws. Despite the companies' commitment to legal compliance and corporate ethics, neither can ensure that its policies and procedures will always protect it from intentional, reckless or negligent acts committed by employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt the companies' businesses and result in financial penalties, debarment from government contracts and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on the companies' reputation, business, financial condition or results of operations. Future changes in anti-bribery or economic sanctions laws and enforcement could also result in increased compliance requirements and related expenses that may also have a material adverse effect on the companies' business, financial condition or results of operations.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a stringent set of corporate governance, internal controls, reporting and other requirements on both U.S. and non-U.S. publicly listed companies. Significant resources are necessary for publicly listed companies to come into and remain in compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board have taken steps to reduce some of the compliance issues for publicly listed companies, including revisions to the rules relating to internal control over financial reporting established under Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, rules that facilitate the delisting and deregistration of securities issued by some non-U.S. companies and rules that exempt some non-U.S. companies from U.S. GAAP reconciliation requirements.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 includes several corporate governance and executive compensation reforms. To the extent these laws and regulations have been implemented or will be implemented in light of recent changes in the composition of the U.S. Federal Government, the companies may need to expend effort and resources to ensure that the corporate governance, reporting and other business activities of each of them are in compliance with such requirements.

European Union***Environmental Matters***

Under EU law and subsequent national legislation, the production and distribution of industrial gases as well as the construction and operation of gas and other industrial plants are subject to stringent and comprehensive environmental regulations. Laws applicable to Praxair's and Linde's business activities relate to emission control, GHG reduction, water and soil protection, waste disposal, chemical substances control, and other environmental matters. The following is a brief outline of select environmental law aspects of potential relevance to Praxair's and Linde's operations in Europe, particularly in Germany.

Emission Control

EU and national legislation restricts the level of permissible emissions caused by Praxair's and Linde's production facilities for industrial gases. Statutory and administrative restrictions apply to all emissions which may cause harmful effects to the environment or otherwise endanger the general public or the surrounding neighborhood, *e.g.*, in the form of airborne pollutants or noise. At the European level, the regulatory framework for emission control and the preservation of clean air is set out, *inter alia*, by Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air and Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).

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In Linde's home jurisdiction, Germany, these directives have been transposed into national law by the Federal Emission Control Act (*Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz*) and subsequent ordinances. Under this emission control regime, operators of production facilities for industrial gases require an emission control permit for the construction and operation of the plant. Such permit is only granted if potential harmful effects caused by the facility fall below specific thresholds defined in statutes and binding technical guidelines. Any major alteration to an existing facility requires approval by the competent authority. For certain large-scale projects with potentially significant environmental effects, Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment and the German Environmental Impact Assessment Act (*Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung*) require that a comprehensive environmental impact assessment be conducted prior to the competent authority's decision to issue an emission control permit. This assessment includes a public participation procedure with ensuing rights of action for affected members of the public and certain accredited environmental groups.

Compliance with the terms and conditions of an emission control permit is monitored by the competent local environmental authority. In addition, permit applications, issued permits, and monitoring results are publicly accessible. Where a facility is constructed, altered or operated without a valid permit, the competent authority may, as a matter of last resort, shut it down; the operator and its responsible agents may be subject to significant fines or even criminal prosecution.

Reduction of GHG (Climate Protection)

As an operator of production plants which, directly and indirectly, emit significant amounts of GHG, Praxair and Linde are also subject to the European Union emissions trading system (which is herein referred to as ETS). Introduced by Directive 2003/87/EC and transposed into German law by the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (*Treibhausgas-Emissionshandelsgesetz*), the ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's efforts to prevent climate change. It aims at reducing GHG emission by establishing a cap and trade system for GHG emission allowances. The ETS defines an overall emissions limit for industry sectors producing high levels of GHG. This cap is reduced over time. The GHG emitting companies that fall into the scope of the ETS must acquire sufficient allowances to cover their emissions. Under a distribution mechanism a certain amount of allowances is allocated free of charge to electricity-intensive industries. Additional allowances can be acquired on the market; likewise, excess allowances may be sold freely. Emitting companies are thus given an economic incentive to reduce their emissions and realize profits from the sale of unused emission allowances. Where an operator exceeds the annual volume of emissions covered by the acquired allowances, a fine of EUR 100 per ton of GHG emitted in excess of the allowances will be imposed and the company name will be published.

The ETS is currently in its third phase (trading period 2013 to 2020). Phase 4 of the ETS covering the years 2021 to 2030, which will bring about a further reduction of both the free allocation and the overall amount of emission allowances, is expected to be adopted in the course of 2017.

In Germany, efforts to prevent progressing climate change also include the promotion of renewable energy sources. To this end, the recently revised Renewable Energy Sources Act (*Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz*), *inter alia*, adds a statutory surcharge to the market price of electricity in order to compensate for the higher production costs of renewable energy. In order to preserve their competitiveness on the world market, certain electricity-intensive industries may seek partial exemption from this surcharge. To the extent Praxair's and Linde's facilities for the production of industrial gases exceed applicable energy consumption thresholds, certain Praxair and Linde companies are currently eligible to benefit from such exemption. However, the price regulation framework for renewable energy is constantly evolving and the renewable energy surcharge is a matter of ongoing political debate.

Water Protection

As Praxair and Linde manufacture and handle substances which are potentially harmful to water, abstract surface and groundwater, and discharge wastewater on some of their production sites, Praxair and Linde are subject to EU as well as German federal and state legislation on water protection.

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At EU level, water quality standards are primarily regulated by Directive 2000/60/EC (which is herein referred to as Water Framework Directive), which addresses both diffuse and point-source pollution, and establishes binding targets for water quantity and quality in relation to a wide range of water bodies. According to the directive, the EU member states aim to achieve good surface water status, covering inland, coastal and transitional waters by ensuring a balance between abstraction and recharging of groundwater including a binding obligation to prevent the deterioration of water and to enhance water quality. Among other requirements, the EU member states are obliged to enact emission controls based on best available techniques as well as emission limit values in order to ensure the control of discharges into surface waters, to cease or phase out the discharge, emission or loss of priority hazardous substances, and to progressively reduce intrinsically hazardous substances, such as heavy metals. In addition to the Water Framework Directive, Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy and the Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration lay down regulations on specific issues of water preservation.

In Linde's home jurisdiction, Germany, the requirements of EU law regarding water quality and the protection of groundwater are transposed by the Federal Water Act (*Wasserhaushaltsgesetz*) and the water laws of the federal states. Under the water laws of the federal states certain kinds of use of water, e.g. the abstraction of groundwater and the discharge of wastewater, is subject to governmental approval. Under the Federal Water Act, installations for handling substances hazardous to water must be built and operated in such a manner that no contamination of water or any other detrimental change of its properties is to be feared. Currently, specific technical requirements for such installations including reporting and safety requirements as well as the obligations of operators are regulated by the ordinance on installations for the handling of water-hazardous substances. Installations handling substances hazardous to water must be tested and classified with respect to their properties.

The Federal Water Act also provides for a strict personal liability for damages resulting from a detrimental change of the water. To this end, anyone who introduces or discharges substances into a body of water, or who by other means detrimentally changes the properties of the water is obligated to compensate for the damages thereby caused to another. Apart from water-specific provisions, any environmental damage caused by business activities may result in liability pursuant to general rules of German environmental laws, namely the Federal Environmental Damage Act (*Umwelthaftungsgesetz*) and the Environmental Liability Act (*Umweltschadensgesetz*).

Soil Contamination

Praxair and Linde own and occupy production sites which, due to the historical and current use for industrial purposes, generally have a certain likelihood of being contaminated with substances hazardous to soil and groundwater.

Whereas the EU aims at initiating respective legislation in the future, there is currently no harmonized legal framework at EU level on protection of soil including inspection and remediation duties.

Under German law, liability for environmental contamination is mainly governed by the Federal Soil Protection Act (*Bundes-Bodenschutzgesetz*). Its provisions apply to currently existing and future soil contaminations or other harmful impacts on soil functions that are able to bring about hazards, considerable disadvantages or considerable nuisances for individuals or the general public, such as excessive compression or dehydration of the soil. The ensuing remediation liability does not require involvement, fault or knowledge of such contamination. It applies to, among others, the polluter, a universal legal successor, the occupant and current or former owner of the real property, and persons or entities that gave up ownership of such properties. The decision to issue inspection and remediation orders is subject to the competent authority's discretion, guided by the principle of efficiency.

As soon as contaminated soil is excavated in the course of construction or remediation works, it no longer falls within the scope of the Federal Soil Protection Act. Instead, it may qualify as waste pursuant to the Waste Management Act (*Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz*), which may result in additional disposal costs.

Table of Contents*Waste Disposal*

As regards the EU regulation of waste, the operations and products of Praxair and Linde are subject to the provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC (herein referred to as the Waste Framework Directive). The directive applies to waste defined as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard . Excluded from the scope of the directive are, among others, gaseous effluents emitted into the atmosphere, the land, and the uncontaminated soil, materials covered by other EU legislation (e.g. wastewater, animal by-products, and mining waste) as well as by-products of industrial processes if they can be used without any further normal industrial processing, are produced as an integral part of the production process and further use is lawful. Material is no longer considered waste if it meets certain criteria, such as whether a market exists for the material, or if it has undergone a recovery operation, including recycling.

Under the Waste Framework Directive, EU Member States must take appropriate measures to ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health or harming the environment. In addition, they are obliged to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled management of waste. The Directive lays down a certain priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy. In descending order, the waste hierarchy is: waste prevention; preparing for reuse; recycling; other recovery such as energy recovery; and disposal. In addition to the Waste Framework Directive, Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 (Waste Shipment Regulation), Directive 94/62/EC (Packaging Waste Directive), and Directive 2000/53/EC (End-of-Life Vehicles Directive) contain supplementary producer responsibility regimes applicable to Praxair's and Linde's business activities.

As regards Linde's home jurisdiction of Germany, waste law is provided by the Waste Management Act (*Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz*) and various ordinances regulating the handling and disposal of waste. The German statutes adopt the concept of waste hierarchy given in the Waste Framework Directive. Waste that is not recycled has to be disposed of in accordance with basic principles of waste management guided by public interest. To ensure such disposal, records of proper waste management must be prepared. Special regulations apply to the disposal of certain waste substances not regulated by the Waste Management Act, for instance, nuclear fuel and radioactive substances or wastewater, which is subject to the Federal Water Act.

Chemical and Hazardous Substances Control

At EU level, the production, import and handling of chemical substances are subject to the extensive regime of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (which is herein referred to as REACH). In principle, REACH applies to all chemical substances used in industrial processes or day-to-day products. Also Praxair's and Linde's gases divisions produce and distribute certain gases which fall in the scope of REACH, for instance oxygen, nitrogen, argon, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Thus, the regulation also has an impact on operations and production facilities of Praxair and Linde that handle a significant volume of chemicals. REACH establishes obligations for the entire supply chain.

In general, to comply with REACH, Praxair and Linde must identify and manage the risks linked to the substances they manufacture and market in the EU. In particular, they have to demonstrate to the European Chemical Agency (which is herein referred to as ECHA) how the substances can safely be used and must communicate risk management measures to users. To this end, REACH establishes procedures for collecting and assessing information on the properties and hazards of substances. Chemical substances that are already regulated by other legislations, such as medicines or radioactive substances, are partially or completely exempted from REACH requirements. Furthermore, substances notified under the Dangerous Substances Directive are considered registered under REACH. Under a special transitional regime for substances which were already manufactured or placed on the market before REACH entered into force (phase-in substances), the deadline for registering substances manufactured or imported at 1-100

tons per year is May 31, 2018.

After evaluating the information submitted by companies to examine the quality of the registration dossiers and testing proposals, and to clarify whether a given substance constitutes a risk to human health or the

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environment, ECHA can require authorization of a substance. The authorization procedure aims at assuring that the risks from substances of very high concern (which is herein referred to as SVHCs) are properly controlled and that these substances are gradually replaced by appropriate substitutes. A decision of ECHA identifying substances as SVHCs, among other things, creates information obligations in relation to third parties and may result in an authorization requirement for the marketing or use of these substances.

As an integral part of the REACH process, the classification and labelling of substances and mixtures have to comply with the standard of the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. The regulation redefines the classification criteria for the physical, toxicological and environmental properties of substances and mixtures and harmonizes hazards-related communications.

With regards to Linde's home jurisdiction, the German Chemicals Act (*Chemikaliengesetz*), the Ordinance on Banned Chemicals (*Chemikalien-Verbotsverordnung*), the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (*Gefahrstoffverordnung*), the Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (*Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe*), the Ordinance on Industrial Safety (*Betriebssicherheitsverordnung*) and the Technical Rules for Safety in Work Places (*Technische Regeln für Betriebssicherheit*) establish a comprehensive system of environmental regulations on the handling, storage, use and transport of hazardous materials required for Praxair's and Linde's business activities. Among other things, the regulations set forth numerous requirements for the protection of employees, consumers and the environment.

Praxair and Linde, as operators of production plants for potentially hazardous industrial gases, have to prepare a comprehensive risk assessment determining the necessary occupational safety measures for the working place described. As employers, Praxair and Linde also have to appoint duly qualified responsible persons observing compliance with labor safety and protection regulations. Facilities handling substantial quantities of harmful substances are also subject to the additional requirements of the recently amended Ordinance on Major-accident Hazards (*Zwölfte Verordnung zur Durchführung des Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetzes, Störfall-Verordnung*), which transposes Directive 2012/18/EU into German law. These include precautions to prevent hazardous incidents and enhanced safety measures as well as notification and reporting obligations. To this end, the ordinance provides general guidelines to prevent major accidents in such areas.

The transport of dangerous goods is also subject to special regulations under German law, including the Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (*Gefahrgutbeförderungsgesetz*), and is generally only permitted if specific safety requirements are fulfilled. As concerns Praxair's and Linde's gases business, the transportation of gases is subject to these special regulations pertaining to, for instance, labelling, and specific protection measures.

Occupational Health & Safety Requirements

Praxair and Linde must comply with applicable laws and regulations to protect employees against occupational injuries. Under such laws and regulations, employers typically must establish the conditions and the flow of work in a manner that effectively prevents dangers to employees. In particular, employers must observe certain medical and hygienic standards and comply with certain occupational health and safety requirements, such as permissible maximum levels for noise at the work place, the use of personal protective equipment and requirements relating to maximum temperatures and air ventilation.

At the EU level, Directive 89/391/EEC guarantees minimum safety and health requirements throughout the EU while the member states are allowed to maintain or establish more stringent measures.

In Linde's home jurisdiction, Germany, general health and safety requirements for employees are laid down by the Working Conditions Act (*Arbeitsschutzgesetz*), the Occupational Safety Act (*Arbeitssicherheitsgesetz*) and the

Ordinance on Industrial Safety (*Betriebsicherheitsverordnung*). For the provision and use of working equipment, the Product Safety Act (*Produktsicherheitsgesetz*) applies, along with the Ordinance on Health and Safety at Work (*Arbeitsstättenverordnung*) and the Ordinance on Construction Sites (*Baustellenverordnung*). As regards exposure to hazardous substances, the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (*Gefahrstoffverordnung*) and

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the Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (*Technische Regel für Gefahrstoffe 900*) set out limits for workplaces.

Healthcare Regulations

The provision of healthcare products and services is one of the most densely regulated industry sectors in the European Union as well as at the national level. Applicable laws and regulations pertain to, *inter alia*, research and manufacturing, marketing authorization and safety requirements, financing in the social security system and compliance. In addition, the advertising, promotion, sale and distribution of these products and services are subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements.

Linde manufactures healthcare gases such as oxygen, which qualify as medicinal products under EU and German laws. At the EU level, the legal framework for medicinal products is mainly set forth by (i) Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004 as last amended by Regulation (EU) No. 1027/2012, which lays down procedures for the centralized authorization and supervision of medicinal products, and (ii) Directive 2001/83/EC as last amended by Directive 2012/26/EU, which provides a common European code relating to medicinal products for human use. The latter has been implemented into German law by the Medicines Act (*Arzneimittelgesetz*). At the national level, the Medicines Act contains the central set of rules on, in particular, quality, efficacy and safety standards for medicines in the German market.

Under this legal framework, a medicinal product must obtain a marketing authorization by a competent authority before it can be placed on the market. In the EU regulatory system, a manufacturer of medicinal products can seek marketing authorization at either the European level under Regulation (EC) No. 726/2004 (centralized procedure) or at the national level pursuant to Directive 2001/83/EC and its national transpositions (via the national, decentralized and mutual recognition procedures). The applicable procedure depends on the type of medicine and/or the manufacturer's choice. An authorization granted in the centralized procedure is valid in the entire EU, whereas a national authorization is limited to the respective member state's market. However, the principle of mutual recognition provides that, in principle, all EU member states may rely on the positive assessment of the member state which has first issued a marketing authorization in a national procedure. Unlike the centralized procedure, the mutual recognition procedure and the decentralized marketing authorization procedure require separate applications to, and lead to separate approvals by, the competent authorities of each EU member state in which the product is to be marketed. Once authorized, the holder of a marketing authorization is responsible for ensuring compliance with detailed requirements relating to manufacturing, distribution and sale of the products as well as for safety reporting and other safety requirement (pharmacovigilance requirements). Compliance with these requirements is monitored and routinely inspected by competent authorities.

Pricing and reimbursement for the treatment of patients with medicinal products in the EU member states is governed by complex mechanisms established on a national level in each country. These mechanisms vary widely among the EU member states. The funding of healthcare products and services within the German social security system is governed in particular by Volume V of the Social Security Code (*Fünftes Buch Sozialgesetzbuch*) and subsequent ordinances and guidelines issued by public authorities and bodies of self-governance. Authorized medicinal products prescribed to patients who are insured with a statutory health insurance fund (which is herein referred to as SHI) are provided and paid for by the respective SHI (subject to a minor deductible). Approximately 90% of the German population is a member of an SHI. The SHIs are funded by way of income-related contributions. In order to ensure the stability of this system, the marketing of medicinal products is governed by a complex and restrictive price regulation regime. Applicable instruments of price regulation in the German market include reference prices, mandatory discounts and tender proceedings. Patients insured with a private health insurance company in Germany generally pay upfront for prescribed medications and then seek reimbursement from their insurer.

In its homecare business Linde also distributes medical devices for the application of respiratory treatments, such as air concentrators or ventilators. At the European level, production and distribution of such medical devices

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are, among others, governed by Directive 93/42/EEC as last amended by Directive 2007/47/EC and transposed into German law by the Medical Products Act (*Medizinproduktegesetz*) which establishes a uniform procedure for the entry of medical devices into the European market. In order to be marketable, a medical device's conformity with the essential requirements defined in Annex 1 of Directive 93/42/EEC must be certified (so-called CE marking). If the manufacturer has issued or obtained such certification and placed the appliance on the market, a distributor such as Linde may generally rely on the CE marking and does not require further authorization or certification. This legal framework will change in the near future as the new EU Regulation (EU) No 2017/745 on medical devices and Regulation (EU) No 2017/746 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in May 2017 and will enter into force in three years for medical devices (2020), and in five years for in vitro diagnostic devices (2022). The regulations will maintain the principle of market access based on conformity assessment and CE marking. However, for the first time, distributors of medical devices will now be subject to new requirements and oversight by the competent authorities.

Also, in its hospital care business, Linde distributes a number of different medical devices. In addition, Linde itself places medical devices on the market as a legal manufacturer under Directive 93/42/EEC. For these devices Linde has to comply with requirements that are similar to, but less stringent than, those requirements that apply to medicinal products. This will change, however, when Regulation (EU) No 2017/745 will come into effect in May 2020 as Linde will be subject to more stringent requirements that will, broadly speaking, be more in line with those that apply to medicinal products.

As for medicinal products, pricing and reimbursement for the treatment of patients with medical devices in the EU member states is governed on a national level in each country and varies widely among the EU member states. Within the German statutory social security system, the abovementioned medical devices fall into the category of therapeutic appliances (*Heilmittel*). The SHIs provide their members with such appliances to the extent this is medically indicated. The SHIs procure the required therapeutic appliances by way of supply contracts with service providers such as Linde. The service providers may be selected in competitive tender proceedings. The national umbrella organization of SHIs has the authority to determine maximum reimbursement amounts for specific categories of therapeutic appliances. In the field of respiratory appliances, such fixed amounts are currently not in force. Remuneration for these appliances is negotiated between the service provider and the SHIs.

As a service provider within the social security system, Linde as well as its employees and representatives are subject to a number of anti-corruption and other compliance regulations. These provisions aim at ensuring fair competition in the healthcare sector and protecting the integrity of the social security system. To this end, *inter alia*, applicable social security laws pose restrictions on cooperation agreements between service providers and physicians. Failure to comply with these standards is sanctioned by the SHIs and can result in the exclusion of the service provider from the statutory health insurance system. In addition, under the German Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch*) it is a criminal offence to grant or promise monetary or other benefits to a physician in order to gain a competitive advantage in the context of prescription of medicines or therapeutic appliances.

Finally, Linde's Remeo-brand nursing centers in Germany, Sweden and the U.K. for providing respiratory and certain additional care services for chronically ill patients are subject to a sector-specific framework of national laws and regulations for healthcare providers. In Germany, for instance, the provision of nursing services within the social security system is primarily governed by Volume XI of the Social Security Code (*Elftes Buch Sozialgesetzbuch*). Persons in need of regular care are, depending on the degree of their physical impairment, entitled to certain nursing services, including inpatient care in nursing homes such as Linde's Remeo centers. Such services are in part financed by statutory care insurance funds which are, comparable to the SHIs, funded by way of income-related contributions. In order to perform services at the expense of these insurance funds, a provider of nursing services needs to enter into admission contracts with the care insurance funds. As a general rule, a qualified and efficient service provider is

entitled to be admitted to the social security system. Remuneration for inpatient and outpatient services is subject to negotiation within statutory boundaries. Adherence to detailed quality and safety standards is routinely monitored by the care insurance funds.

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DESCRIPTION OF LINDE PLC SHARES

The following is a description of the material terms of the shares of Linde plc. You should also refer to the form of the Linde plc constitution, and the applicable provisions of Irish law. It is possible, however, that this form will change in connection with obtaining the required regulatory approvals for the business combination.

Current Authorized and Issued Share Capital

Immediately prior to the completion of the business combination, the authorized share capital of Linde plc will be 1,775,000 divided into 25,000 A ordinary shares of nominal value 1.00 each and 1,750,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value 0.001 each.

Linde plc may issue shares subject to the maximum authorized share capital contained in the Linde plc constitution. The authorized share capital may be increased or reduced by a resolution approved by a simple majority of the votes of Linde plc shareholders cast at a general meeting (which is referred to under Irish law as an ordinary resolution). The shares comprising the authorized share capital of Linde plc may be divided into shares of such nominal value as such resolution shall prescribe. As a matter of Irish company law, the directors of a company may issue new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval once authorized to do so by the Linde plc constitution or by an ordinary resolution adopted by the shareholders at a general meeting. The authorization may be granted for a maximum period of five years, so it must be renewed by the shareholders by an ordinary resolution on or before the expiry of this term (if Linde plc wishes to issue shares). The Linde plc constitution authorizes the Linde plc board of directors to allot new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval for a period of five years from the date of adoption of such Linde plc constitution, which is expected to be effective as of the completion of the business combination.

The 25,000 A ordinary shares of 1.00 each in the capital of Linde plc were issued at Linde plc's incorporation at a premium for the purposes of capitalizing Linde plc to the minimum level required by Irish company law and for the purposes of funding Linde plc to make a capital contribution to Linde Holding GmbH. The A ordinary shares will, upon adoption of the Linde plc constitution immediately prior to completion of the business combination, be converted and re-designated into deferred shares that do not carry voting or dividend rights. Immediately following the settlement of the exchange offer and prior to the effective time of the merger, the aggregate nominal value of the Linde plc ordinary shares in issue will exceed the minimum capitalization requirement under Irish company law and the deferred shares will be acquired and cancelled by Linde plc for nil consideration.

The rights and restrictions to which the ordinary shares will be subject will be prescribed in the Linde plc constitution. The Linde plc constitution permits the board of directors, without shareholder approval, to determine certain terms of each series of the preferred shares issued by Linde plc, including the number of shares, designations, dividend rights, liquidation and other rights and redemption, repurchase or exchange rights.

The holders of Linde plc shares are entitled to one vote for each share upon all matters presented to the Linde plc shareholders. Subject to any preferences granted to other classes of Linde plc securities that may be outstanding in the future (including any preferred shares), there are no voting right restrictions or preferences with respect to shareholders of Linde plc.

Irish law does not recognize fractional shares held of record. Accordingly, the Linde plc constitution will not provide for the issuance of fractional shares of Linde plc, and the register of members of Linde plc (which is herein referred as the Linde plc register of members) will not reflect any fractional shares.

Whenever an alteration or reorganization of the share capital of Linde plc would result in any Linde plc shareholder becoming entitled to fractions of a share, the Linde plc board of directors may, on behalf of those shareholders that would become entitled to fractions of a share, arrange for the sale of the shares representing fractions and the distribution of the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the shareholders who would have been entitled to the fractions.

Table of Contents**Issued Share Capital After Completion of the Business Combination**

The 25,000 A ordinary shares of 1.00 each were initially issued on Linde plc's incorporation as 25,000 ordinary shares of 1.00 each. Those shares were subsequently re-designated as 25,000 A ordinary shares to avoid confusion with the ordinary shares of 0.001 each. Save for this re-designation, there have been no changes to the issued share capital of Linde plc between its date of incorporation and the date of this document.

Based on the number of Praxair shares outstanding as of August 8, 2017, Linde plc is expected to issue approximately 286,065,119 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 0.001 per share to the former shareholders of Praxair on completion of the merger. Based on the number of Linde shares outstanding as of the record date and assuming all Linde shares are tendered, Linde plc is expected to issue approximately 285,882,630 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 0.001 per share to the former shareholders of Linde on completion of the exchange offer. All shares issued upon consummation of the business combination will be issued as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares.

Transfer of Linde plc Shares

The transfer agent for Linde plc will maintain the Linde plc register of members outside the U.K. Pursuant to the Companies Act, the register of members must be kept at either (a) the registered office of Linde plc or (b) another place within Ireland. The Linde plc shares will be deposited upon issuance in a securities account on behalf of DTC in order to cover the holdings of DTC, and registered in the name of the Nominee. The Nominee will become the direct and legal owner of the Linde plc shares. A transfer of Linde plc shares from a seller who holds shares beneficially (*i.e.* through DTC) to a buyer who holds the acquired shares beneficially will not be registered in the Linde plc register of members. With respect to the Linde plc shares issued as exchange offer consideration for the tendered Linde shares, DTC will credit Clearstream's DTC participant account with such shares and Clearstream will in turn credit interests in such shares to the account of the settlement agent at Clearstream in favor of the former Linde shareholders. The settlement agent will arrange for the transfer of interests in the Linde plc shares through Clearstream to the custodian banks.

A written instrument of transfer is required under Irish law in order to register on the Linde plc register of members any transfer of shares (i) from a person who holds Linde plc shares directly to any other person, (ii) from a person who holds Linde plc shares beneficially to a person who holds Linde plc shares directly or (iii) from a person who holds Linde plc shares beneficially to another person who holds Linde plc shares beneficially where the transfer involves a change in the depository or other nominee that is the record owner of the transferred shares. An instrument of transfer is also required for a Linde plc shareholder who directly holds Linde plc shares to transfer those shares into his or her own broker account (or vice versa). Such instruments of transfer may give rise to Irish stamp duty, which must be paid prior to registration of the transfer on the Linde plc register of members. However, a Linde plc shareholder who directly holds shares may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account (or vice versa) without giving rise to Irish stamp duty, provided there is no change in the ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares.

Any transfer of Linde plc shares that is subject to Irish stamp duty will not be registered in the name of the buyer unless an instrument of transfer is duly stamped and provided to the transfer agent. Linde plc expects that it may be required to assume the obligations for paying the stamp duty liability with respect to certain transfers of Linde plc shares as a result of arrangements entered into with DTC. The Linde plc constitution allows the board of directors of Linde plc, in its absolute discretion, to approve an instrument of transfer and pay (or procure the payment of) any stamp duty, which is the legal obligation of a buyer. In the event of any such payment, Linde plc is (on behalf of itself or its subsidiaries) entitled to (i) seek reimbursement from the buyer (at its discretion), (ii) set off the amount of the stamp duty against future dividends payable to the buyer (at its discretion) and (iii) claim a lien against the Linde plc

shares on which it has paid the stamp duty. Parties to a share transfer may assume that any stamp duty arising in respect of a transaction in Linde plc shares has been paid unless one or both of such parties is otherwise notified by Linde plc.

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The Linde plc constitution, as it will be in effect as of the effective time of the business combination, will delegate to Linde plc's secretary the authority to execute an instrument of transfer on behalf of a transferring party.

In order to help ensure that the Linde plc register of members is regularly updated to reflect trading of Linde plc shares occurring through normal electronic systems, Linde plc intends to regularly produce any required instruments of transfer in connection with any transactions for which it pays stamp duty (subject to the reimbursement and set-off rights described above). In the event that Linde plc notifies one or both of the parties to a share transfer that it believes stamp duty is required to be paid in connection with the transfer and that it will not pay the stamp duty, the parties may either themselves arrange for the execution of the required instrument of transfer (and may request a form of instrument of transfer from Linde plc for this purpose) or request that Linde plc execute an instrument of transfer on behalf of the transferring party in a form determined by Linde plc. In either event, if the parties to the share transfer have the instrument of transfer duly stamped (to the extent required) and then provide it to Linde plc's transfer agent, the buyer will be registered as the legal owner of the relevant shares on Linde plc's official Irish register of members (subject to the matters described below).

The directors may suspend registration of transfers from time to time, not exceeding 30 days in aggregate each year.

Linde plc Register of Members

Linde plc will procure that the transfer agent maintains the Linde plc register of members outside the U.K. Pursuant to the Companies Act, the register of members must be kept at either (a) the registered office of Linde plc or (b) another place within Ireland. It will be updated following completion of the business combination to reflect the allotment and issuance of Linde plc shares in connection with the exchange offer and the merger. The Linde plc register of members must be kept available for inspection at the registered office of Linde plc or at an alternative location specified under law.

Shares in an Irish public limited company such as Linde plc can, in principle, be issued and held either in a so-called certificated (*i.e.*, hard copy share certificates are issued to shareholders) or a so-called uncertificated (*i.e.*, dematerialized) form. All shareholders' names must be entered into the register of members maintained by an Irish public limited company in order to acquire legal title to the shares.

To make shares in an Irish public limited company deliverable for trading on an exchange, the shares are required to be issued in uncertificated form. To achieve this, Linde plc will allot shares to the Nominee instead of directly to the shareholder. The Nominee will become the registered legal holder of the Linde plc shares as well as the legal holder of all rights associated with such shares.

Pre-emption Rights

Under Irish law, certain statutory pre-emption rights apply automatically in favor of shareholders where shares are to be issued for cash. However, Linde plc has opted out of these pre-emption rights in the Linde plc constitution as permitted under Irish company law. Generally, this opt-out to be renewed at least every five years by a resolution approved by not less than 75% of the votes of the Linde plc shareholders cast at a general meeting (which is referred to under Irish law as a "special resolution"). If the opt-out is not renewed, as a general rule, shares issued for cash must be offered to existing Linde plc shareholders on a pro rata basis to their existing shareholding before any Linde plc shares may be issued to any new shareholders. Statutory pre-emption rights do not apply (i) where shares are issued wholly or partly for non-cash consideration (such as in a stock-for-stock acquisition), (ii) to the issue of non-equity shares (that is, shares that have the right to participate only up to a specified amount in any income or capital distribution) or (iii) where shares are issued pursuant to an employee option or similar equity plan.

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Reduction of Share Capital

Linde plc may reduce its authorized share capital in any manner permitted by the Companies Act. Linde plc also may, by special resolution and subject to confirmation by the Irish High Court, reduce or cancel its issued share capital in any manner permitted by the Companies Act.

Acquisition of Own Shares

Under Irish law, a company may issue redeemable shares and redeem them out of distributable reserves or the proceeds of a new issue of shares for that purpose. All redeemable shares must also be fully paid. Redeemable shares may, upon redemption, be cancelled or held in treasury. The Linde plc constitution provides that shareholder approval will not be required to deem Linde plc shares redeemable.

Linde plc may also be given an additional general authority by its shareholders to purchase its own shares on-market which would take effect on the same terms and be subject to the same conditions as applicable to purchases by Linde plc's subsidiaries as described below.

Repurchased and redeemed shares may be cancelled or held as treasury shares. The nominal value of treasury shares held by Linde plc at any time must not exceed 10% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of Linde plc. Linde plc may not exercise any voting rights in respect of any shares held as treasury shares. Treasury shares may be cancelled by Linde plc or re-issued subject to certain conditions.

Under Irish law, an Irish or non-Irish subsidiary may purchase shares of Linde plc either on-market or off-market. For a subsidiary of Linde plc to make on-market purchases of Linde plc shares, the Linde plc shareholders must provide general authorization for such purchase by way of ordinary resolution. However, as long as this general authority has been granted, no specific shareholder authority for a particular on-market purchase by a subsidiary of Linde plc shares is required. For an off-market purchase by a subsidiary of Linde plc, the proposed purchase contract must be authorized by special resolution of the Linde plc shareholders before the contract is entered into. This authority must specify the date on which the authority is to expire which shall not be more than 18 months from the date the special resolution was passed. The person whose Linde plc shares are to be bought cannot vote in favor of the special resolution and, for at least 21 days prior to the special resolution being passed, the purchase contract must be on display or must be available for inspection by Linde plc shareholders at the registered office of Linde plc.

In order for a subsidiary of Linde plc to make an on-market purchase of Linde plc shares, such shares must be purchased on a regulated market or recognized stock exchange and be subject to marketing arrangements. The regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the NYSE, on which the shares of Linde plc will be listed following the closing, qualify as a regulated market and a recognized stock exchange respectively.

The number of Linde plc shares held by the subsidiaries of Linde plc at any time will count as treasury shares and will be included in any calculation of the permitted treasury share threshold of 10% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of Linde plc. While a subsidiary holds Linde plc shares, it cannot exercise any voting rights in respect of those shares. The acquisition of the Linde plc shares by a subsidiary must be funded out of distributable reserves of the subsidiary.

General Meetings of Shareholders

Linde plc will be required to hold an annual general meeting within 18 months of incorporation and at intervals of no more than 15 months thereafter, provided that an annual general meeting is held in each calendar year following the

first annual general meeting and no more than nine months after Linde plc's fiscal year-end.

Notice of an annual general meeting must be given to all Linde plc shareholders and to the auditors of Linde plc. The Linde plc constitution provides for a minimum notice period for an annual general meeting of 21 days, which is the minimum permitted under Irish law.

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Generally speaking, the only matters which must, as a matter of Irish company law, be transacted at an annual general meeting are the presentation of the annual statutory financial statements, balance sheet and reports of the directors and auditors, the appointment of new auditors and the fixing of the auditor's remuneration (or delegation of same). If no resolution is made in respect of the reappointment of an existing auditor at an annual general meeting, the existing auditor will be deemed to have continued in office.

As provided under Irish law, extraordinary general meetings of Linde plc may be convened (i) by the Linde plc board of directors, (ii) by request of Linde plc shareholders holding not less than 5% of the paid up share capital of Linde plc carrying voting rights for so long as Linde plc's shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market in any member state of the European Union, (iii) by request of Linde plc shareholders holding not less than 10% of the paid up share capital of Linde plc carrying voting rights for so long as Linde plc's shares are not admitted to trading on a regulated market in any member state of the European Union, (iv) by request of Linde plc's statutory auditor in connection with its resignation or (v) in exceptional cases, by court order.

Notice of an extraordinary general meeting must be given to all Linde plc shareholders and to the auditors of Linde plc. Under Irish law and the Linde plc constitution, the minimum notice period of 21 days' prior written notice applies, except that in the case of an extraordinary general meeting, if the company offers facilities to members to vote by electronic means and shareholders have passed a special resolution at the immediately preceding general meeting approving such shortened notice period, an extraordinary general meeting can be called with 14 days' prior written notice (provided that no special resolutions are proposed to be put to a vote at that meeting). The notice periods prescribed for the convening of general meetings are on the basis of 'clear' days, meaning the deemed date of receipt of the notice and the date of the meeting itself are not counted towards the minimum number of days' notice required.

In the case of an extraordinary general meeting convened by Linde plc shareholders, the proposed purpose of the meeting must be set out in the requisition notice. Upon receipt of any such valid requisition notice, the Linde plc board of directors has 21 days to convene a meeting of Linde plc shareholders to vote on the matters set out in the requisition notice. This meeting must be held within two months of the receipt of the requisition notice. If the Linde plc board of directors does not convene the meeting within such 21-day period, the requisitioning shareholders, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, which meeting must be held within three months of Linde plc's receipt of the requisition notice.

If the Linde plc board of directors becomes aware that the net assets of Linde plc are not greater than half of the amount of Linde plc's called-up share capital, the directors of Linde plc must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Linde plc shareholders not later than 28 days from the date that they learn of this fact to consider how to address the situation.

Quorum and Voting

The Linde plc constitution provides that no business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. A quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing by proxy more than 50% of the total issued voting rights of Linde plc shares.

At any meeting of Linde plc, all resolutions put to the Linde plc shareholders will be decided on a poll.

In accordance with the Linde plc constitution, the Linde plc board of directors may from time to time authorize Linde plc to issue preferred shares. The Linde plc board of directors may prescribe voting rights to such preferred shares. Treasury shares or shares of Linde plc that are held by its subsidiaries will not be entitled to be voted at general meetings of shareholders.

Irish company law requires a special resolution of the shareholders (approval by not less than 75% of the votes cast at a general meeting of Linde plc's shareholders) to approve certain matters. Examples of matters requiring special resolutions include:

- (i) amending the Linde plc constitution;

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- (ii) approving a change of name of Linde plc;
- (iii) authorizing the entering into of a guarantee or provision of security in connection with a loan, quasi-loan or credit transaction to a director or connected person;
- (iv) opting out of pre-emption rights on the issuance of new shares for cash;
- (v) re-registration of Linde plc from a public limited company to a private company;
- (vi) variation of class rights attaching to classes of shares (where the Linde plc constitution does not provide otherwise);
- (vii) purchase of own shares off-market;
- (viii) reduction of issued share capital;
- (ix) sanctioning a compromise/scheme of arrangement;
- (x) resolving that Linde plc be wound up by the Irish courts;
- (xi) resolving in favor of a shareholders voluntary winding-up;
- (xii) re-designation of shares into different share classes; and
- (xiii) setting the re-issue price of treasury shares.

Different Classes of Shares

Without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, Linde plc may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as determined by Linde plc by an ordinary resolution approved by its shareholders. As a matter of Irish company law, the directors of a company may issue new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval once authorized to do so by the constitution or by an ordinary resolution adopted by the shareholders at a general meeting. The authorization may be granted for a maximum period of five years, at which point it must be renewed by the shareholders by an ordinary resolution (if Linde plc wishes to issue shares). The Linde plc constitution authorizes the Linde plc board of directors to issue new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval for a period of five years from the date of adoption of such constitution, which is expected to be effective as of the completion of the business combination. Linde plc may also issue shares which are, or are liable to be, redeemed at the option of Linde plc or the holder.

Whenever the share capital of Linde plc is divided into different classes of shares, the special rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated either with the written consent of the holders of 75% in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding shares held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class (but not otherwise), and may be so varied or abrogated either while Linde plc is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up.

The rights conferred upon the holders of any class of shares issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by a purchase or redemption by Linde plc of its own shares or by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith or subordinate thereto. In addition, the Linde plc constitution provides that (i) the redemption or purchase of preferred shares or any class or series of preferred shares shall not constitute a variation of rights of the holders of preferred shares; (ii) the issue, redemption or purchase of any of the preferred shares shall not constitute a variation of the rights of the holders of ordinary shares; (iii) the issue of preferred shares or any class or series of preferred shares which rank pari passu with, or junior to, any existing preferred shares or class of preferred shares shall not constitute a variation of the existing preferred shares or class of preferred shares; and (iv) the rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith.

Dividends

Linde plc may, by ordinary resolution, declare final dividends to be paid to its shareholders. However, no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Linde plc board of directors. The Linde plc board of

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directors may also pay to the shareholders such dividends as interim or final dividends as appear to the directors to be justified by the profits of the Company.

General Provisions Governing a Liquidation; Liquidation Distributions

Linde plc's duration will be unlimited. Linde plc may be dissolved and wound up at any time by way of a shareholders voluntary winding up or a creditors winding up. In the case of a shareholders voluntary winding-up, a special resolution of Linde plc shareholders is required. Linde plc may also be dissolved by way of court order on the application of a creditor, or by the Companies Registration Office as an enforcement measure where Linde plc has failed to file certain returns.

The rights of the shareholders to a return of Linde plc's assets on dissolution or winding up, following the settlement of all claims of creditors, are prescribed in the Linde plc constitution and may be further prescribed in the terms of any preferred shares issued by Linde plc from time to time. The holders of preferred shares in particular may have the right to priority in a dissolution or winding up of Linde plc. The Linde plc constitution provides that, subject to the priorities of any creditors, the assets will be distributed to Linde plc shareholders in proportion to the paid-up nominal value of the shares held by such shareholder. The Linde plc constitution provides that the Linde plc shareholders are entitled to participate pro rata in a winding up, but their right to do so is subject to the rights of any holders of the shares issued upon special terms and conditions to participate under the terms of any series or class of such shares.

Amendment of Constitution

Irish company law requires a special resolution of the Linde plc shareholders (approval by not less than 75% of the votes cast at a general meeting of Linde plc's shareholders) to approve any amendments to the Linde plc constitution.

Disclosure of Information Upon Listing

As an Irish company whose shares will be listed on the NYSE and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Linde plc will be subject to certain disclosure obligations under U.S., German and Irish law.

Periodic Reporting Under U.S. Securities Law

Linde plc will be required to publicly file with the SEC an annual report on Form 10-K within 90, 75 or 60 days of the end of the fiscal year covered by the report, with the time period determined based on Linde plc's aggregate worldwide market value, the period of time for which it has been subject to SEC reporting requirements and certain other factors. In addition, Linde plc will be required to publicly file with the SEC quarterly reports on Form 10-Q within 45 or 40 days (depending on the same factors) of the end of the applicable fiscal quarter. Linde plc will also be required to publicly file with the SEC current reports on Form 8-K typically within four business days after the occurrence of specified significant events, and under Regulation FD, Linde plc will be required to simultaneously or promptly make public disclosure of any material nonpublic information shared with securities market professionals or Linde plc shareholders who are reasonably likely to trade on the basis of the information.

Periodic Reporting Under EU/Irish Law and the Exchange Rules for the Frankfurt Stock Exchange

Linde plc is an Irish company whose shares will be listed on the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and on the sub-segment of the regulated market with additional obligations arising from admission (*Prime Standard*). As such, it will be required to prepare and publish audited consolidated annual financial statements within four months of the end of its fiscal year, Linde plc will also be required to prepare and publish half year and quarterly

group statements or quarterly consolidated financial statements for the first half of the fiscal year within three months of the end of the first half of its fiscal year and for the first and the third quarters of its fiscal year within two months of the end of such quarter. Furthermore, Linde plc is required to inform the

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public as soon as possible of any inside information which directly concerns Linde plc in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16, 2014 on market abuse (which is herein referred to as the "EU Market Abuse Regulation").

Rules of the New York Stock Exchange

For so long as its shares are listed on the NYSE, Linde plc will be required to meet certain requirements relating to ongoing shareholder communication and disclosure, including a requirement to make any annual report filed with the SEC available on or through Linde plc's website and to comply with the "immediate release policy" of the NYSE with respect to earnings and dividend announcements, business combination transactions, stock splits, major management changes and any substantive items of an unusual or non-recurrent nature. Issuers listing shares on the NYSE must also meet certain corporate governance standards, such as those relating to annual meetings, board independence, the formation and composition of nominating/corporate governance, compensation and audit committees and shareholder approval of certain transactions.

Insider Trading and Market Manipulation

U.S. and European Union laws contain specific rules intended to prevent insider trading and market manipulation.

Pursuant to the applicable rules on insider trading and market manipulation, Linde plc has adopted a policy on insider trading and communications for transactions in its securities.

United States

The "insider trading" doctrine under United States securities laws generally prohibits any person from:

trading in a security while in possession of material, non-public information regarding the issuer of the security;

tipping such information to others;

recommending the purchase or sale of securities while in possession of such information; or

assisting someone who is engaged in any of the above activities.

The laws cover not only those who trade, but also those who tip material, non-public information or recommend transactions in securities while in possession of such information. A "security" includes not just equity securities, but any security (*e.g.*, derivatives). Thus, members of the Linde plc board of directors, and the officers and other employees of the combined group may not purchase or sell Linde plc shares or other securities when he or she has personal knowledge of material, non-public information about the combined group's business, prospects or financial condition, nor may they tip any other person by disclosing non-public information about Linde plc.

European Union

The applicable insider trading rules (Articles 7, 8, 10 and 14 of the EU Market Abuse Regulation) prohibit a person from (a) engaging or attempting to engage in insider dealing; (b) recommending that another person engage in insider dealing or inducing another person to engage in insider dealing; and (c) unlawfully disclosing inside information. Insider dealing arises where a person possesses inside information and uses that information by acquiring or disposing of, for its own account or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, financial instruments to which that information relates. The prohibition of market manipulation and attempted market manipulation (Articles 12 and 15 of the EU Market Abuse Regulation) forbids the giving of false or misleading signals as to the supply of, demand for, or price of the Linde plc shares by means of disseminating information, entering into a transaction or any other behavior. Failure to comply with these requirements could lead to the imposition of fines or imprisonment.

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Applicable Takeover Rules

Introduction

As a public limited company incorporated in Ireland with securities to be admitted to trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (*Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse*), BaFin will be the primary regulator of Linde plc insofar as related to takeover rules. Linde plc will be subject to the provisions of the German Takeover Act, the Irish Takeover Panel Act 1997 (which is herein referred to as the *Takeover Panel Act*) and the Irish Takeover Rules 2013, as amended (which are herein referred to as the *Takeover Rules* or the *Irish Takeover Rules*), all of which will apply to any offers made to Linde plc shareholders to acquire their shares.

German Takeover Rules

Pursuant to Section 1(3) of the German Takeover Act, the German Takeover Act is applicable to any public offer regarding Linde plc shares, provided that at the time the public offer is made (i) the public offer is a European Offer pursuant to Section 2(1a) of the German Takeover Act, and (ii) Linde plc shares are admitted to trading on an organized market in Germany, e.g. on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (*Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse*), as contemplated. In this case, pursuant to Section 1(3) sentence 2 of the German Takeover Act, the German takeover rules as set forth in the German Takeover Act will apply in respect of the consideration, the content of the offer document and the procedural matters for any public offer. Pursuant to Section 4(1) sentence 1 of the German Takeover Act, BaFin is the competent authority for the supervision of any aforementioned public offer.

Irish Takeover Rules

The Irish Takeover Panel (which is herein referred to as the *Panel*), which administers the Takeover Rules, has responsibility for regulating matters relating to company law (e.g. determining the appropriate threshold for *squeeze-out* provisions relating to the compulsory purchase of a dissenting minority in an offer, the threshold for a change of control requiring a mandatory takeover bid, the information to be provided to employees, as well as the conditions under which the Linde plc board of directors may undertake any action which might result in the frustration of an offer).

The Takeover Rules are built on the following General Principles which will apply to any transaction regulated by the Panel, and will be considered by the Panel even where it shares jurisdiction with another takeover regulator. The General Principles provide that:

in the event of an offer, all holders of securities of the target company should be afforded equivalent treatment and, if a person acquires control of a company, the other holders of securities must be protected;

the holders of the securities in the target company must have sufficient time and information to enable them to reach a properly informed decision on the offer; where it advises the holders of securities, the board of the target company must give its views on the effects of implementation of the offer on employment, conditions of employment and the locations of the target company's places of business;

the board of the target company must act in the interests of the company as a whole and must not deny the holders of securities the opportunity to decide on the merits of the offer;

false markets must not be created in the securities of the target company, the bidder or of any other company concerned by the offer in such a way that the rise or fall of the prices of the securities becomes artificial and the normal functioning of the markets is distorted;

a bidder must announce an offer only after ensuring that he or she can fulfill in full, any cash consideration, if such is offered, and after taking all reasonable measures to secure the implementation of any other type of consideration;

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a target company must not be hindered in the conduct of its affairs for longer than is reasonable by an offer for its securities; and

a substantial acquisition of securities (whether such acquisition is to be effected by one transaction or a series of transactions) shall take place only at an acceptable speed and shall be subject to adequate and timely disclosure.

Since Linde plc will be subject to Directive 2004/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 21, 2004 on takeover bids if it is the subject company of a squeeze-out transaction, the bidder can compulsorily acquire minority shareholdings under Regulation 23 of the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004/25/EC)) Regulations 2006. To do this, the bidder must receive a level of 90% acceptances in value and voting rights of the Linde plc shares subject to a takeover bid. The bidder has three months from the last closing date of the offer in which to give notice to the dissenting Linde plc shareholders that it intends to exercise its rights under Regulation 23. Once a notice has been served, a dissenting Linde plc shareholder has 21 days to apply to court. If a court application is made, the compulsory acquisition will be delayed until the outcome of that application, including any appeal. There is no time limit within which the court application must be dealt with.

Under the Takeover Rules, the Linde plc board of directors is not permitted to take any action which might frustrate an offer for the Linde plc shares once it has received an approach which may lead to an offer or has reason to believe an offer is imminent, subject to certain exceptions. Potentially frustrating actions such as (i) the issue of shares, options or convertible securities, (ii) material acquisitions or disposals, (iii) entering into contracts other than in the ordinary course of business or (iv) any action, other than seeking alternative offers, which may result in frustration of an offer, are prohibited during the course of an offer or at any time during which the Linde plc board of directors has reason to believe an offer is imminent. Exceptions to this prohibition are available where:

(i) the action is approved by the Linde plc shareholders at a general meeting; or

(ii) the Panel has given its consent, where:

it is satisfied that the action would not constitute frustrating action;

Linde plc shareholders who hold more than 50% of the voting rights state in writing that they approve the proposed action and would vote in favor of it at a general meeting;

the action is taken in accordance with a contract entered into prior to the announcement of the offer; or

the decision to take such action was made before the announcement of the offer and either has been at least partially implemented or is in the ordinary course of business.

Certain other provisions of Irish law or the Linde plc constitution may be considered to have anti-takeover effects, including those described under the following captions: Description of Linde plc shares Current Authorized and Issued Share Capital (regarding issuance of preferred shares), Description of Linde plc shares Pre-emption Rights,

Description of Linde plc shares Reporting Requirements for Shareholders, Directors and Officers, Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination Removal of Directors, Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination Amendments to Bylaws or other Governing Documents and Articles of Association, Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination Special Meeting of Shareholders, Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination Shareholder Proposals and Comparison of Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination (Anti-)Takeover Legislation and Provisions.

U.S. Takeover Rules

Because the Linde plc shares will be registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act, any offer for the Linde plc shares will need to comply with the U.S. tender offer rules set out in Sections 14(d) and 14(e) of the

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Exchange Act and Regulations 14D and 14E thereunder (which are herein referred to as the U.S. tender offer rules). The principal U.S. tender offer rules relate to, among other things: (1) the initial offer period remaining open for acceptances for a period of at least 20 U.S. business days following commencement; (2) the extension of withdrawal rights to Linde plc shareholders in certain circumstances; (3) application of the all-holder and best-price rules (which together require that all Linde plc shareholders receive the same/highest price offered for Linde plc shares); (4) prompt payment of consideration (*i.e.*, three-day settlement); and (5) restrictions on a bidder's ability to acquire Linde plc shares outside of the exchange offer.

Reporting Requirements for Shareholders, Directors and Officers***U.S. Law***

Holders of Linde plc shares are subject to certain reporting requirements under the Exchange Act.

Shareholders owning more than five percent of any class of equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act must comply with disclosure obligations under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act requires any person or group of persons who owns or acquires beneficial ownership of more than five percent of certain classes of equity securities to file ownership reports with the SEC on either Schedule 13D or (for certain qualified investors) the short form Schedule 13G.

If the shareholder is required to file a report on Schedule 13D, such a report must include information on, among other things, the acquisition of securities by which the shareholder exceeded the five percent threshold, and be filed within ten days after the acquisition. The schedule is filed with the SEC and is provided to the issuer, as well as to each stock exchange on which the security is traded. Schedule 13D is often filed in connection with a tender offer. Any material changes in the facts contained in the schedule necessitates the prompt filing of an amendment. Schedule 13G is a shorter alternative to Schedule 13D, which is available to certain qualified investors, including beneficial owners of more than five percent of a class of securities that are considered passive investors. Generally, passive investors are investors that do not intend to control or change the control of a company. A Schedule 13G filing has different information and timing requirements than a Schedule 13D filing.

A filer must, among other things, amend a Schedule 13G promptly upon acquiring beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of a registered class of equity securities and must thereafter promptly amend the Schedule 13G upon increasing or decreasing its beneficial ownership by more than five percent of the class. A Schedule 13G filer must change to filing Schedule 13D within ten days after beneficial ownership first equals or exceeds 20 percent of the class and is prohibited from voting or acquiring additional securities of the class until ten days after the Schedule 13D is filed. Directors and officers of the issuer are generally not eligible to use Schedule 13G.

Directors and officers of the issuer with a registered class of equity securities, and any person or group that has beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of such class, face additional requirements regarding the disclosure of ownership and equity trading. Each such director, officer, person or group will be considered an insider under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Insiders must make an initial filing on Form 3 within ten days after the filer's becoming an insider and must disclose beneficial ownership of all securities of the issuer. Insiders must also file Form 4 reports disclosing transactions resulting in a change in beneficial ownership within two business days following the execution date of the transaction, except for limited types of transactions eligible for deferred reporting on Form 5. In addition, insiders are required to report on Form 5 within 45 days after the issuer's fiscal year-end any transactions or holdings that should have been, but were not, reported on Form 3 or 4 during the issuer's most recent fiscal year and any transactions eligible for deferred reporting.

German Law

Linde plc is subject to certain provisions of the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*), which governs disclosure to shareholders and reporting duties. These provisions state, for domestic issuers whose

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home state is not Germany, but another member state of the European Union or the European Economic Area, among other things, that Linde plc must publish voting rights notifications received from shareholders stating that their shareholding in Linde plc reached, exceeded or fell below one of the thresholds applicable under the issuer's home state regulations governing shareholders' disclosure duties immediately, but no later than within three trading days after receiving them, via media outlets or outlets where it can be assumed that the notice will be disseminated in the European Union and the non-European Union parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area and inform the BaFin. Linde plc must also transmit the notification to the German Company Register (*Unternehmensregister*).

EU/Irish Law

Under the Companies Act and the Irish Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, there is a notification requirement for shareholders who acquire or cease to be interested in 3% of the shares of an Irish public limited company. A Linde plc shareholder therefore must make such a notification to Linde plc if, as a result of a transaction, the Linde plc shareholder will be interested in 3% or more of the shares of Linde plc; or if, as a result of a transaction, a Linde plc shareholder who was interested in more than 3% of the shares of Linde plc ceases to be so interested. Once 3% is exceeded, the notification obligation arises for each change of the percentage level in whole numbers, with fractions of a percentage being rounded down.

Where a Linde plc shareholder is interested in more than 3% of the shares of Linde plc, any alteration of his or her interest that brings his or her total holding through the nearest whole percentage number, whether an increase or a reduction, must be notified to Linde plc. The relevant percentage figure is calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which the Linde plc shareholder is interested as a proportion of the entire nominal value of Linde plc's share capital. Where the percentage level of the Linde plc shareholder's interest does not amount to a whole percentage, this figure may be rounded down to the next whole number. All such disclosures should be notified to Linde plc within five business days of the transaction or alteration of the shareholder's interests that gave rise to the requirement to notify.

Where a person fails to comply with the notification requirements described above, no right or interest of any kind whatsoever in respect of any shares in Linde plc concerned, held by such person, shall be enforceable by such person, whether directly or indirectly, by action or legal proceeding. However, such person may apply to the court to have the rights attaching to the shares concerned reinstated.

In addition to the above disclosure requirement, if at any time the Linde plc board of directors are satisfied that any Linde plc shareholder, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by such Linde plc shareholder, has been duly served with a notice pursuant to the Linde plc constitution (which is herein referred to as a "Section 1062 Notice") and is in default for the prescribed period in supplying to Linde plc the information required, or, in purported compliance with such a notice, has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material particular, then the directors may, in their absolute discretion at any time thereafter by notice (which is herein referred to as a "Direction Notice") to such Linde plc shareholder direct (a) that the Linde plc shareholder shall not be entitled to attend or to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy in respect of the Linde plc shares in relation to which the default occurred (which are herein referred to as "Default Shares") or to exercise any other right conferred by holding Linde plc shares in relation to meetings of Linde plc; (b) that, where the nominal value of the Default Shares represents at least 0.25% of the nominal value of the issued shares of that class: (i) no payment shall be made of any sums due from Linde plc on the Default Shares and Linde plc shall not have any liability to pay interest on any such payment when it is finally paid (in each case except in a liquidation of Linde plc); (ii) no other distribution shall be made on the Default Shares; or (iii) no transfer of any of the Default Shares held by such Linde plc shareholder shall be registered unless (A) the Linde plc shareholder is not itself in default as regards supplying the information requested; or (B) the transfer is an approved transfer (as defined in the Linde plc constitution).

Any Direction Notice shall cease to have effect (a) in relation to any Linde plc shares which are transferred by such Linde plc shareholder by means of an approved transfer; or (b) when the Linde plc board of directors is

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satisfied that such Linde plc shareholder (and any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by such Linde plc shareholder) has provided Linde plc with the information required in the Section 1062 Notice. The Linde plc board of directors may at any time give notice cancelling a Direction Notice.

In the event Linde plc is in an offer period pursuant to the Irish Takeover Rules, accelerated disclosure provisions apply for persons holding an interest in Linde plc shares of 1% or more.

All persons discharging managerial responsibilities in Linde plc and persons closely associated with such persons must, pursuant to Article 19 of the EU Market Abuse Regulation, notify Linde plc and the CBI in writing of every transaction in Linde plc shares or related financial instruments conducted on their own account within three business days of the transaction. Linde plc is then required to publish such notification within three business days after the date of the transaction and to inform the BaFin about such publication. Furthermore, Linde plc will transmit such information to the German company register without undue delay after its publication. Persons discharging managerial responsibilities are: (1) members of any management, administrative or supervisory body of Linde plc; and (2) a senior executive who is not a member of these bodies, who has regular access to inside information relating directly or indirectly to Linde plc and power to take managerial decisions affecting the future developments and business prospects of Linde plc. Persons closely associated are (a) spouses or partners considered to be equivalent to a spouse in accordance with national law, (b) dependent children, in accordance with national law, (c) other relatives who have shared the same household for at least one year on the date of the transaction concerned and (d) legal persons, trusts or partnerships, the managerial responsibilities of which are discharged by a person discharging managerial responsibilities or by a person referred to in point (a), (b) or (c), or which is directly or indirectly controlled by such a person, or which is set up for the benefit of such a person, or the economic interests of which are substantially equivalent to those of such a person. Dealings below an aggregate volume of 5,000 per calendar year (calculated separately for the person discharging managerial responsibilities and the person closely associated) are exempted from the disclosure obligation.

Table of Contents**COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE BUSINESS COMBINATION**

This section describes the material differences between the rights of Linde shareholders and Praxair shareholders before completion of the business combination, and the rights of holders of the Linde plc shares after the business combination. The differences between the rights of these respective shareholders result from the differences among German, Delaware and Irish law and the respective governing documents of Praxair, Inc, Linde AG and Linde plc.

This section does not include a complete description of all differences among the rights of these respective shareholders, nor does it include a complete description of their specific rights. Furthermore, the identification of some of the differences of these rights as material is not intended to indicate that other differences that may be equally important do not exist. All Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders are urged to carefully read the relevant provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law (which is herein referred to as the "DGCL"), the German Stock Corporation Act, the Companies Act, the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Linde AG articles of incorporation, and the form of the Linde plc constitution that will be in effect upon completion of the business combination. It is possible that the form of the Linde plc constitution will change in connection with obtaining the required regulatory approvals for the business combination.

The following discussion of Linde plc shareholder rights relates to the rights of tendering Linde shareholders upon completion of the exchange offer and direct registered shareholders. The Nominee of DTC will become the direct and legal owner of the Linde plc shares. See also "Form and Certification; Transfer Agent and Registrar." By means of DTC crediting Clearstream's DTC participant account with such shares and Clearstream in turn crediting interests in such shares to the account of the settlement agent at Clearstream and the transfer through Clearstream to the custodian banks, the former Linde shareholders will obtain the rights in the Linde plc shares as described below.

Copies of the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the Linde AG articles of incorporation are available to Praxair shareholders and Linde shareholders upon request. See "General Information Where You Can Find More Information; Documents Available for Inspection."

Praxair Shareholders	Linde Shareholders Amount and Classification of Share Capital	Linde plc Shareholders
<p><i>Common Stock.</i> Praxair, Inc. is authorized to issue up to 800,000,000 Praxair shares, with a par value of \$0.01 per share. As of August 8, 2017, there were 286,065,119 Praxair shares outstanding.</p> <p><i>Preferred Stock.</i> Praxair, Inc. is authorized to issue up to 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.01 per share. Currently, no shares of Praxair, Inc. preferred stock are outstanding.</p>	<p><i>Common Shares:</i> The share capital (<i>Grundkapital</i>) of Linde AG amounts to 475,476,940.80 and consists of 185,733,180 bearer shares without par value, each representing a pro rata amount of the share capital of 2.56. As of August 8, 2017, there were 185,638,071 Linde shares outstanding.</p> <p><i>Preferred Shares:</i> Linde AG has no preferred shares.</p>	<p>The current authorized share capital of Linde plc is 1,775,000 divided into 25,000 A ordinary shares of nominal value of 1.00 each and 1,750,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of 0.001 each. Upon completion of the business combination, Linde plc expects its authorized share capital to be 1,800,000 divided into 1,750,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.001 each, 25,000 deferred shares of 1.00 each and 25,000,000 preferred shares of 0.001 each.</p>

Authorized Capital: The executive board of Linde AG is authorized, with the consent of the supervisory board, to (i) increase

Table of Contents**Praxair Shareholders****Linde Shareholders**

the share capital until May 28, 2018 by up to 47,000,000 by issuing (once or several times) a total of up to 18,359,375 new no-par-value bearer shares with a proportionate interest in the share capital of 2.56 each against a cash contribution and/or a contribution in kind (which is herein referred to as Authorized Capital I) and (ii) increase the share capital until May 2, 2021 by up to 47,000,000 by issuing (once or several times) a total of up to 18,359,375 new no-par-value bearer shares with a proportionate interest in the share capital of 2.56 each against a cash contribution and/or a contribution in kind (which is herein referred to as Authorized Capital II

In principle, the new no-par-value shares have to be offered to the shareholders for subscription. However, the executive board is authorized, with the consent of the supervisory board, to exclude the subscription rights subject to applicable law and, in particular in the case of capital increases against contributions in kind, where such capital increases are effected for the purpose of acquiring businesses, parts of businesses or stakes in business entities or in the course of corporate mergers and, with regard to the Authorized Capital I, for an amount up to 3,500,000 to the extent necessary in order to issue shares to employees of Linde AG and/or its affiliates.

Conditional Capital: Based on two additional shareholder resolutions,

Linde plc Shareholders

25,000 ordinary shares of 1.00 each in the capital of Linde plc were issued at Linde plc's incorporation for the purposes of capitalizing Linde plc to the minimum level required by Irish company law and for the purposes of funding Linde plc to make a capital contribution to Linde Holding GmbH. On July 25, 2017, the 25,000 ordinary shares of 1.00 each issued on incorporation were converted and re-designated as 25,000 A ordinary shares of 1.00 each. The A ordinary shares will, upon adoption of the Linde plc constitution immediately prior to completion of the business combination, be converted and re-designated into deferred shares that do not carry voting or dividend rights. Immediately following the settlement of the exchange offer and prior to the effective time of the merger, the aggregate nominal value of the Linde plc ordinary shares in issue will exceed the minimum capitalization requirement under Irish company law and the deferred shares will be acquired and cancelled by Linde plc for nil consideration.

Under Irish law, the directors of a company may issue new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval once authorized to do so by the constitution or by an ordinary resolution adopted by the shareholders at a general meeting. The authorization may be granted for a maximum

Linde AG's share capital has also been increased conditionally by (i) up to period of five years, at which point it must be renewed by the shareholders by an ordinary

Table of Contents**Praxair Shareholders****Linde Shareholders****Linde plc Shareholders**

47,000,000 by issuing up to 18,359,375 new no-par-value bearer shares with a pro rata amount of 2.56 (which is herein referred to as Conditional Capital 2013) and (ii) up to 10,240,000 by the issuance of up to 4,000,000 new no-par-value bearer shares with a pro rata amount of 2.56

(which is herein referred to as

Conditional Capital 2012). The Conditional Capital 2013 may only be used for the satisfaction of the exercise of conversion and/or option rights attached to convertible bonds or bonds with warrants or for bearers or holders obligated to convert their convertible bonds may fulfill their conversion obligation provided, however, that, in each case, no treasury shares are used. The Conditional Capital 2012 may only be used for satisfying subscription rights (share options) by members of the executive board, members of management bodies of affiliates or other selected executives.

resolution (if Linde plc wishes to issue shares). Because of this requirement of Irish law, the Linde plc constitution authorizes the Linde plc board of directors to issue new ordinary or preferred shares without shareholder approval for a period of five years from the date of adoption of such constitution (which will become effective as of the completion of the business combination).

Dividends/Distributions

The DGCL provides that, subject to any restrictions in a corporation's certificate of incorporation, dividends may be declared from the corporation's surplus, or if there is no surplus, from its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year. Dividends may not be declared out of net profits, however, if the corporation's capital has been diminished to an amount less than the aggregate amount of all capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a

Under the German Stock Corporation Act, dividends may only be paid out of the corporation's distributable profits as determined by resolution of the shareholders at the general meeting of shareholders for the preceding fiscal year.

Under Irish law, dividends and distributions may only be made from distributable reserves which are, generally, a company's accumulated realized profits less its accumulated realized losses. In addition, no distribution or dividend may be made if the net assets of Linde plc are not, or if making such distribution or dividend will cause the net assets of Linde plc to not be, equal to, or in excess of, the aggregate of Linde plc's

preference upon the distribution of assets
until the deficiency in the amount of
capital represented by the issued and

called up share capital plus
undistributable reserves.

Undistributable reserves include
the company's undenominated

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Praxair Shareholders

outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets is repaired.

Praxair shareholders are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Praxair board of directors out of funds legally available for payment, subject to the rights of holders, if any, of Praxair, Inc. preferred stock. Praxair shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the assets of Praxair, Inc. upon dissolution after provision has been made for all claims against, and obligations of, Praxair, Inc.

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Linde plc Shareholders

capital and the amount by which a company's accumulated unrealized profits exceeds its accumulated unrealized losses. The determination as to whether or not Linde plc has sufficient distributable reserves to fund a dividend must be made by reference to Linde plc's most recent unconsolidated annual audited financial statements or other financial statements properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act. The relevant financial statements must be filed in the Companies Registration Office (the official public registry for companies in Ireland).

The Linde plc constitution authorizes the Linde plc board of directors to declare dividends without shareholder approval to the extent they appear justified by profits. The Linde plc board of directors may also recommend a dividend to be approved and declared by the shareholders at a general meeting, provided that no dividend issued may exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

Dividends may be declared and paid in the form of cash or non-cash assets and may be paid in euro, dollars or any other currency.

The Linde plc board of directors may deduct from any dividend payable to any shareholder any amounts payable by such shareholder to Linde plc in relation to the Linde plc shares.

Linde plc shareholders will receive dividends, when and if declared, pro rata subject to the

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Praxair Shareholders

Linde Shareholders

Linde plc Shareholders
rights of holders, if any, of Linde plc preferred shares.

The Linde plc constitution provides that, upon dissolution of Linde plc, subject to the priorities of any creditors, the assets of Linde plc will be distributed to Linde plc shareholders according to their rights and in proportion to the paid-up nominal value of the shares held by such shareholder. The Linde plc constitution provides that the Linde plc shareholders are entitled to participate pro rata in a winding up, but their right to do so is subject to the rights of any holders of the preferred shares issued upon special terms and conditions to participate under the terms of any series or class of such shares.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Under the DGCL, an annual meeting of shareholders must be held for the election of directors on a date and at a time designated by or in the manner provided in the corporation's bylaws. Any other proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting. Pursuant to the DGCL, any stockholder or director may petition the Court of Chancery to order a meeting to elect directors if the annual meeting has not been held (or directors were not otherwise elected by written consent) within 30 days of the date set for such meeting or, if no date has been set, 13 months following the date the previous annual meeting was held.

The Linde shareholders have a general meeting of shareholders to vote, *inter alia*, on the exoneration (*Entlastung*) of the members of the executive board and the supervisory board, on the appropriation of dividends, and on the appointment of the statutory auditor. The shareholder meeting also appoints the shareholders' representatives to the supervisory board. Only shareholders that have provided timely registration to Linde AG are eligible to participate in the meeting. Linde AG is required to publish the invitation to and agenda for any shareholder meeting in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*).

As a matter of Irish law, Linde plc will be required to hold an annual general meeting within 18 months of incorporation and at intervals of no more than 15 months thereafter, provided that an annual general meeting is held in each calendar year following the first annual general meeting and no more than nine months after Linde plc's fiscal year end.

Except in respect of the statutory rights provided by the Companies Act, Praxair's, Inc. s

Under the Praxair, Inc. bylaws, annual meetings of shareholders are held for the election of directors at any date, time and place as may be designated by the Praxair board of directors from time to time.

The shareholder meeting is convened by the executive board or the supervisory board.

bylaws, Linde AG's articles of association and the Linde plc constitution have similar provisions with regard to the matters that may be brought before a meeting.

Notice of an annual general meeting must be given to all

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Praxair Shareholders

Under the Praxair, Inc. bylaws, notice of the place, day and hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be considered must be provided to each shareholder not less than 10 days and not more than 60 days before the meeting date.

Linde Shareholders

Linde plc Shareholders

Linde plc shareholders and the auditors of Linde plc. The Linde plc constitution provides for a minimum notice period for an annual general meeting of 21 days, which is the minimum permitted under Irish law.

The Linde plc constitution provides that meetings may be held in or outside of Ireland.

The provisions of the Linde plc constitution relating to general meetings will apply to every such general meeting of the holders of any class of shares.

Special Meeting of Shareholders

Special meetings of the shareholders may be called on any date, at any time and at any place as the board of directors may designate. Special meetings of shareholders may be called by, and only by, (i) the board of directors at any time pursuant to a resolution approved by a majority of the entire board of directors or (ii) by the Secretary of Praxair, Inc. upon the written request of holders of record of not less than 25% of the voting power of all outstanding shares of common stock of Praxair, Inc. stating the purpose of and reasons for such meeting and certain other information required by the bylaws of Praxair, Inc. If a special meeting is requested pursuant to the preceding clause (ii), the meeting must be held within 90 calendar days of delivery of such request to Praxair, Inc.

Under the German Stock Corporation Act, a special meeting of shareholders, whose shareholdings in the aggregate equal or exceed 5 percent of the share capital provide written demand to the Linde executive board stating the purpose of and reasons for such meeting.

As provided under Irish law, extraordinary general meetings of Linde plc may be convened (i) by the Linde plc board of directors, (ii) by request of Linde plc shareholders holding not less than 5% of the paid up share capital of Linde plc carrying voting rights, (iii) by request of Linde plc's statutory auditors in connection with their resignation or (iv) in exceptional cases, by court order. Extraordinary general meetings are generally held for the purpose of approving shareholder resolutions as may be required from time to time. At any extraordinary general meeting only such business shall be conducted as is set forth in the notice thereof.

A special meeting request will not be valid with respect to a requesting shareholder, and such shareholder's shares of common stock will be disregarded in determining if the requisite ownership threshold has

In the case of an extraordinary general meeting convened by the Linde plc shareholders, the proposed purpose of the meeting must be set out in the requisition notice. Upon receipt of any such valid requisition notice, the

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been reached, unless such shareholder is the holder of record of such shares on the request receipt date and either (a) such shareholder has been the holder of record of such shares continuously for a one-year period prior to the request receipt date or (b) the special meeting request is accompanied by evidence of such shareholder's continuous beneficial ownership (as defined for purposes of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, as amended) of such shares for such one-year period from one or more securities intermediaries in a form acceptable to the Praxair board of directors, acting in good faith.

Linde Shareholders**Linde plc Shareholders**

Linde plc board of directors has 21 days to convene a meeting of Linde plc shareholders to vote on the matters set out in the requisition notice. If the Linde plc board of directors does not convene the meeting within such 21-day period, the requisitioning shareholders, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, which meeting must be held within three months of Linde plc's receipt of the requisition notice. If the Linde plc board of directors becomes aware that the net assets of Linde plc are not greater than half of the amount of Linde plc's called-up share capital, it must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Linde plc's shareholders not later than 28 days from the date that the directors learn of this fact to consider how to address the situation.

Voting Rights General

Each outstanding Praxair share entitles its holder to one vote.

The board of directors have the power to determine whether the *preferred shares* have voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and, if any, the terms of such voting powers.

Unless otherwise provided by the DGCL or in the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of Praxair, Inc., resolutions voted

The right to participate in and vote at the shareholder meeting is extended to all shareholders having registered in due time and having submitted proof of their shareholding. Each no-par value share entitles the holder to cast one vote at a shareholder meeting.

Unless mandatory rules of the German Stock Corporation Act provide to the contrary, resolutions of the shareholder meeting will be adopted with a simple majority of

Under the Linde plc constitution, each Linde plc shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share that he or she holds as of the record date for the meeting. The Linde plc board of directors have the power to determine whether the *preferred shares* have voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and, if any, the terms of such voting powers. The deferred shares have no voting rights.

on at a shareholder meeting will be decided by a majority of the votes present and entitled to vote thereon.

the votes cast. Voting rights may be exercised by proxy.

Except where a greater majority is required by the Companies Act or where there is a contested director election (in which case

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Praxair Shareholders

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a plurality voting standard will apply), any question, business or resolution proposed at any general meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast.

Quorums

Holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote on a matter at a shareholder meeting constitutes a quorum.

Neither the German Stock Corporation Act nor Linde AG's articles of incorporation have any minimum quorum requirement applicable to shareholder meetings

The Linde plc constitution provides that a quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing by proxy more than 50% of the total issued voting rights of Linde plc shares.

Approval of Extraordinary Transactions

Any merger, consolidation or sale of substantially all of the assets of a corporation must be approved by a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors and approved by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon, except that certain transactions with interested persons or affiliates of interested persons require approval of two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote (excluding any shares beneficially owned by such interested persons).

Under German law and the articles of association of Linde AG, certain resolutions of the meeting of shareholders require the approval of a majority of at least 75% of the votes cast and/or the share capital represented. Such resolutions include:

the exclusion of the shareholders' subscription rights in connection with capital increases;

amendment of the articles of association (*Satzung*) relating to a change of the business purpose of Linde AG (*Unternehmensgegenstand*);

measures taken pursuant to the German Act on Corporate Transformations;

Any merger, consolidation or sale of material assets of Linde plc with interested persons or affiliates of interested persons require approval of two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote (excluding any shares beneficially owned by such interested persons). Under Irish law, certain resolutions of the meeting of shareholders require the approval of a majority of at least 75 percent of the votes cast and/or the share capital represented. Such resolutions include:

effecting a members' voluntary winding up;

the treatment of pre-acquisition profits being treated in holding company's financial statements as profits available for distribution; and

entering into a domination and/or profit and loss transfer agreement; the making of loans to directors or connected persons.

approval of management measures for which the supervisory board denied its approval;

dissolution of Linde AG; and significant asset disposals which may jeopardize Linde AG's business objectives (so-called *Holz Müller-Resolutions*).

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Praxair Shareholders	Linde Shareholders	Linde plc Shareholders
	Transfer Restrictions	
There are no transfer restrictions on Praxair shares.	There are no transfer restrictions on Linde shares.	<p>Linde plc shares are freely transferable in accordance with the legal requirements for registered shares, subject to the board of director's right to refuse to register a transfer in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the instrument of transfer is not duly stamped, if required, and lodged, accompanied by the certificate (if any) for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Linde plc board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; 2. the instrument of transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; 3. the instrument of transfer is in favor of more than four persons jointly; 4. the Linde plc board of directors is not satisfied that all applicable consents, authorizations, permissions or approvals of any governmental body or agency in Ireland or any other applicable jurisdiction required to be obtained under relevant law prior to such transfer have been obtained; or

5. the Linde plc board of directors is not satisfied that the transfer would not violate the terms of any agreement to which Linde plc (or any of its subsidiaries) and the transferor are party or subject.

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Praxair Shareholders	Linde Shareholders	Linde plc Shareholders
	Shareholder Proposals	
<p>The proposal of business to be considered by the shareholders at an annual meeting may be made by any shareholder of Praxair, Inc. by giving notice to the corporate secretary of Praxair, Inc. within certain periods set out in Praxair, Inc.'s bylaws or Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act. Such business must also be a proper matter for shareholder action.</p> <p>A notice by a shareholder shall set forth as to each matter the shareholder proposes to bring before the annual general meeting: (a) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual general meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting, (b) the name and address, as they appear on Praxair, Inc.'s books, of the shareholder proposing such business, (c) the class, series and number of shares of Praxair, Inc. which are beneficially owned by the shareholder, (d) certain information about derivatives, debt instruments and other interests related to Praxair, Inc. or its subsidiaries and (e) any material interest of the shareholder in such business.</p>	<p>Under the German Stock Corporation Act, one or more shareholders holding shares representing an aggregate of at least 5 percent of the issued share capital of Linde AG are entitled to request a meeting of shareholders be called. Shareholders holding ordinary shares representing an aggregate of at least 5 percent of the issued share capital or holding shares in an aggregate nominal amount of at least 500,000 are entitled to require that a matter be placed on the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders for resolution. The requests must be made in writing stating the purpose and the reasons for the request and must be addressed to the Linde executive board. A proper request will be published together with the notice of the meeting of shareholders and the agenda in the German Federal Gazette (<i>Bundesanzeiger</i>), or, if a request was made after the publication of the notice and agenda, will be published without undue delay. Additionally, each shareholder may submit, at or prior to the meeting of shareholders, counter proposals to the proposals submitted and published by the Linde executive board and the Linde supervisory board. Under certain circumstances, such counter proposals must be published in the German Federal Gazette prior to such meeting of shareholders.</p>	<p>The Companies Act grants Linde plc shareholders the right to (a) table items for inclusion on the agenda of an annual general meeting provided that each such item is accompanied by (i) stated grounds justifying its inclusion; or (ii) a draft resolution to be adopted at the meeting; and (b) table a draft resolution for an item on the agenda of a general meeting (whether an annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting). Such right is subject to the shareholder or shareholders concerned holding at least 3% of the voting share capital and sending the information to the company at least 42 days before the meeting.</p> <p>In addition to the shareholder proposals permitted under the Companies Act, the Linde plc constitution provides that business may be brought before an annual general meeting by a shareholder if that shareholder has given timely notice thereof in writing to the secretary of Linde plc. Each such notice shall set forth as to each matter the shareholder proposes to bring before the annual general meeting: (a) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual general meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting, (b) the name and address, as they appear on Linde plc's register of members, of the</p>

shareholder proposing such
business, (c) the class, series and
number of shares of Linde plc
which are beneficially owned by
the shareholder, (d) certain

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information about derivatives, debt instruments and other interests related to Linde plc or its subsidiaries, and (e) any material interest of the shareholder in such business.

Governance

The number of Praxair, Inc. directors is 10 and may be changed and fixed from time to time by the Praxair board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office; provided however, that at no time will the number of directors be less than three.

Linde AG has a two-tier board system consisting of the executive board and the supervisory board. The Linde executive board leads Linde and manages its business. It currently consists of five members, including the chief executive officer of Linde AG, who also serves as the chairman of the executive board. The supervisory board has authority to determine the number of members on the executive board subject to applicable law which requires a minimum of two members. The Linde supervisory board supervises and advises the Linde executive board in the management of Linde. The Linde executive board must obtain the Linde supervisory board's prior approval for certain transactions of particular importance, as determined by the supervisory board. There are currently 12 members on the Linde supervisory board, including six shareholder representatives and six employee representatives.

Immediately post-completion of the business combination, the number of Linde plc directors will be twelve. During the first three years following the completion of the business combination, six of the directors will be of Linde Class Directors, while the other six will be of Praxair Class Directors.

The number of Linde plc directors may be fixed from time to time by the Linde plc board of directors; provided, however, that at no time will the number of directors be less than four or greater than twelve.

Nomination and Appointment of Directors

Directors are elected by the shareholders at each annual meeting of shareholders.

The Linde supervisory board is responsible for the appointment of the members to the Linde executive

Directors are elected by the shareholders at each annual general meeting. Each director

Each director will be elected by the vote of the majority of the votes cast. In the event that the number of nominees exceeds the number of director seats to be filled, the nominees who will be elected to the board of directors are the nominees who receive the highest number of votes cast.

board and the revocations of such appointments. The shareholder representatives on the Linde supervisory board are elected for a term of office ending at the closing of the general meeting of shareholders which votes on the approval for the fourth fiscal year after the commencement of such

shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the votes cast. In the event that the number of nominees exceeds the number of director seat to be filled, the nominees who will be elected to the board of directors are the nominees who receive the highest number of votes cast.

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The nomination of a director for election may be made by any shareholder of Praxair, Inc. by giving notice to the Secretary of Praxair, Inc. within certain periods set out in Praxair, Inc.'s bylaws or Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act.

Any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by a majority vote of the remaining directors then in office.

Under the Praxair, Inc. bylaws, a shareholder or a group of up to 20 shareholders owning shares representing at least 3% of Praxair's common stock continuously for at least three years, may nominate and include in Praxair's proxy statement their own director nominee(s) constituting up to 20% of the total number of directors then serving on the board of directors (with a minimum of up to two director nominees), provided that the shareholder(s) and the nominee(s) satisfy the proxy access requirements in Praxair, Inc.'s by-laws.

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shareholder representative's term of office, not including such fiscal year in which the term of office has commenced. The general meeting of shareholders may, with regard to the shareholder representatives, set a shorter term of office for one or several shareholder representatives. Replacements for prematurely retiring members of the supervisory board are elected for the remaining term of office of the retiring member or members. The employee representatives are elected on the basis of applicable German co-determination laws.

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Any vacancy on the Linde plc board of directors may be filled by the remaining directors then in office. During the first three years following the completion of the business combination, any vacancy on the Linde plc board of directors shall be filled by a unanimous vote of the remaining directors, provided that, if the vacancy relates to a Linde Class Director, if the Linde plc board of directors fails to fill such vacancy within three months, such vacancy may be filled by an individual nominated and appointed by the remaining Linde Class Director, and if the vacancy relates to a Praxair Class Director, if the Linde plc board of directors fails to fill such vacancy within three months, such vacancy may be filled by an individual nominated and appointed by the remaining Praxair Class Directors.

The nomination of a director of Linde plc may be made:

(i) by the board of directors;

(ii) by holders of any class or series of shares in Linde plc then in issue having special rights to nominate or appoint directors in accordance with the terms of issue of such class or series, but only to the extent provided in such terms of issue;

(iii) by Linde plc shareholders provided certain conditions set forth in Linde plc's articles of association are satisfied;

(iv) by a Linde plc shareholder or a group of up to 20 Linde plc shareholders owning shares representing at least 3% of Linde plc's common stock

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 continuously for at least three years, and such director nominee(s) constituting up to 20% of the total number of directors then serving on the board of directors (with a minimum of up to two director nominees) may be included in Linde plc's proxy statement, provided that the shareholder(s) and the nominee(s) satisfy the proxy access requirements in Linde plc's articles of association.

During the first three years following the completion of the business combination, the board of directors shall nominate each of the Linde Class Directors and Praxair Class Directors (or his or her replacement) for re-election to the board of directors of Linde plc at each of Linde plc's annual general meetings as required to ensure that the Linde Class Directors and Praxair Class Directors (or his or her replacement) serve on the board of directors of Linde plc for the duration of the first three years following the completion of the business combination.

Removal of Directors

Any director may be removed from office with or without cause but only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding voting shares, provided, however, that if a proposal to remove a director is made by or on behalf of an interested person or a director who is not an independent director, then such removal shall require

Under the German Stock Corporation Act, the Linde supervisory board has the authority to remove members of the executive board for cause. The meeting of shareholders of Linde can replace the shareholders' representatives on the supervisory board with a simple majority of the votes cast prior to

Under the Companies Act and notwithstanding anything contained in the Linde plc constitution or in any agreement between Linde plc and a director, the Linde plc shareholders may, by an ordinary resolution, remove a director from office before the

the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all the then outstanding voting shares, voting together as one class, excluding

the expiration of their respective terms of office. If a member of the Linde supervisory board ceases to be a member prior to the expiration of his term of office, a

expiration of his or her term, at a meeting held on no less than 28 days notice and at which the director is entitled to be heard.

During the first three years following the completion of the

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shares beneficially owned by such interested person.

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new member will be elected for the remaining term of office of the withdrawing member. Any member of the Linde supervisory board may, for cause or otherwise, resign from office by declaring resignation with at least two months notice which may be waived subject to the approval of the chairman of the Linde supervisory board.

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business combination, except for any removals by ordinary resolution of the Linde plc shareholders pursuant to the Companies Act, a director of Linde plc may be removed from office by a unanimous vote of all the other members of the Linde plc board of directors.

Amendments to Certificate of Incorporation and Memorandum of Association

Under the DGCL, a corporation may amend its certificate of incorporation upon the submission of a proposed amendment to shareholders by the board of directors and the subsequent receipt of the affirmative vote of a majority of its outstanding voting shares and the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of each class entitled to vote thereon as a class.

The articles of association of Linde AG may only be amended by a resolution passed by a majority of 75% of the stock capital present at the relevant shareholder meeting. The Linde supervisory board is empowered to make amendments to the articles of association restricted to their wording.

The Linde plc memorandum of association may only be amended by a special resolution passed by not less than 75% of the Linde plc shareholders present at a general meeting.

The Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation provides that Praxair, Inc. reserves the right from time to time to amend or repeal any provision of the Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and that all rights conferred thereby are granted subject to this right.

The affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Praxair, Inc. entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, is required to approve certain amendments proposed by an interested person or director who is not an independent director.

Amendments to Bylaws or other Governing Documents and Articles of Association

The Praxair board of directors is expressly empowered to adopt, amend or repeal the Praxair, Inc. bylaws.

The Linde supervisory board may adopt and amend the rules of procedure of the Linde supervisory board and the Linde

The Linde plc constitution may only be amended by a special resolution passed by not less than 75% of the Linde plc

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The shareholders may adopt additional bylaws and amend, modify or repeal any bylaw whether or not adopted by them, by a majority of votes cast at a meeting by shareholders entitled to vote.

The affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Praxair, Inc. entitled to vote generally in the election of directors voting together as a single class is required to approve any amendment proposed by an interested person or a director who is not an independent director.

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executive board with simple majority of the votes cast. The Linde executive board may adopt and amend the rules of procedure of the executive board by unanimous resolution, provided that the Linde supervisory board has not adopted such rules of procedure of the Linde executive board.

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shareholders present at a general meeting.

Appraisal or Dissenters Rights

Under the DGCL, a shareholder of a Delaware corporation generally has the right to dissent from a merger or consolidation in which the corporation is participating or a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the corporation, subject to specified procedural requirements. The DGCL does not confer appraisal rights, however, if the corporation's stock is either:

listed on a national securities exchange; or

held of record by more than 2,000 holders; and further provided that no appraisal rights will be available for any shares of stock of the constituent corporation surviving a merger if the

An appraisal proceeding (*Spruchverfahren*) is available to Linde shareholders under the German Appraisal Proceedings Act (*Spruchverfahrensgesetz*). Under this Act, a court can be asked to determine the adequacy of the consideration or compensation paid to minority shareholders in certain corporate transactions, including (1) the conversion or merger of companies pursuant to the provisions of the German Transformation Act; (2) the conclusion of a domination and/or profit and loss transfer agreement; and (3) the squeeze-out of minority shareholders pursuant to Sections 327a *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act or Section 62(5) of the German Transformation Act. In each of these circumstances, the shareholder seeking the adequacy determination must comply with the

Generally, under Irish law, shareholders of an Irish company do not have dissenters or appraisal rights. Under the European Communities (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2008 governing the merger of an Irish public limited company such as Linde plc and a company incorporated in the European Economic Area, a shareholder (i) who voted against the special resolution approving a merger or (ii) of a company in which 90% of the shares are held by the other party to the merger, has the right to request that the company acquire his or her shares for cash at a price determined in accordance with the share exchange ratio set out in the transaction.

merger did not require for its approval the vote of the shareholders of the surviving corporation.

procedural requirements specified in the applicable statutory provision.

Under the Companies Act, which governs the merger of Irish companies limited by shares, such as Linde plc, a shareholder of either of the merging companies who voted against the special resolution

Even if a corporation's stock meets these requirements (as Praxair, Inc. currently does), the DGCL still provides appraisal rights if shareholders of the corporation are required

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to accept for their stock in any merger, consolidation or similar transaction anything other than:

shares of stock of the corporation surviving or resulting from such merger or consolidation, or depository receipts in respect thereof;

shares of stock of any other corporation, or depository receipts in respect thereof, which shares of stock (or depository receipts in respect thereof) or depository receipts at the effective date of the merger or consolidation will be either listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 holders;

cash in lieu of fractional shares or fractional depository receipts described in the foregoing; or

any combination of the foregoing.

Under the DGCL, shareholders have no pre-emption rights to subscribe for additional issues of stock or to any security convertible into such stock unless, and except to the extent that, such rights are expressly provided for in the certificate of incorporation.

The Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation does not provide for

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Pre-emption Rights

Under the German Stock Corporation Act, an existing shareholder in a stock corporation has a preferential right to subscribe for issues of new shares in proportion to the number of shares such shareholder holds in the corporation's existing share capital (pre-emption rights or subscription right (*Bezugsrechte*)). The German Stock Corporation Act allows companies to exclude this

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approving the merger, or any shareholder, other than the successor company, where the successor company held 90% or more of the voting shares in the transferor company, may, not later than 15 days after the shareholder meeting of the relevant merging company at which the merger was approved, request in writing that the successor company acquire his, her or its shares for cash.

Under Irish law, certain statutory pre-emption rights apply automatically in favor of shareholders where shares are to be issued for cash. However, Linde plc has opted out of these pre-emption rights in the Linde plc constitution as permitted under Irish law. Generally, this opt-out is renewed at least every five years by a resolution approved by not less than 75%

pre-emption rights.

preferential subscription right so provided in the same shareholder resolution that authorizes the accompanying capital increase or share issuance. At least 75% of the share capital represented at the meeting must vote to authorize the exclusion of subscription rights. Prior to approval by the shareholders, exclusion of subscription rights

of the votes cast at a general meeting of the Linde plc shareholders. If the opt-out is not renewed, as a general rule, shares issued for cash must be offered to existing Linde plc shareholders on a pro rata basis before any Linde plc shares may be issued to any new shareholders. Statutory pre-emption rights do not apply

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requires the Linde executive board to report on the reasons for the exclusion to the shareholders in writing. With regard to the Authorized Capital I and the Authorized Capital II, the Linde executive board may increase the share capital without offering subscription rights with the approval of the Linde supervisory board and subject to certain limitations.

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(i) where shares are issued wholly or partly for non-cash consideration (such as in a stock-for-stock acquisition), (ii) to the issue of non-equity shares (that is, shares that have the right to participate only up to a specified amount in any income or capital distribution) or (iii) where shares are issued pursuant to an employee option or similar equity plan.

Under Irish law, Linde plc is prohibited from allotting shares at a discount to their nominal value. Accordingly, at least the nominal value of the shares issued underlying any restricted share award, restricted share unit, performance share awards, bonus shares or any other share-based grants must be paid pursuant to the Companies Act.

Acquisition of Treasury Shares and Reduction of Share Capital

Pursuant to the DGCL, a corporation may purchase, redeem, receive, take or otherwise acquire, own and hold, sell, lend, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of, pledge, use and otherwise deal in and with its own shares; provided, however, that no corporation shall: (i) purchase or redeem its own shares of capital stock for cash or other property when the capital of the corporation is impaired or when such purchase or redemption would cause any impairment of the capital of the corporation, except that a corporation may purchase or redeem out of capital any of its own shares which are entitled upon any distribution of its assets, whether by dividend or in liquidation, to

Linde AG may acquire its own shares on the basis of an authorization by the general meeting of shareholders which sets forth the lowest and the highest price for the shares, so long as it acquires no more than 10 percent of its issued shares. The Linde shareholders have granted such authorization to the Linde executive board until May 2, 2021. In addition, Linde AG may purchase its own shares for certain defined purposes (*e.g.*, if the acquisition is necessary to avoid severe and immediate damage to Linde AG, if the shares are to be offered for purchase to persons who are or were in an employment

Linde plc may reduce its authorized but unissued share capital in any manner permitted by the Companies Act. Linde plc also may, by special resolution (approved by not less than 75% of the votes cast at a general meeting of the Linde plc shareholders) and subject to confirmation by the Irish High Court, reduce its issued share capital in any way permitted by the Companies Act.

For purposes of Irish law, repurchases of Linde plc shares

a preference over another class or series of its stock, or, if no shares entitled to such a preference are outstanding, any of its own shares, if such shares will be retired upon their acquisition and the

relationship with Linde AG or an affiliate or if the acquisition is made to compensate shareholders in connection with corporate transactions).

may be effected by a redemption if the repurchased shares are redeemable shares or are deemed to be redeemable shares by Linde plc's constitution.

The Linde plc constitution provides that, unless the board of directors determines

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capital of the corporation reduced;
(ii) purchase, for more than the price at which they may then be redeemed, any of its shares which are redeemable at the option of the corporation; or (iii) redeem any of its shares if following such redemption, the corporation will not have one or more shares that have full voting power.

Generally, pursuant to the DGCL, a corporation has a right to resell any of its shares theretofore purchased or redeemed and which have not been retired, for such consideration as shall be fixed by the board of directors.

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otherwise, each Linde plc share shall be deemed to be a redeemable share on, and from the time of, the existence or creation of an agreement, transaction or trade between Linde plc and any person pursuant to which Linde plc acquires or will acquire Linde plc shares, or an interest in Linde plc shares, from the relevant person. Redeemable shares of Linde plc shall have the same characteristics as any other Linde plc share save that it shall be redeemable in accordance with the arrangement.

Shareholder Suits

Under the DGCL, a shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the corporation to enforce the rights of the corporation. An individual shareholder also may commence a class action suit on behalf of itself and other similarly situated shareholders where the requirements for maintaining a class action under Delaware law have been met. A person may institute and maintain such a suit only if such person was a shareholder at the time of the transaction that is the subject of the suit.

Additionally, under Delaware case law, the plaintiff generally must be a shareholder not only at the time of the transaction that is the subject of the suit, but also throughout the duration of the derivative suit. Delaware law also requires that the derivative plaintiff make a demand on the directors of the corporation to assert the corporate claim before the suit may be prosecuted by the derivative plaintiff, unless such demand

Each shareholder who was present at the general meeting of the shareholders and has objected to any or all of the resolutions in the minutes may, within one month after adoption of the resolutions by the shareholder meeting, take actions against Linde AG to contest such resolutions (*Anfechtungsklage*).

However, German law does not provide for class actions and does not generally permit shareholder derivative suits, even in the case of a breach of duty by the members of the Linde executive board or of the Linde supervisory board. Company claims for compensatory damages against members of the Linde executive board or of the Linde supervisory board may, as a rule,

In Ireland, the decision to institute proceedings is generally taken by a company's board of directors, who will usually be empowered to manage the company's business. In certain limited circumstances, a shareholder may be entitled to bring a derivative action on behalf of the company. The central question at issue in deciding whether a minority shareholder may be permitted to bring a derivative action is whether, unless the action is brought, a wrong committed against the company would otherwise go un-redressed.

The principal case law in Ireland indicates that to bring a derivative action a person must first establish a prima facie case (i) that the company is entitled to

would be futile.

only be asserted by Linde AG itself, in which case Linde AG is represented by the Linde supervisory board if claims are made against members of the

the relief claimed and (ii) that the action falls within one of the five exceptions derived from case law, as follows:

(i) where an ultra vires or illegal act is perpetrated;

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Linde executive board and by the Linde executive board if claims are made against members of the Linde supervisory board.

(ii) where more than a bare majority is required to ratify the wrong complained of;

According to a ruling by the German Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*), the Linde supervisory board is obligated to assert claims for compensatory damages against the Linde executive board that are likely to be successful, unless important company interests would conflict with such an assertion of claims and such grounds outweigh, or are at least comparable to, the grounds in favor of asserting claims. In the event that the relevant entity with powers of representation decides not to pursue such claims, then such claims of Linde AG for compensatory damages must nevertheless be asserted against members of the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board if the general meeting of shareholders passes a resolution to this effect by a simple majority vote.

(iii) where the shareholders personal rights are infringed;

(iv) where a fraud has been perpetrated upon a minority by those in control; or

(v) where the justice of the case requires a minority to be permitted to institute proceedings.

Any damage claims should be brought within six months from the date of the meeting of shareholders. The meeting of shareholders may appoint special representatives to assert a claim for damages. The court will, upon petition by shareholders whose aggregate holdings amount to at least 10 percent of the share capital or 1,000,000, appoint persons other than those appointed to represent Linde AG to assert the claim for

Shareholders may also bring proceedings against the company where the affairs of the company are being conducted, or the powers of the directors are being exercised, in a manner oppressive to the shareholders or in disregard of their interests. Oppression connotes conduct that is burdensome, harsh or wrong. Conduct must relate to the internal management of the company. This is an Irish statutory remedy and the court can grant any order it sees fit, usually providing for the purchase or transfer of the shares of any shareholder.

damages, if in the opinion of the court such appointment is appropriate for the proper assertion of such claim. Additionally, shareholders whose aggregate holdings amount to at least 1 percent of the share capital or 100,000 are entitled to request

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admission to file a claim for damages on behalf of Linde AG. The court will admit the claim if:

the shareholders exercising the right to file a claim for damages establish that (1) they have acquired the shares prior to the alleged breach of duty; and (2) they have demanded, to no avail, that Linde AG file the claim within a reasonable period of time;

facts have been presented that justify a suspicion that Linde AG has been damaged by improprieties or serious breaches of the law or the Linde articles of association; and

no overriding interests of Linde AG prevent the enforcement of the compensation claim.

Rights of Inspection

The DGCL requires that a corporation prepare a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders, and make such list open for the examination of any stockholder for a period of at least 10 days prior to the meeting for any purpose germane to the meeting. The DGCL allows any stockholder in person or by attorney or other agent, upon written demand under oath stating the purpose thereof, during the usual hours for business to inspect for any proper purpose, and to make copies and extracts from: (i) a corporation's stock ledger, a list of its stockholders, and its other books and records; and

German law does not permit shareholders to inspect corporate books and records. However, Section 131 of the German Stock Corporation Act provides each shareholder with a right to information to the extent that such information is necessary to permit a proper evaluation of the relevant item on the agenda.

The right to information is a right only to oral information at a general meeting of the shareholders.

Under Irish law, Linde plc shareholders have the right to: (i) receive a copy of the constitution; (ii) inspect and obtain copies of the minutes of general meetings and resolutions of Linde plc; (iii) inspect and receive a copy of the Linde plc register of members, register of directors and secretaries, register of directors' interests, register of directors' service contracts and memoranda and other statutory registers maintained by Linde plc; (iv) receive copies of balance sheets and directors' and

(ii) any subsidiary's books and records, to the extent that: (a) the corporation has actual possession and control of such records of such subsidiary; or (b) the corporation could obtain such records

Information may be given in writing to shareholders, but they are neither entitled to receive written information nor to inspect any documents of Linde AG. As a practical matter, shareholders may receive certain written information about Linde AG through its public filings with

auditors' reports that have previously been sent to Linde plc shareholders prior to an annual general meeting; and (v) receive balance sheets of any subsidiary of Linde plc that have previously been sent to Linde

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through the exercise of control over such subsidiary, provided that as of the date of the making of the demand: (x) the stockholder inspection of such books and records of the subsidiary would not constitute a breach of an agreement between the corporation or the subsidiary and a person or persons not affiliated with the corporation; and (y) the subsidiary would not have the right under the law applicable to it to deny the corporation access to such books and records upon demand by the corporation.

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the commercial register (*Handelsregister*), the company register (*Unternehmensregister*) and the electronic German Federal Gazette and other places where documents of Linde AG are made publicly available.

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plc shareholders prior to an annual general meeting for the preceding 10 years.

Conflict of Interest Transactions

The DGCL generally permits transactions involving a Delaware corporation and an interested director of that corporation if: (1) the material facts as to his or her relationship or interest are disclosed and a majority of disinterested directors consents; (2) the material facts are disclosed as to his or her relationship or interest and an affirmative vote of a majority of shares entitled to vote thereon is obtained; or (3) the transaction is fair to the corporation at the time it is authorized by the board of directors, a committee of the board of directors or the shareholders. The mere fact that an interested director is present and voting on a transaction in which he or she is interested will not itself make the transaction void. Under Delaware law, an interested director could be held liable for a transaction in which such director derived an improper personal benefit.

In addition, the DGCL provides that a corporation may lend money to, or guarantee any obligation incurred by, its officers or employees if, in the judgment of the board of directors, the loan or guarantee may reasonably be expected to benefit the corporation.

Under German law, the members of the Linde executive board are subject to a statutory non-compete provision. If this duty is breached, the member of the Linde executive board is liable for damages or Linde AG can demand to receive any profits or compensation the individual has received or will receive through the competing transaction.

Other conflicts of interest may have to be disclosed to the Linde supervisory board, in particular if the member of the Linde executive board is unable to perform his or her fiduciary duties. Any contract according to which a member of the Linde supervisory board is to provide services to Linde AG beyond his or her statutory duties as a Linde supervisory board member requires approval of the Linde supervisory board to be valid.

As a matter of Irish law, a director is under a general fiduciary duty to avoid conflicts of interest. Under Irish law, directors who have a personal interest in a contract or proposed contract with Linde plc are required to declare the nature of their interest at a meeting of the Linde plc board of directors. Linde plc is required to maintain a register of declared interests, which must be available for shareholder inspection.

The Linde plc constitution and Irish statutory law provide that a director must declare any interest he or she may have in a contract or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with Linde plc at a meeting of the Linde plc board of directors or otherwise provide notice to the Linde plc board of directors. No director shall be prevented by his or her office from contracting with Linde plc, provided that he or she has declared the nature of

Any compensation received for such his or her interest in the contract
services must be repaid to Linde AG and the contract or transaction
if the Linde supervisory board did has been approved by a majority
not approve the underlying contract. of the disinterested directors.
In all other cases of conflicts of
interests a Linde supervisory board
member

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is obligated to act according to his or her duties of care and loyalty. Beyond this there is no clear rule under German law for the treatment of such conflicts, but the German Corporate Governance Code stipulates that conflicts of interest are to be disclosed to the supervisory board and that permanent conflicts of interest will result in the termination of the conflicted board member's service agreement.

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Under the Linde plc constitution, a director of Linde plc may be a director of, other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by Linde plc or in which Linde plc is interested, and such director will not be accountable to Linde plc for any remuneration received from such employment or other interest. The Linde plc constitution further provides that (i) no director will be prevented from contracting with Linde plc, (ii) any contract entered into between a director and Linde plc will not be subject to avoidance and (iii) no director will be liable to account to Linde plc for any profits realized by virtue of any contract between such director and Linde plc, because of his or her position as a director. A director of Linde plc will be at liberty to vote in respect of any transaction in which he or she is interested, provided that such director discloses the nature of his or her interest prior to consideration of the transaction and any vote thereon.

Action by Written Consent of Shareholders

The Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation provides that any action required or permitted to be taken by shareholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting and may not be effected by written consent.

The German Stock Corporation Act does not permit shareholders to act by written consent outside a general meeting of shareholders.

The Linde plc constitution does not permit written resolutions of shareholders.

Limitation of Directors

The DGCL permits a corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a provision eliminating or limiting a director's personal liability to the corporation or its shareholders for

Liability/Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Under the German Stock Corporation Act, a stock corporation is not allowed to limit or eliminate the personal liability of the members of either the Linde executive board

Pursuant to the Linde plc constitution, subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Companies Act, a person who is or was a

monetary damages

or the Linde

director, officer or employee of

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for breaches of fiduciary duty. However, the DGCL expressly provides that the liability of a director may not be eliminated or limited for: (1) breaches of his or her duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders; (2) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (3) the unlawful purchase or redemption of stock or unlawful payment of dividends; or (4) any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. The DGCL further provides that no such provision will eliminate or limit the liability of a director for any act or omission occurring prior to the date when such provision becomes effective.

Praxair, Inc.'s organizational documents provide for the indemnification of directors and executive officers to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL.

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supervisory board for damages due to breach of duty in their official capacities. Linde AG may, however, waive its claims for damages due to a breach of duty or reach a settlement with regard to such claims if more than three years have passed after such claims have arisen, but only with the approval of the general meeting of the shareholders, provided that such waiver may not be granted and such settlement may not be reached if shareholders holding, in the aggregate, at least 10 percent of the issued shares file an objection to the protocol of the meeting of shareholders.

Under German law, Linde AG may indemnify its officers (*Leitende Angestellte*), and, under certain circumstances, German labor law requires a stock corporation to provide such indemnification. However, Linde AG may not, as a general matter, indemnify members of the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board where such members are liable to Linde AG for a breach of their fiduciary duties or other obligations to Linde AG.

A German stock corporation may, however, purchase directors and officers insurance. Such insurance is subject to mandatory restrictions imposed by German law, including a deductible of at least 10 percent of the damages (capped by 150 percent of the annual fixed salary of the respective member of the executive board) to be borne by the member of the board. Linde AG's articles of

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Linde plc, and each person who is or was serving at the request of Linde plc as a director, officer or employee of another company, partnership, joint venture or other enterprise shall generally be entitled to be indemnified by Linde plc against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto and furthermore Linde plc's constitution provide for the advancement of expenses incurred by such persons in defending any relevant proceedings.

The Companies Act prescribes that such an indemnity only permits a company to pay the costs or discharge the liability of a director or the secretary where judgment is given in any civil or criminal action in respect of such costs or liability, or where an Irish court grants relief because the director or secretary acted honestly and reasonably and ought fairly to be excused. Any provision whereby an Irish company seeks to commit in advance to indemnify its directors or secretary over and above the limitations imposed by the Companies Act will be void under Irish law, whether contained in the constitution or any contract between the company and the director or secretary. This restriction does not apply to Linde plc's executives who are not directors, the secretary or other persons

association provide that Linde AG who would be considered
may purchase and maintain such an officers within the meaning of
that term under the Companies
Act.

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insurance policy for members of its supervisory board.

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Irish law permits to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of its directors, the secretary and employees.

Given the director indemnification limitations arising under Irish law, it is expected Linde plc will procure that one or more of its subsidiaries will enter into indemnification agreements with each of the Linde plc directors indemnifying them in respect of any liability incurred by them while acting as a director of Linde plc

The Linde plc constitution includes a provision limiting the liability of the members of the Linde plc board of directors to either Linde plc or the Linde plc shareholders for monetary damages for the breach of fiduciary duty. However, the Linde plc constitution expressly provides that, subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Companies Act, the liability of the members of the Linde plc board of directors is not eliminated or limited for: (1) breaches of his or her duty of loyalty to Linde plc or its shareholders; (2) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; or (3) for any transaction for which such member of the Linde plc board of directors derived an improper

personal benefit.

(Anti-)Takeover Legislation and Provisions

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law generally provides that a Delaware corporation that has not opted out of coverage by this

The German Takeover Act, as amended, regulates all public offers to acquire certain market traded equity securities of

As a public limited company incorporated in Ireland with securities to be admitted to trading on the Frankfurt Stock

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section in the prescribed manner may not engage in any business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years following the date that the shareholder became an interested shareholder unless:

prior to that time the corporation's board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;

upon completion of the transaction that resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the interested shareholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested shareholder) those shares owned by individuals who are directors and also officers and shares owned by employee stock ownership plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether the shares held subject to the stock ownership plan will be tendered in a tender offer or exchange offer; or

at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by the corporation's board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding voting stock that is

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German-based stock corporations, whose stock is admitted to trading on a regulated market in Germany or anywhere within the European Economic Area, whether for stock, cash or a combination thereof and irrespective of the size or purpose of the acquisition.

The German Takeover Act addresses publicly announced offers to acquire a target company's stock (or equity-backed securities) through a purchase or exchange from individual shareholders. Once a party decides to submit a public offer, it is obliged to publicly announce its intention promptly. Prior to the announcement, the offeror must notify BaFin and the relevant stock markets. Within four weeks, or in complicated cross-border offers within up to eight weeks, of such public announcement, the offeror is required to submit a detailed offer document to BaFin. The offering document may be publicly distributed only after its approval by BaFin. Once approved, the exchange offer document must be posted on the internet and either broadly distributed free of charge or published in the electronic German Federal Gazette. The offer must remain open for no less than four weeks and no more than 10 weeks. Such period will be extended automatically if the offer is modified within the last two weeks of the offer period or if during the offer period a third party makes a competing offer.

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Exchange (*Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse*), BaFin will be the primary regulator of Linde plc insofar as related to takeover rules. Linde plc will be subject to the provisions of the German Takeover Act, the Irish Takeover Panel Act and the Irish Takeover Rules, all of which will apply to any offers made to Linde plc shareholders to acquire their shares.

Pursuant to Section 1(3) of the German Takeover Act, the German Takeover Act is applicable to any public offer regarding Linde plc shares, provided that at the time the public offer is made (i) the public offer is a European Offer pursuant to Section 2(1a) of the German Takeover Act, and (ii) Linde plc shares are admitted to trading on an organized market in Germany, e.g. on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (*Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse*), as contemplated. In this case, pursuant to Section 1(3) sentence 2 of the German Takeover Act, the German takeover rules as set forth in the German Takeover Act will apply in respect of the consideration, the content of the offer document and the procedural matters for any public offer. Pursuant to Section 4(1) sentence 1 of the German Takeover Act, BaFin is the competent authority for the supervision of any aforementioned public offer.

Pursuant to the German Takeover Act, a bidder is deemed to have gained control if it holds at least 30 percent of the voting rights of a

The Irish Takeover Panel (which is herein referred to as the Panel), which administers the Takeover Rules, has

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not owned by the interested shareholder.

The three-year prohibition on business combinations with an interested shareholder does not apply under certain circumstances, including if the corporation does not have a class of voting stock that is:

listed on a national security exchange;
or

held of record by more than 2,000 shareholders;

unless, in each case, this result was directly or indirectly caused by the interested shareholder or from a transaction in which a person became an interested shareholder.

An interested shareholder generally means any person (and the affiliates and associates of such person) that:

is the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or

is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within the

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company. The German Takeover Act provides that a takeover offer must be extended to all shareholders in a non-discriminatory manner. A limited takeover offer (*i.e.*, a takeover offer through which the offeror seeks to acquire 30 percent or more but less than 100 percent of the remaining outstanding voting shares) is forbidden. Further, the consideration offered for the shares must be adequate. The adequate consideration must be greater than the higher of the weighted average market price within the three-month period preceding the announcement of the offer and the price paid by the offeror (or such persons acting in concert with the offeror or their subsidiaries) for any shares acquired within a six-month period preceding the publication of the takeover or exchange offer document, including off-market block trades.

Pursuant to the German Takeover Act, during the period from publication of the decision to make a takeover offer through publication of the outcome of the offer, the executive board of the target company may not take any action which might prevent the success of the offer. This prohibition, however, does not apply to:

actions that would also have been performed by a diligent and prudent manager of a company that is not the target of a takeover offer;

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responsibility for regulating matters relating to company law (*e.g.* determining the appropriate threshold for squeeze-out provisions relating to the compulsory purchase of a dissenting minority in an offer, the threshold for a change of control requiring a mandatory takeover bid, the information to be provided to employees, as well as the conditions under which the Linde plc board of directors may undertake any action which might result in the frustration of an offer).

The Takeover Rules are built on the following General Principles which will apply to any transaction regulated by the Panel, and will be considered by the Panel even where it shares jurisdiction with another takeover regulator. The General Principles provide that:

in the event of an offer, all holders of securities of the target company should be afforded equivalent treatment and, if a person acquires control of a company, the other holders of securities must be protected;

the holders of the securities in the target company must have sufficient time and information to enable them to reach a properly informed decision on the offer; where it advises the

three-year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such affiliate or associate of the corporation is an interested shareholder.

the seeking of a competing offer; holders of securities, the board and of the target company must give its views on the effects of implementation of the offer on employment, conditions of employment and the locations of the target acts approved by the supervisory board of the target company.

The term "business combination" is defined to include a wide variety of transactions, including mergers, consolidations, sales or other dispositions of ten percent or more of a corporation's assets and various other transactions that may benefit an interested shareholder.

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The Praxair, Inc. certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not contain any provisions opting out of the restrictions prescribed by Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

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Further, prior to the announcement of a takeover offer, the shareholders of a potential target may authorize the executive board to undertake specifically determined measures aimed at preventing the success of a future takeover offer with the approval of the supervisory board. Such authorization is valid for a maximum of 18 months.

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company's places of business;

the board of the target company must act in the interests of the company as a whole and must not deny the holders of securities the opportunity to decide on the merits of the offer;

If a person or a legal entity comes to hold, directly or indirectly, 30 percent or more of a target company and, therefore, obtains control over the target company according to the German Takeover Act, that person or legal entity is obligated to make a tender offer for all outstanding securities of the target company, which is referred to as a mandatory offer. A mandatory offer is not, however, required if the person or legal entity acquires control of a target company pursuant to a takeover offer. Mandatory offers are subject to the provisions on takeover offers and certain additional regulations. A person or legal entity that obtains, directly or indirectly, 30 percent or more of a target company is required to notify BaFin of its holding without undue delay, and in any event within seven calendar days of passing the 30 percent control threshold. The person or legal entity is also required to submit its offer document to BaFin within four weeks (or up to eight weeks in complicated cross-border offers) after such notification. Non-compliance will result in a forfeiture of its voting rights in the target company until both

false markets must not be created in the securities of the target company, the bidder or of any other company concerned by the offer in such a way that the rise or fall of the prices of the securities becomes artificial and the normal functioning of the markets is distorted;

a bidder must announce an offer only after ensuring that he or she can fulfill in full, any cash consideration, if such is offered, and after taking all reasonable measures to secure the implementation of any other type of consideration;

a target company must not be hindered in the conduct of its affairs for longer than is reasonable by an offer for its securities; and

a substantial acquisition of securities (whether such

obligations have been fulfilled.

acquisition is to be effected by one transaction or a series of transactions) shall take place only at an acceptable speed and shall be subject to adequate and timely disclosure.

Under the Takeover Rules, the Linde plc board of directors is not permitted to take any action which might frustrate an offer

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for the Linde plc shares once the board of directors has received an approach which may lead to an offer or has reason to believe an offer is imminent, subject to certain exceptions.

Any merger, consolidation or sale of substantially all or the assets of Linde plc with interested persons or affiliates of interested person require approval of two-thirds of the outstanding shares entitled to vote (excluding any shares beneficially owned by such interested persons).

Because the Linde plc shares will be registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act, any offer for the Linde plc shares will need to comply with the U.S. tender offer rules. The principal U.S. tender offer rules relate to, among other things: (1) the initial offer period remaining open for acceptances for a period of at least 20 U.S. business days following commencement; (2) the extension of withdrawal rights to Linde plc shareholders in certain circumstances; (3) application of the all-holder and best-price rules (which together require that all Linde plc shareholders receive the same/highest price offered for Linde plc shares); (4) prompt payment of consideration (i.e., three-day settlement); and (5) restrictions on a bidder's ability to acquire Linde plc

shares outside of the exchange offer.

Squeeze-Out Proceedings

Section 253 of the DGCL provides that a parent corporation owning at least 90% of each class of the stock of a subsidiary entitled to vote on a

A principal shareholder may commence a squeeze-out transaction with respect to Linde AG ordinary shares that the

If the subject company of the squeeze-out transaction is a company that is subject to the EU Directive 2004/25/EC on

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merger (without applying Section 253) can merge with that subsidiary without advance notice or consent of the minority shareholders upon approval by the parent's board of directors.

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principal shareholder does not already own.

A squeeze-out transaction may be effected pursuant to either Sections 327a *et seq.* of the German Stock Corporation Act (if the principal shareholder holds at least 95 percent of Linde AG's issued share capital, Sections 39a *et seq.* of the German Takeover Act (if the principal shareholder holds at least 95% of Linde AG's voting share capital in the context of a takeover), or Section 62(5) of the German Transformation Act (if the principal shareholder holds at least 90% of Linde AG's issued share capital). Following such squeeze-out transaction, ordinary shares of remaining Linde shareholders would be automatically converted into the right to receive compensation in cash or a combination of stock and cash, as applicable. German law does not allow for a squeeze-out transaction if Linde plc directly or indirectly holds an amount of Linde AG ordinary shares that is less than the percentages referred to above.

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takeover bids, as Linde plc will be, the bidder can compulsorily acquire minority shareholdings under Regulation 23 of the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004/25/EC)) Regulations 2006. To do this, the bidder must receive a level of 90% acceptances in value and voting rights of the shares subject to a takeover bid.

The bidder has three months from the last closing date of the offer in which to give notice to the dissenting shareholders that it intends to exercise its rights under Regulation 23. Once a notice has been served, a dissenting shareholder has 21 days to apply to court. If a court application is made, the compulsory acquisition will be delayed until the outcome of that application, including any appeal. There is no time limit within which the court application must be dealt with.

Disclosure of Significant Ownership of Shares

Shareholders of Praxair owning more than five percent of any class of equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act must comply with disclosure obligations under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act requires any person or group of persons who owns or acquires beneficial ownership of more than five percent of certain classes of equity securities to file ownership reports with the SEC on either Schedule 13D or

The German Securities Trading Act provides that any person whose voting interest in Linde AG (country of origin of which is the Federal Republic of Germany) reaches, exceeds or falls below the thresholds of 3 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent, 30 percent, 50 percent or 75 percent through acquisition, sale or other means must give written notification to Linde AG and to

Under the Companies Act and the Irish Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, there is a notification requirement for shareholders who acquire or cease to be interested in 3% of the shares of an Irish public limited company. A Linde plc shareholder therefore must make such a notification to Linde plc if, as a result of a transaction, the Linde

(for certain qualified investors) the short form Schedule 13G.

BaFin in writing without undue delay, but in any event within four trading days.

plc shareholder will be interested in 3% or more of the shares of Linde plc; or if, as a result of a transaction, a Linde

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If the shareholder is required to file a report on Schedule 13D, such a report must include information on, inter alia, the acquisition of securities by which the shareholder exceeded the five percent threshold and be filed within ten days after the acquisition. The schedule is filed with the SEC and is provided to the issuer, as well as to each stock exchange on which the security is traded. Schedule 13D is often filed in connection with a tender offer. Any material changes in the facts contained in the schedule necessitates the prompt filing of an amendment.

Schedule 13G is a shorter alternative to Schedule 13D, which is available to certain qualified investors, including beneficial owners of more than five percent of a class of securities that are considered passive investors. Generally, passive investors are investors that do not intend to control or change the control of a company. A Schedule 13G filing has different information and timing requirements than a Schedule 13D filing.

A filer must, among other things, amend a Schedule 13G promptly upon acquiring beneficial ownership of more than 10 percent of a registered class of equity securities and must thereafter promptly amend the Schedule 13G upon increasing or decreasing its beneficial ownership by more than five percent of the class. A Schedule 13G filer must change to filing Schedule 13D within ten days after the filer's beneficial ownership first equals or exceeds 20 percent of the class and is prohibited from voting or acquiring additional securities of the class until ten

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The German Securities Trading Act also contains several provisions designed to ensure that shareholdings in listed companies are, for the purposes of calculating if the relevant disclosure thresholds are met, attributed to those persons who in fact control the voting rights associated with such shares. If a party subject to the notification requirement controls a third party that owns shares, such shares are attributed to the party subject to the notification requirement. If the third party holds shares on behalf of the party subject to the notification requirement or a company controlled by it, the shares are attributed to the party subject to the notification requirement. Further, anyone holding, directly or indirectly, instruments either (i) giving their holder the unconditional right or discretion to acquire already issued shares of Linde AG to which voting rights are attached, or (ii) relating to such shares and having a similar economic effect, whether or not conferring a right to a physical settlement, must, without undue delay, but in any event within four trading days, simultaneously notify the issuer and BaFin if such holder's holdings reach, exceed or fall below the thresholds of 5 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent, 30 percent, 50 percent or 75 percent.

Linde AG must publish such notifications without undue delay, and, in any event, within three trading days of receiving them. Linde AG must also, without undue

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plc shareholder who was interested in more than 3% of the shares of Linde plc ceases to be so interested.

Where a Linde plc shareholder is interested in more than 3% of the shares of Linde plc, any alteration of his or her interest that brings his or her total holding through the nearest whole percentage number, whether an increase or a reduction, must be notified to Linde plc. The relevant percentage figure is calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal value of the shares in which the Linde plc shareholder is interested as a proportion of the entire nominal value of Linde plc's share capital. Where the percentage level of the Linde plc shareholder's interest does not amount to a whole percentage this figure may be rounded down to the next whole number. All such disclosures should be notified to Linde plc within five business days of the transaction or alteration of the shareholder's interests that gave rise to the requirement to notify.

Where a person fails to comply with the notification requirements described above no right or interest of any kind whatsoever in respect of any shares in Linde plc concerned, held by such person, shall be enforceable by such person, whether directly or indirectly, by

days after the Schedule 13D is filed.
Directors and officers of the issuer are
not eligible to use Schedule 13G.

delay after publication, file such
notification with the companies
register and

action or legal proceeding.
However, such person may
apply to the court to have the
rights attaching to the shares
concerned reinstated.

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simultaneously report the publication to BaFin. Additionally, the German Takeover Act provides that any person whose voting interest in Linde AG reaches or exceeds 30 percent of the voting rights must, no later than the seventh calendar day following the day on which the 30 percent threshold is reached or exceeded, publish this fact, including the new percentage of such person's voting rights, unless granted an exemption. If no exemption has been granted, such person must also make a public mandatory offer to all shareholders of Linde AG.

Linde plc Shareholders

In addition to the above disclosure requirement, if at any time the Linde plc board of directors are satisfied that any Linde plc shareholder, or any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by such Linde plc shareholder, has been duly served with a notice pursuant to the Linde plc constitution (which is herein referred to as a Section 1062 Notice) and is in default for the prescribed period in supplying to Linde plc the information required, or, in purported compliance with such a notice, has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material particular, then the directors may, in their absolute discretion at any time thereafter by notice (which is herein referred to as a Direction Notice) to such Linde plc shareholder direct (a) that the Linde plc shareholder shall not be entitled to attend or to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy in respect of the Linde plc shares in relation to which the default occurred (which are herein referred to as Default Shares) or to exercise any other right conferred by holding Linde plc shares in relation to meetings of Linde plc; (b) that, where the nominal value of the Default Shares represents at least 0.25% of the nominal value of the issued shares of that class: (i) no payment shall be made of any sums due from Linde plc on the Default Shares and Linde plc shall not have any liability to pay interest on any such payment when it is finally paid

(in each case except in a liquidation of Linde plc); (ii) no other distribution shall be made on the Default Shares; or (iii) no

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transfer of any of the Default Shares held by such Linde plc shareholder shall be registered unless (A) the Linde plc shareholder is not itself in default as regards supplying the information requested; or (B) the transfer is an approved transfer (as defined in the Linde plc constitution).

Any Direction Notice shall cease to have effect (a) in relation to any Linde plc shares which are transferred by such Linde plc shareholder by means of an approved transfer; or (b) when the Linde plc board of directors is satisfied that such Linde plc shareholder (and any other person appearing to be interested in shares held by such Linde plc shareholder) has provided Linde plc with the information required in the Section 1062 Notice. The Linde plc board of directors may at any time give notice cancelling a Direction Notice.

In the event Linde plc is in an offer period pursuant to the Irish Takeover Rules, accelerated disclosure provisions apply for persons holding an interest in Linde plc shares of 1% or more.

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MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following section contains a discussion of (1) the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (as defined below) of Praxair common stock and the material Irish and U.K. tax considerations related to the merger and (2) the material U.S. federal income tax and material Irish and U.K. tax considerations related to the ownership and disposition of Linde plc shares received in the merger that, in each case, may be or may become relevant to holders of Praxair shares and/or Linde plc shares. This summary is of a general nature only and is not and does not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to holders of Praxair shares or Linde plc shares. In particular, this summary does not address tax considerations that may apply to a shareholder that is a tax resident of a jurisdiction other than the United States, Ireland or the U.K.

Where reference is made to the tax residence of a shareholder, it is assumed that the tax residence for the purposes of the respective domestic tax law and for the purposes of any applicable income tax treaty is the same. However, exceptions may apply in certain cases.

Linde plc expects to be solely tax resident in the U.K. This summary therefore assumes that Linde plc is and remains exclusively resident in the U.K. for tax purposes, including for the purposes of applicable tax treaties. For the considerations regarding the tax residency of Linde plc and adverse tax consequences should Linde plc be or become a tax resident of a jurisdiction other than the U.K., reference is made to the risk factor *A change in Linde plc's tax residency could have a negative effect on Linde plc's future profitability, and may trigger taxes on dividends or exit charges.*

THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE. SHAREHOLDERS OF PRAXAIR AND/OR LINDE AND/OR PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS OF LINDE PLC SHARES ARE THEREFORE STRONGLY ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE RECEIPT, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF THE LINDE PLC SHARES ACQUIRED IN THE EXCHANGE OFFER. THE SPECIFIC TAX SITUATION OF EACH SHAREHOLDER CAN ONLY BE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED BY INDIVIDUAL TAX ADVICE.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations of the merger to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (each as defined below) of Praxair shares and the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders of the ownership and disposition of the Linde plc shares received upon the consummation of the merger. The discussion is based on and subject to the Code, the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative guidance and court decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. The discussion assumes that Praxair shareholders hold their Praxair shares, and will hold their Linde plc shares, as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). The discussion does not constitute tax advice and does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular holders of Praxair shares in light of their personal circumstances, including any tax consequences arising under the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income or the alternative minimum tax, or to such shareholders subject to special treatment under the Code, such as:

banks, thrifts, mutual funds and other financial institutions,

real estate investment trusts and regulated investment companies,

traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting,

brokers or dealers in securities,

tax-exempt organizations and governmental organizations,

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insurance companies,

dealers or brokers in securities or foreign currency,

individual retirement and other deferred accounts,

U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar,

U.S. expatriates and former citizens of the United States,

passive foreign investment companies or controlled foreign corporations, and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax,

U.S. holders who own or are deemed to own 10% or more of Linde plc's voting stock after completion of the merger,

shareholders who hold their shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion, constructive sale or other risk reduction transaction,

shareholders who purchase or sell their shares as part of a wash sale for tax purposes,

S corporations and shareholders thereof, and

shareholders who received their shares through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan.

No rulings are intended to be sought from the IRS with respect to the merger and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position regarding the tax consequences described herein.

The discussion does not address any non-income tax considerations or any non-U.S., state or local tax consequences. For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of Praxair shares who is:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any subdivision thereof;

an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or

a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of Praxair shares other than a U.S. holder.

This discussion assumes, as Praxair believes to be the case, that the Praxair shares are not U.S. real property interests within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code.

If an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Praxair shares the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder that is a partnership and the partners in such partnership are urged to consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and the ownership and disposition of the Linde plc shares.

**THIS DISCUSSION IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TAX ADVICE.
HOLDERS OF PRAXAIR SHARES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH**

Table of Contents**RESPECT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO THEM IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER ARISING UNDER THE U.S. FEDERAL TAX LAWS OTHER THAN THOSE PERTAINING TO INCOME TAX, INCLUDING ESTATE OR GIFT TAX LAWS, OR UNDER ANY STATE, LOCAL OR NON-U.S. TAX LAWS OR UNDER ANY APPLICABLE INCOME TAX TREATY.**

Unless otherwise explicitly noted, the discussion in this section Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations assumes that Linde plc will not be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 7874 of the Code. For a further discussion, see the discussion under Tax Consequences of the Merger and Exchange Offer to Praxair and Linde plc Section 7874 Rule Regarding Residency of a Corporation.

Tax Consequences of the Merger and Exchange Offer to Praxair and Linde plc***U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of the Merger***

Neither the merger nor the exchange offer is expected to be taxable to Praxair or Linde plc. In conjunction with the merger and exchange offer, Linde plc and its affiliates will engage in certain additional intercompany transactions. The discussion herein does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of such transactions.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Classification of Linde plc as a Result of the Merger and the Exchange Offer

After the merger and exchange offer, Linde plc is expected to be treated as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, as described further below, it is possible that the IRS will disagree with this conclusion. Should the IRS conclude that Linde plc is treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger (and such conclusion is not overturned), Linde plc would be subject to tax on its worldwide income at U.S. tax rates, and would be subject to other provisions of the U.S. tax regime, including with respect to Linde plc subsidiaries that would be treated as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. tax purposes. Also, certain payments made by Linde plc to foreign stockholders, including dividend payments, would be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a statutory rate of 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty).

General Rule Regarding Residency of a Corporation

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a corporation (i) is generally considered a domestic corporation (or U.S. tax resident) if it is organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state or political subdivision therein, and (ii) is generally considered a foreign corporation (or non-U.S. resident) if it is not considered a domestic corporation. Because Linde plc is an entity incorporated in Ireland, it would generally be considered a foreign corporation (and, therefore, a non-U.S. tax resident) under these rules.

Section 7874 Rule Regarding Residency of a Corporation

Under Section 7874 of the Code, Linde plc would generally be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation (that is, as a U.S. tax resident) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if the percentage (by vote or value) of Linde plc shares considered to be held by former holders of Praxair shares after the merger by reason of holding Praxair shares for purposes of Code Section 7874 (which is herein referred to as the Section 7874 Percentage) is 60% or more (if, as expected, the Third Country Rule (defined below) applies).

The Section 7874 Percentage is currently expected to be less than 60%. However, the calculation of the Section 7874 Percentage is complex, is calculated based on the facts as of the effective time of the merger, is subject to detailed

regulations (the application of which is uncertain in various respects) and is subject to factual uncertainties. Further, the rules for determining the Section 7874 Percentage are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

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For example, the Section 7874 Percentage applicable in the case of the merger may be affected by the amount of any non-ordinary course distributions paid by Praxair to its shareholders in each of the three 12-month periods prior to the effective time of the merger. As defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations, the non-ordinary course distributions paid by Praxair will be equal to the excess of all distributions, including dividends and stock repurchases, made during a particular 12-month period by Praxair with respect to the Praxair shares over 110% of the average of such distributions during the 36-month period immediately preceding such 12-month period. The amount of any such excess would then increase the value of Praxair for purposes of the Section 7874 Percentage.

Fluctuations in the value of Praxair shares between the time of the execution of the Business Combination Agreement and the effective times of the merger may also affect the Section 7874 Percentage. For instance, such fluctuation could affect the number of Praxair stock options and Linde stock options that are in-the-money at the merger effective time, or the exchange offer closing date, respectively, and thus would affect the number of Linde plc shares that are taken into account in calculating the Section 7874 Percentage.

The regulations under Section 7874 of the Code (which are herein referred to as the 7874 Regulations) also include other rules that could impact the calculation of the Section 7874 Percentage.

In addition, the 7874 Regulations include a rule that generally provides that, if (i) there is an acquisition of a domestic company by a foreign acquiring company in which the Section 7874 Percentage is at least 60% (reduced from the general 80% threshold otherwise applicable under Section 7874 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder), and (ii) in a related acquisition, such foreign acquiring company acquires another foreign corporation and the foreign acquiring company is not subject to tax as a resident in the foreign country in which the acquired foreign corporation was subject to tax as a resident prior to the merger, then the foreign acquiring company will be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes (which is herein referred to as the Third Country Rule). Because Linde plc is expected to be a tax resident of the United Kingdom and not a tax resident of Germany (where Linde is a tax resident), it is expected that Linde plc would be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the Third Country Rule if the Section 7874 Percentage were at least 60%.

After taking into account the adjustments described above, the Section 7874 Percentage is currently expected to be less than 60% (as measured by vote and value). Accordingly, Linde plc is expected to be treated as a foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the remainder of this disclosure assumes such treatment. However, should the IRS disagree with the conclusion that Section 7874 of the Code should not apply in such a manner so as to cause Linde plc to be treated as a U.S. domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger, Linde plc would be subject to tax on its worldwide income at U.S. tax rates, and would be subject to other provisions of the U.S. tax regime, including with respect to Linde plc subsidiaries that are treated as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. tax purposes. Also, certain payments made by Linde plc to foreign shareholders, including dividend payments, would be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a statutory rate of 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty).

Tax Consequences of the Merger to Holders of Praxair Shares***Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders***

The merger is expected to be an exchange described in Section 351(a) of the Code and a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, with respect to cross-border exchanges such as the merger, Section 367(a) of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder generally require U.S. shareholders to recognize gain (but not loss) if stock of a domestic corporation is exchanged for

stock of a foreign corporation and the U.S. shareholders receive more than 50% (by vote or value) of the stock of the foreign corporation. Praxair shareholders will receive more than 50% of the Linde plc shares. Consequently, if a U.S. holder receives Linde plc shares with a fair market value in excess of

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the adjusted tax basis of such U.S. holder's Praxair shares exchanged in the merger, such U.S. holder will recognize capital gain, if any, to the extent of the difference. Subject to the discussion of fractional shares below, a U.S. holder will not recognize any loss on Praxair shares exchanged in the merger. Any such gain would be long-term capital gain if the holding period for Praxair shares exceeds one year at the effective date of the merger. Long-term capital gains of certain non-corporate U.S. holders, including individuals, generally are eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax. If a U.S. holder acquired different blocks of Praxair shares at different times or different prices, such U.S. holder must determine its adjusted tax basis and holding period separately with respect to each block of Praxair shares.

A U.S. holder who recognizes gain with respect to all of its Praxair shares exchanged in the merger will have an aggregate tax basis in the Linde plc shares received in the merger (including any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares deemed received and exchanged for cash, as described below) that is equal to the fair market value of the Linde plc shares as of the effective date of the merger. In the case of a U.S. holder who does not recognize gain with respect to any of its Praxair shares exchanged in the merger, the aggregate basis of the Linde plc shares received in exchange for Praxair shares in the merger (including any fractional Linde plc shares deemed received and exchanged for cash, as described below) will be equal to the basis of Praxair shares exchanged. The holding period of Linde plc shares received by a U.S. holder will include the holding period of the Praxair shares surrendered in exchange therefor. U.S. holders who recognize gain only with respect to certain blocks of Praxair shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the determination of the bases and holding periods of the Linde plc shares received in the merger.

A holder of a fractional Praxair share who receives cash instead of a fractional Linde plc share in the merger will generally be treated as having received a fractional Linde plc share pursuant to the merger and then as having sold that fractional Linde plc share for cash. As a result, a holder of a fractional Praxair share will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis allocated to such fractional Praxair share. Gain or loss recognized with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Linde plc stock will generally be long-term capital gain if the holding period for the fractional Praxair share surrendered in the merger exceeds one year at the effective time of the merger. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain recognized in the merger, unless:

the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of such non-U.S. holder (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment); or

such non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the merger, and certain other conditions are met.

Unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise, the recognized gain described in the first bullet point above will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if such non-U.S. holder were a U.S. person (see the section entitled *Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders* of this document). A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items. Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules. The non-U.S. holder described in the second bullet point above will be subject to a flat 30% tax (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty) on the gain, which may be offset by certain U.S. source capital losses even though the non-U.S. holder is not considered a resident of the United States, provided that the

non-U.S. holder has timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

Table of Contents***Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders of Holding Shares of Linde plc***

The following discussion is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Linde plc shares to U.S. holders who receive such Linde plc shares pursuant to the merger and assumes that (i) Linde plc will not be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 7874 of the Code and that Linde plc will be resident exclusively in the U.K. for U.S. federal tax purposes, and (ii) Linde plc shares will be traded on both the New York Stock Exchange and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the following discussion of special rules applicable to PFICs (as defined below), the gross amount of any dividend Linde plc pays out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) is subject to U.S. federal income tax. If such holder is a non-corporate U.S. holder, dividends that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable at the preferential rates applicable to long-term capital gains provided that such holder holds the shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meets other holding period requirements. Dividends Linde plc pays with respect to the shares generally will be qualified dividend income provided that, in the year that such holder receives the dividend, Linde plc shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the IRS have determined that common stock is considered readily tradable on an established securities market if it is listed on an established securities market in the United States. Accordingly, dividends received by non-corporate U.S. holders should be entitled to favorable treatment as dividends received with respect to stock of a qualified foreign corporation. Dividends paid by Linde plc will not qualify for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. The dividend income would be treated as foreign source, passive income for U.S. federal foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

If Linde plc dividends are paid in Euro, the amount of the dividend that a U.S. holder must include in income will be the U.S. dollar value of the Euro payments made, determined at the spot Euro/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend is includible in such holder's income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date such holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date such holder converts the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the preferential tax rates. To the extent a refund of any tax withheld is available to a U.S. holder under U.K. law or under the U.K.-U.S. income tax treaty, the amount of any such tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against such holder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

To the extent that the amount of any dividend exceeds Linde plc's current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, the excess will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in Linde plc shares. The balance of the excess, if any, will be taxed as capital gain, which would be long-term capital gain if the holder has held the Linde plc shares for more than one year at the time the dividend is received.

It is expected that Linde plc will be, at the effective time of the merger or at some future time thereafter, at least 50% owned by U.S. persons. Dividends paid by a foreign corporation that is at least 50% owned by U.S. persons may be treated as U.S. source income (rather than foreign source income) for foreign tax credit purposes to the extent the foreign corporation has more than an insignificant amount of U.S. source income. This rule, to the extent applicable, could result in a U.S. holder being able to credit a lower amount of foreign taxes than would be possible if dividends

from Linde plc were treated as foreign source income. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible impact of this rule in their particular circumstances, including certain elective relief that may be available to holders entitled to benefits under the U.K.-U.S. income tax treaty.

Table of Contents*Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition*

Subject to the following discussion of special rules applicable to PFICs, a U.S. holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Linde plc shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on such taxable disposition and the holder's tax basis in the Linde plc shares.

The source of any such gain or loss is determined by reference to the residence of the holder such that it will be treated as U.S. source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes in the case of a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition by a U.S. holder. However, the Code permits a U.S. holder entitled to benefits under the U.K.-U.S. income tax treaty to elect to treat any gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Linde plc shares as foreign source income for foreign tax credit purposes if the gain or loss is sourced outside of the United States under the U.K.-U.S. income tax treaty and such gain or loss is separated from other income items for purposes of calculating the U.S. holder's foreign tax credit. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors about the desirability and method of making such an election.

Gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Linde plc shares will be capital gain or loss and will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the Linde plc shares have been held for more than one year. A U.S. holder who recognizes gain with respect to all of its Praxair shares exchanged in the merger will have an aggregate tax basis in the Linde plc shares received in the merger (including any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares deemed received and exchanged for cash) that is equal to the fair market value of the Linde plc shares as of the effective date of the merger. In the case of a U.S. holder who does not recognize gain with respect to any of its Praxair shares exchanged in the merger, the aggregate basis of Linde plc shares received in the merger (including any fractional entitlement to Linde plc shares deemed received and exchanged for cash) will be equal to the basis of Praxair shares exchanged. The holding period of Linde plc shares received by a U.S. holder will include the holding period of the Praxair shares surrendered in exchange therefor. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A foreign corporation is a passive foreign investment company (which is herein referred to as a PFIC) if, after the application of certain look-through rules, (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income as that term is defined in the relevant provisions of the Code and IRS rules, or (2) at least 50% of the average value of its assets produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. The determination as to PFIC status is made annually. If a U.S. holder is treated as owning PFIC stock, the U.S. holder will be subject to special rules intended to reduce or eliminate the benefit of the deferral of U.S. federal income tax that results from investing in a foreign corporation that does not distribute all of its earnings on a current basis. Unless a U.S. holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to its Linde plc shares, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the Linde plc shares would not be treated as capital gain. Instead, a U.S. holder would be treated as if it had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over its holding period for the shares and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. In addition, dividends would not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if Linde plc is treated as a PFIC with respect to the U.S. holder, but instead would be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income. With certain exceptions, a U.S. holder's Linde plc shares will be treated as stock in a PFIC if Linde plc were to be a PFIC at any time during the U.S. holder's holding period in its shares. If a U.S. holder is treated as owning PFIC stock and the Linde plc shares are treated as marketable stock, the U.S. holder would not be subject to the PFIC rules if it makes a mark-to-market election. If the U.S. holder makes such election, the U.S. holder would include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its Linde plc shares at the end of the taxable year over the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in its Linde plc shares. Linde

plc expects its shares to be marketable stock for these purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination as to which there can be no assurance.

It is expected that Linde plc shares received by U.S. holders in the merger will not be treated as shares of a PFIC, and it is not expected that Linde plc will become a PFIC in the future. This conclusion is a factual

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determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. In addition, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not successfully challenge this position or that Linde plc will not become a PFIC at some future time as a result of changes in Linde plc's assets, income or business operations. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors about the determination of Linde plc's PFIC status and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding the Linde plc shares if Linde plc is considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to dividends received by U.S. holders of the Linde plc shares and the proceeds received on the disposition of the Linde plc shares effected within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States), paid to U.S. holders other than certain exempt recipients (such as corporations). Backup withholding may apply to such amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number (on an IRS Form W-9 provided to the paying agent or the U.S. holder's broker) or is otherwise subject to backup withholding. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a refund or credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. holders may be required to comply with certification and identification procedures in order to establish an exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

CHANGES IN POLICY POSITIONS THAT MAY BE PROPOSED DURING THE NEW U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF SIGNIFICANT TAX REFORM, COULD RESULT IN CHANGES TO THE TAX LAWS THAT WOULD AFFECT THE TREATMENT DESCRIBED ABOVE. YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF FUTURE TAX LAW CHANGES ON THE MERGER AND YOUR OWNERSHIP OF LINDE PLC SHARES.

Material U.K. Tax Considerations

The statements set out below reflect current U.K. tax law as applied in England and Wales and published HMRC guidance (which may not be binding on HMRC) as at the date of this document, which may be subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. They are intended as a general guide and apply only to shareholders resident and, in the case of an individual, domiciled exclusively in the U.K. for U.K. tax purposes (except insofar as express reference is made to the treatment of non-U.K. residents), who hold shares as an investment (other than under an individual savings account or self-invested personal pension) and who are the absolute beneficial owners of the shares and any dividends paid thereon. (In particular, shareholders holding their shares through a depositary receipt system or clearance service should note that they may not always be regarded as the absolute beneficial owners of such shares.) This guidance does not address all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the shares. Specifically, this guidance does not address: (i) special classes of shareholders such as, for example, dealers in securities, broker-dealers, intermediaries, insurance companies, pension funds, charities or collective investment schemes; (ii) shareholders who hold shares as part of hedging transactions; (iii) shareholders who have (or are deemed to have) acquired shares by virtue of an office or employment; (iv) shareholders that, either alone or together, with one or more associated persons, such as personal trusts and connected persons, control directly or indirectly at least 10 per cent. of the voting rights or of any class of share capital of the company, or (v) any person holding shares as a borrower under a stock loan or an interim holder under a repo.

Merger Taxation of Chargeable Gains

Exchange of Praxair Shares for Linde plc Shares Pursuant to the Merger

The exchange of Praxair shares for Linde plc shares pursuant to the merger will constitute a disposal of Praxair shares for U.K. tax purposes. A disposal of Praxair shares by a shareholder who is (at any time in the

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relevant U.K. tax year) resident and, in the case of an individual, domiciled exclusively in the U.K. for U.K. tax purposes, may, depending upon the shareholder's circumstances and subject to any available exemption or relief (such as the annual exempt amount for individuals, or indexation for corporate shareholders), give rise to a chargeable gain or an allowable loss for the purposes of U.K. taxation of chargeable gains.

Individual Shareholders

Chargeable gains are treated as the top slice of an individual's combined income and gains. Capital gains tax is charged at (i) 10 per cent. to the extent that gains accruing to an individual in any tax year (calculated after deducting the annual exempt amount and any capital losses) when aggregated with the individual's taxable income for that year (calculated after deduction of the personal allowance and other reliefs) are less than the upper limit of the income tax basic rate band; or (ii) 20 per cent. to the extent that gains accruing to an individual in any tax year (calculated after deducting the annual exempt amount and any capital losses) when aggregated with the individual's taxable income for that year (calculated after deduction of the personal allowance and other reliefs) exceed the upper limit of the income tax basic rate band.

Corporate Shareholders

A company subject to U.K. corporation tax that disposes of Praxair shares at a gain will be subject to U.K. corporation tax on chargeable gains after taking account of any losses available and subject to any available exemptions or reliefs. Such a company will be subject to corporation tax at the applicable rate (currently 19 per cent.) after taking account of any applicable indexation allowance. Indexation allowance may reduce the amount of chargeable gains subject to corporation tax, but may not create or increase any allowable loss.

Non U.K.-resident Praxair Shareholders

Provided that Praxair shares are not registered in a register maintained in the United Kingdom, Praxair shareholders who are not resident in the U.K. will not generally be subject to U.K. taxation of chargeable gains on the exchange of Praxair shares for Linde plc shares pursuant to the merger.

An individual shareholder who acquires Praxair shares while U.K. resident, ceases to be resident for tax purposes in the U.K. for a period of five years or less and disposes of all or part of his Praxair shares during the period in which he is non-U.K. resident may be liable to capital gains tax on his return to the U.K., where that shareholder was U.K. resident for all or part of at least four of the seven tax years immediately preceding the year of departure from the U.K. (subject to any available exemptions or reliefs). For these purposes, a tax year is the period from 6 April in a calendar year to 5 April in the following calendar year.

Merger Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

No stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax (which is herein referred to as SDRT) should be payable on the cancellation of Praxair shares or the issue of Linde plc shares pursuant to the merger.

Linde plc Shares Taxation of Dividends*Withholding Tax*

Dividend payments may be made by Linde plc without withholding or deduction for or on account of U.K. income tax.

Individual Shareholders

An individual shareholder who receives a dividend from Linde plc will pay no income tax on the first £5,000 of dividend income received in a year (which is herein referred to as the dividend allowance). The U.K.

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government has proposed reducing the dividend allowance to £2,000 from 6 April 2018, but this proposal has not yet been enacted in law. The rates of income tax for the tax year ending 5 April 2018 on dividends received above the dividend allowance are: (i) 7.5 per cent. for dividends taxed in the basic rate band; (ii) 32.5 per cent. for dividends taxed in the higher rate band; and (iii) 38.1 per cent. for dividends taxed in the additional rate band. An individual shareholder's dividend income that is within the dividend allowance counts towards an individual's basic or higher rate limits and will therefore affect the level of savings allowance to which they are entitled, and the rate of tax that is due on any dividend income in excess of this allowance. In calculating into which tax band or bands any dividend income over the dividend allowance falls, savings and dividend income are treated as the highest part of an individual's income. Where an individual has both savings and dividend income, the dividend income is treated as the top slice.

Corporate Shareholders

For corporate shareholders, it is likely that most dividends paid on the Linde plc shares will fall within one or more of the classes of dividend qualifying for exemption from corporation tax. However, the exemptions are not comprehensive and are also subject to anti-avoidance rules. Shareholders within the charge to U.K. corporation tax should consult their own professional advisors.

Linde plc Shares Taxation of Disposals

A disposal of Linde plc shares by a shareholder who is (at any time in the relevant U.K. tax year) resident and, in the case of an individual, domiciled exclusively in the U.K. for U.K. tax purposes, may, depending upon the shareholder's circumstances and subject to any available exemption or relief (such as the annual exempt amount for individuals, or indexation for corporate shareholders), give rise to a chargeable gain or an allowable loss for the purposes of U.K. taxation of chargeable gains.

Individual Shareholders

Chargeable gains are treated as the top slice of an individual's combined income and gains. Capital gains tax is charged at (i) 10 per cent. to the extent that gains accruing to an individual in any tax year (calculated after deducting the annual exempt amount and any capital losses) when aggregated with the individual's taxable income for that year (calculated after deduction of the personal allowance and other reliefs) are less than the upper limit of the income tax basic rate band; or (ii) 20 per cent. to the extent that gains accruing to an individual in any tax year (calculated after deducting the annual exempt amount and any capital losses) when aggregated with the individual's taxable income for that year (calculated after deduction of the personal allowance and other reliefs) exceed the upper limit of the income tax basic rate band.

Corporate Shareholders

A company subject to U.K. corporation tax that disposes of Linde plc shares at a gain will be subject to U.K. corporation tax on chargeable gains after taking account of any losses available and subject to any available exemptions or reliefs. Such a company will be subject to corporation tax at the applicable rate (currently 19 per cent.) after taking account of any applicable indexation allowance. Indexation allowance may reduce the amount of chargeable gains subject to corporation tax, but may not create or increase any allowable loss.

Non U.K.-resident Shareholders

Provided that Linde plc shares are not registered in a register maintained in the United Kingdom, shareholders who are not resident in the U.K. will not generally be subject to U.K. taxation of chargeable gains on disposal of Linde plc

shares.

An individual shareholder who acquires Linde plc shares while U.K. resident, ceases to be resident for tax purposes in the U.K. for a period of five years or less and disposes of all or part of his Linde plc shares during the

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period in which he is non-U.K. resident may be liable to capital gains tax on his return to the U.K., where that shareholder was U.K. resident for all or part of at least four of the seven tax years immediately preceding the year of departure from the U.K. (subject to any available exemptions or reliefs). For these purposes, a tax year is the period from 6 April in a calendar year to 5 April in the following calendar year.

Transfers of Linde plc Shares Stamp Duty and SDRT

Provided that the Linde plc shares are not registered in any register kept in the United Kingdom and are not required by the Linde plc constitution to be transferred as part of a unit with a share in a body corporate incorporated in the United Kingdom, no SDRT should be payable on any agreement to transfer the Linde plc shares.

No stamp duty should be payable on the transfer of Linde plc shares, provided that any instrument of transfer is not executed in the United Kingdom and does not relate to any property situate, or to any other matter or thing done or to be done, in the United Kingdom.

In any case, no stamp duty should be payable upon a transfer of Linde plc shares in dematerialized form, for instance within DTC.

Material Irish Tax Considerations

Scope of Discussion

The following is a general summary of the material Irish tax consequences for certain beneficial owners of Linde plc shares. It is based on existing Irish law, our understanding of the current practices of the Irish Revenue Commissioners and correspondence with the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Legislative, administrative or juridical changes may modify the tax consequences described below, possibly with retroactive effect. Furthermore, we can provide no assurance that the consequences contained in this summary will not be challenged by the Irish Revenue Commissioners or will be sustained by a court if challenged.

The statements do not constitute tax advice and are intended only as a general guide. Furthermore, this information applies only to the shares that are held as capital assets and does not apply to all categories of shareholders, such as dealers in securities, trustees, insurance companies, collective investment schemes or shareholders who have, or who are deemed to have, acquired their shares by virtue of an office or employment. This summary is not exhaustive and shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences in Ireland or other relevant jurisdictions of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Linde plc shares.

Linde plc intends to manage its affairs so that (1) Linde plc will not be resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, (2) Linde plc will not be liable to Irish corporation tax and (3) Linde plc dividends will not be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax or (for shareholders that have no connection with Ireland other than holding Linde plc shares) Irish income tax.

Irish Tax on Chargeable Gains

The rate of tax on chargeable gains (where applicable) in Ireland is 33 percent. The receipt by Praxair shareholders of Linde plc shares as consideration for the cancellation of their Praxair shares in the business combination will not give rise to a liability to Irish tax on chargeable gains for persons that are not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and do not hold such shares in connection with a trade carried on by such holder in Ireland through a branch or agency.

Linde plc shareholders that are not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and do not hold their shares in connection with a trade carried on by such holder in Ireland through a branch or agency will

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not be liable for Irish tax on chargeable gains realized on a subsequent disposal of their Linde plc shares. Linde plc shareholders that are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes or shareholders that hold their shares in connection with a trade carried on by such holder in Ireland through a branch or agency will, subject to the availability of exemptions and reliefs, be within the charge to Irish tax on chargeable gains arising on a subsequent disposal of their Linde plc shares. Individual shareholders who are temporarily non-resident in Ireland may, under Irish anti-avoidance legislation, be liable to Irish tax on any chargeable gain realized on a disposal during the period in which such individual is non-resident.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

Irish capital acquisitions tax (which is herein referred to as CAT) comprises principally of gift tax and inheritance tax. CAT could apply to a gift or inheritance of Linde plc ordinary shares irrespective of the place of residence, ordinary residence or domicile of the parties. This is because Linde plc ordinary shares are regarded as property situated in Ireland as the share register of Linde plc must be held in Ireland. The person who receives the gift or inheritance has primary liability for CAT; however, there are certain circumstances where another person such as an agent or personal representative may be accountable for the CAT.

CAT is currently levied at a rate of 33 percent above certain tax-free thresholds. The appropriate tax-free threshold is dependent upon (1) the relationship between the donor and the donee and (2) the aggregation of the values of previous gifts and inheritances received by the donee from persons within the same group threshold. Gifts and inheritances passing between spouses are exempt from CAT. Children have a tax free threshold of 310,000 per lifetime in respect of taxable gifts or inheritances received from their parents.

Stamp Duty

Irish stamp duty (if any) becomes payable in respect of transfers of Linde plc shares occurring after completion of the business combination.

Shareholders will not have a liability to stamp duty in respect of the business combination.

A transfer of Linde plc shares from a seller who holds shares beneficially (*i.e.*, through DTC or Clearstream) to a buyer who holds the acquired shares through DTC or Clearstream will not be subject to Irish stamp duty (unless the transfer involves a change in the nominee that is the record holder of the transferred shares).

A transfer of Linde plc shares by a seller who holds shares directly to any buyer, or by a seller who holds the shares beneficially to a buyer who holds the acquired shares directly, may be subject to Irish stamp duty (currently at the rate of 1 percent of the price paid or the market value of the shares acquired, if higher). Stamp duty is a liability of the buyer or transferee. A shareholder who holds Linde plc shares directly may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account (or vice versa) without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided there is no change in the ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares. In order to benefit from this exemption from stamp duty, the seller must confirm to Linde plc's transfer agent that there is no change in the ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares.

Because of the potential Irish stamp duty on transfers of Linde plc shares, directly registered Praxair shareholders should consider opening broker accounts so they can transfer their shares into a broker account as soon as possible, and in any event prior to completion of the business combination. Any person who wishes to acquire Linde plc shares after completion of the business combination should consider acquiring such shares through DTC, Clearstream or

another securities depository.

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Encashment Tax

Irish encashment tax will be required to be withheld at the standard rate of income tax (currently 20 percent) from any dividends paid by Linde plc, where such dividends are entrusted by or on behalf of the person entitled to them to a bank or encashment agent in Ireland (*i.e.* a collection agent) for payment to any Linde plc shareholder who is an Irish resident, or is not an Irish resident and has failed to file the appropriate forms confirming the fact, and paid over to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. It is not the intention of Linde plc to use an Irish paying agent function and as such, the above withholding tax treatment should not apply.

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LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT

Linde plc is organized under the laws of Ireland and substantial portions of its assets will be located outside of the United States. In addition, certain members of the Linde plc board of directors, the Linde supervisory board and the Praxair board of directors, and certain members of the Linde executive board and officers of Linde

AG and Linde plc, as well as certain experts named herein, reside outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon Linde plc, Linde AG or such other persons residing outside the United States, or to enforce outside the United States judgments obtained against such persons in U.S. courts in any action, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, it may be difficult for investors to enforce, in original actions brought in courts in jurisdictions located outside the United States, rights predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Each of the law firms Arthur Cox and William Fry, counsel to Linde plc, has provided a legal opinion for Linde plc regarding the validity of the Linde plc shares offered in connection with the business combination.

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EXPERTS

The balance sheet of Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) as of April 18, 2017 included in this registration statement has been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Dublin, Ireland, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting. PricewaterhouseCoopers, Dublin, Ireland, is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The consolidated financial statements of Praxair, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) as of December 31, 2016 included in this registration statement and incorporated by reference to Praxair Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so included and incorporated in reliance on the report (which contains an explanatory paragraph on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting due to the exclusion of certain elements of the internal control over financial reporting of the Yara International ASA European carbon dioxide business the registrant acquired during 2016) of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of Linde AG as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016 have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, independent auditors, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Linde plc

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc) as of April 18, 2017 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The balance sheet is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the balance sheet based on our audit. We conducted our audit of this balance sheet in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers

Dublin, Ireland

June 1, 2017

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Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc)

BALANCE SHEET AS OF APRIL 18, 2017

	In USD
<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ -
<u>SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	-
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	-
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	
Issued and paid-up share capital (Common stock 1.00 par value, authorized and issued shares - 25,000 shares)	\$ 26,827
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 26,827
Receivables from shareholders	\$(53,654)
Retained earnings	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

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Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET****1. Organization and basis of presentation**

Linde plc, formerly known as Zamalight plc (the Company), was incorporated as a public limited company under the laws of Ireland on April 18, 2017, by Enceladus and Cumberland, with an issued share capital of 25,000 comprised of 25,000 ordinary shares of 1.00 each and additional paid in capital of 25,000. The Company is registered in Ireland under the registration number 602527 and with its registered office located at c/o Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380 Ireland and principal executive offices at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom. The Company was formed on April 18, 2017; accordingly, the financial statements as of that date only comprise the balance sheet (opening balance sheet). The Company has omitted the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity and the notes thereto as required under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), as the Company had no operations as of April 18, 2017. The Company's fiscal year ends on December 31, 2017.

The Company was formed in anticipation of the business combination agreement, dated as of June 1, 2017, by and between Praxair Inc. and Linde AG. This business combination agreement provides for a combination of the businesses of Praxair Inc. and Linde AG under the Company. Linde AG business will be brought under the Company through an exchange offer, and Praxair Inc. business will be brought under the Company through a merger. In connection with the business combination on July 20, 2017, Zamalight plc will be renamed Linde plc. The Company's shares are expected to be listed in New York and Frankfurt.

To date, the Company has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement (see Note 4 - Events after the balance sheet date).

To the extent that the Company does not have sufficient funds available to satisfy its obligations, Praxair, Inc. will finance any out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement. If the business combination is not completed, any expenses incurred by the Company and/or its affiliates will be shared equally by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, to the extent not prohibited by applicable law and as otherwise provided in the business combination agreement.

The opening balance sheet as of April 18, 2017 has been prepared in compliance with US GAAP.

The following new accounting standards in the United States issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) have not yet been implemented by the Company. The Company will evaluate, when applicable, the impacts of adopting the below standards on future periods

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting and disclosure of revenue. The new guidance requires the evaluation of contracts with customers to determine the recognition of revenue when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation, and requires expanded disclosures. Subsequently, the FASB has issued amendments to certain aspects of the guidance including the effective date. This guidance is required to be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 (with early adoption beginning in 2017 optional) and includes several transition options.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting and financial statement presentation of leases. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases, except those that meet certain scope exceptions, and would require expanded quantitative and qualitative disclosures. This guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2019, with early adoption optional, and requires companies to transition using a modified retrospective approach.

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Credit Losses on Financial Instruments - In June 2016, the FASB issued an update on the measurement of credit losses. The guidance introduces a new accounting model for expected credit losses on financial instruments, including trade receivables, based on estimates of current expected credit losses. This guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2020, with early adoption permitted beginning in the first quarter 2019 and requires companies to apply the change in accounting on a prospective basis.

Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments - In August 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments within the statement of cash flows. The update provides accounting guidance for specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. This new guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 on a retrospective basis, with early adoption optional.

Intra-Entity Asset Transfers - In October 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance for income tax accounting of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory in the period when the transfer occurs. This new guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018, with early adoption permitted, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of goodwill. The new guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. The guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2020 with early adoption permitted.

2. Accounting policies

Currency - US Dollar/Euro exchange rate at April 18, 2017 was 0.9319.

Receivables from shareholders - Shareholders receivables at April 18, 2017 comprise two checks of EUR 25,000 (USD 26,827) each which are being held on behalf of Linde plc by Praxair Inc. s Irish legal counsel Arthur Cox. These checks will be deposited in a bank account expected to be opened in June 2017.

Share capital - According to article 3 of the articles of association, the Company has an authorized share capital of EUR 25,000 (USD 26,827) divided into 25,000 shares of EUR 1.00 each. As of the opening balance sheet date, 25,000 shares had been issued and 12,500 shares were held by Enceladus Holding Limited wholly owned by Praxair Inc. s Irish legal counsel Arthur Cox, and 12,500 shares were held by Cumberland Corporate Services Limited wholly owned by Linde AG s Irish legal counsel William Fry, the Company s shareholders. Furthermore an additional EUR 25,000 (USD 26,827) was paid in relating to share premium by the 2 shareholders.

3. Related parties

As the financial statements only comprise the balance sheet as of April 18, 2017, there were no transactions with related parties as of this date, other than the issued capital described in Note 2 above.

4. Events after the balance sheet date

On May 26, 2017, the Company formed Zamalight Holdco, a Delaware limited liability company. Immediately following its formation, Zamalight Holdco LLC formed Zamalight Subco, a Delaware corporation, as a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco LLC. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Zamalight

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Subco, will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. No material activities have been carried out by these entities since their formation other than in connection with the business combination.

Prior to the commencement of the exchange offer, the Company intends to form Linde Holding GmbH, a German limited liability company (GmbH), which in turn intends to form Linde Intermediate Holding AG, a German stock corporation (AG), to facilitate the settlement of the exchange offer and a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde.

In the business combination, Praxair's business will be brought indirectly under the Company through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under the Company indirectly through the exchange offer. Following settlement of the exchange offer, Linde plc intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer. Currently the business combination is expected to be completed in the second half of 2018.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

JUNE 30, 2017 AND APRIL 18, 2017

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017 AND APRIL 18, 2017****LINDE PLC (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZAMALIGHT PLC) AND SUBSIDIARIES (UNAUDITED)****(In USD)**

	June 30, 2017	Opening Balance April 18, 2017
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Other assets	8,541,711	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -
<u>SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued liabilities	462,640	-
Other payables	8,541,711	-
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital (Common stock 1.00 par value, authorized and issued shares - 25,000 shares)	26,827	26,827
Additional paid in capital	26,827	26,827
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,506	-
Receivables from shareholders	(56,160)	(53,654)
Retained earnings	(462,640)	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	(462,640)	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	\$ 8,541,711	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE
PERIOD APRIL 18, 2017 TO JUNE 30, 2017.**

LINDE PLC (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZAMALIGHT PLC) AND SUBSIDIARIES (UNAUDITED)

(In USD)

	April 18, 2017 - June 30, 2017
Other expenses	\$ (462,640)
Operating loss	(462,640)
Net finance costs	-
Loss before tax	(462,640)
Income tax	-
Loss for the period	(462,640)
Other comprehensive income	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	2,506
Total comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (460,134)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ 18,51

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY AS AT JUNE 30, 2017****LINDE PLC (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZAMALIGHT PLC) AND SUBSIDIARIES (UNAUDITED)****(In USD)**

In USD	Share capital	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Accumulated deficit	Receivables from shareholders	Total equity
Issue of share capital on incorporation	26,827	26,827	-	-	(53,654)	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	26,827	26,827	-	-	(53,654)	-
April 18, 2017	26,827	26,827	-	-	(53,654)	-
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(462,640)	-	(462,640)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	2,506	-	(2,506)	-
June 30, 2017	26,827	26,827	2,506	(462,640)	(56,160)	(462,640)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and basis of presentation

Linde plc, formerly known as Zamalight plc (the Company), was incorporated as a public limited company under the laws of Ireland on April 18, 2017, by Enceladus and Cumberland, with an issued share capital of EUR25,000 (\$26,827) comprised of 25,000 ordinary shares of EUR1.00 each and additional paid in capital of EUR25,000 (\$26,827) in the form of additional paid in capital.

The Company is registered in Ireland under the registration number 602527 and with its registered office located at c/o Ten Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 T380 Ireland and principal executive offices at The Priestley Centre, 10 Priestley Road, The Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XY, United Kingdom. The Company was formed on April 18, 2017; accordingly, the financial statements as of that date only comprise the balance sheet (opening balance sheet). The company's fiscal year ends on December 31, 2017.

The Company was formed in accordance with the requirements of the business combination agreement, dated as of June 1, 2017, by and between Praxair Inc. and Linde AG. This business combination agreement provides for a combination of the businesses of Praxair Inc. and Linde AG under the Company. Linde AG business will be brought under the Company through an exchange offer, and Praxair Inc. business will be brought under the Company through a merger. In connection with the business combination, Zamalight plc on July 20, 2017 has been renamed to Linde plc. The Company's shares are expected to be listed in New York and Frankfurt.

To date, the Company has not conducted any material activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by the business combination agreement such as the incurrence of SEC registration fees and other-transaction-related costs (see Note 3 - Subsidiaries).

To the extent that the Company does not have sufficient funds available to satisfy its obligations, Praxair, Inc. will finance any out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the business combination agreement and the transactions contemplated by the business combination agreement. If the business combination is not completed, any expenses incurred by the Company and/or its affiliates will be shared equally by Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG, to the extent not prohibited by applicable law and as otherwise provided in the business combination agreement.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with US GAAP.

The following new accounting standards in the United States issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) have not yet been implemented by the Company. The Company will evaluate, when applicable, the impacts of adopting the below standards on future periods

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting and disclosure of revenue. The new guidance requires the evaluation of contracts with customers to determine the recognition of revenue when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation, and requires expanded disclosures. Subsequently, the FASB has issued amendments to certain aspects of the guidance including the effective date. This guidance is required to be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 (with early adoption beginning in 2017 optional) and includes several transition options.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting and financial statement presentation of leases. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases, except those that meet certain scope exceptions, and would require expanded quantitative and qualitative disclosures. This guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2019, with early adoption optional, and requires companies to transition using a modified retrospective approach.

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Credit Losses on Financial Instruments - In June 2016, the FASB issued an update on the measurement of credit losses. The guidance introduces a new accounting model for expected credit losses on financial instruments, including trade receivables, based on estimates of current expected credit losses. This guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2020, with early adoption permitted beginning in the first quarter 2019 and requires companies to apply the change in accounting on a prospective basis.

Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments - In August 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments within the statement of cash flows. The update provides accounting guidance for specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. This new guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 on a retrospective basis, with early adoption optional.

Intra-Entity Asset Transfers - In October 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance for income tax accounting of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory in the period when the transfer occurs. This new guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018, with early adoption permitted, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of goodwill. The new guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. The guidance will be effective beginning in the first quarter 2020 with early adoption permitted.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements present the consolidated results and financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries for the period from incorporation (being April 18, 2017 to June 30, 2017).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, taking account of the facilities available under the cash management agreement (see note 8).

Currency - Items included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial information is presented in USD. The US Dollar/Euro exchange rate at April 18, 2017 was 0.9319 and June 30, 2017 was 0.8903.

Consolidation and subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company and its group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date

that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

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Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Other receivables are stated at the lower of amortised cost or recoverable amount. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets.

Other provisions - The Company accrues liabilities for non-income tax contingencies when management believes that a loss is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated, while contingent gains are recognized only when realized. If new information becomes available or losses are sustained in excess of recorded amounts, adjustments are charged against income at that time. Management does not anticipate that in the aggregate such losses would have a material adverse effect on the company's balance sheet or liquidity.

Share capital - According to article 3 of the articles of association, the Company has an authorized share capital of EUR 25.000 (\$26.827) divided into 25.000 shares of EUR 1.00 each. As of the opening balance sheet date and as of June 30, 2017, 25.000 shares had been issued and 12.500 shares were held by Enceladus Holding Limited wholly owned by Praxair Inc. s. Irish legal counsel Arthur Cox, and 12.500 shares were held by Cumberland Corporate Services Limited wholly owned by Linde AG's Irish legal counsel William Fry, the Company's shareholders. Furthermore an additional EUR 25.000 (\$26.827) was paid in relating to additional paid in capital by the 2 shareholders.

Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. No deferred tax has been recognized as at June 30, 2017, as the Company has recently been incorporated and therefore does not have any history of income.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are capitalized and upon the closing of the associated equity transaction are reclassified to equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

As at June 30, 2017, the Company was not subject to any capital requirements.

3. Subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries of the Company, all of which have been included in these consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation and principal place of	Proportion of ownership interest at
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	business	June 30, 2017	April 18, 2017
Zamalight Holdco LLC	USA	100%	0%
Zamalight Subco, Inc.	USA	100%	0%

On May 26, 2017, the Company formed Zamalight Holdco, a Delaware limited liability company. Immediately following its formation, Zamalight Holdco LLC formed Zamalight Subco, a Delaware corporation,

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as a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Zamalight Holdco LLC. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Zamalight Subco will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. No material activities have been carried out by these entities since their formation other than in connection with the business combination and their Net assets are zero USD as of June 30, 2017.

4. Receivables from shareholders

This relates to a receivable from the two shareholders and comprises two checks of EUR 25,000 each which are being held on behalf of the Company by Praxair Inc. s. Irish legal counsel Arthur Cox. Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

5. Other assets

Other assets at June 30, 2017 of \$8,541,711 relate to the costs to issue equity securities (SEC registration fee). These costs, in case the business combination is not completed, will be recognised as an expense.

6. Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities for the amount of \$462,640 consist of expenses incurred in connection with the Business Combination which the Company during the period, these mainly relate to fees for accounting and Advisory services.

7. Related parties

Related parties are the members of the executive bodies of the Company and those companies classified as its other investors.

On June 2, 2017 Praxair International Finance UC paid the SEC registration fee for the amount of \$8,545,513 on behalf of the Company. This is still owed by the Company at June 30, 2017 and is reflected as other payables on the consolidated balance sheet.

On July 24, 2017 the Company entered into a cash management agreement with Praxair International Finance UC to finance the Company's working capital obligations. The total available amount under the facility is EUR 30,000,000. The cash management agreement is Euro denominated and has a variable interest rate of one month EUR LIBOR plus a 0% spread.

The cash management agreement terminates after 1 year and is automatically renewable for successive one-year terms thereafter unless either party shall give written notice to the other party not less than 30 days prior to the expiration of any term.

Table of Contents**8. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

The Company did not have any cash flow related transactions in the period to June 30, 2017 and therefore no Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows have been included in these financial statements.

9. Loss per share

	Period from April 18, 2017 to June 30, 2017
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the company	\$ (462,640)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	25,000
Loss per share - Basic and diluted	\$ (18.51)

10. Events after the balance sheet date

On July 25, 2017, the members of the Company adopted the Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. Under the Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, the authorized share capital of the Company is 1,775,000 divided into 1,750,000,000 ordinary shares of 0.001 each and 25,000 A ordinary shares of 1.00 each.

On July 26, 2017, the Company formed Linde Holding GmbH, a German limited liability company (GmbH), which on July 28, 2017 in turn formed Linde Intermediate Holding AG, a German stock corporation (AG), to facilitate the settlement of the exchange offer and a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde.

In the business combination, Praxair's business will be brought indirectly under the Company through the merger and Linde's business will be brought under the Company indirectly through the exchange offer. Following settlement of the exchange offer, the Company intends to pursue a post-completion reorganization with respect to Linde if the relevant ownership threshold for such a post-completion reorganization has been reached as a result of or following the exchange offer.

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PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Millions of dollars, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
SALES	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,665
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	1,598	1,468
Selling, general and administrative	308	308
Depreciation and amortization	292	281
Research and development	23	24
Transaction costs and other charges	15	-
Other income (expense) - net	6	4
OPERATING PROFIT	604	588
Interest expense - net	38	44
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS	566	544
Income taxes	157	146
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY INVESTMENTS	409	398
Income from equity investments	11	11
NET INCOME (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	420	409
Less: noncontrolling interests	(14)	(10)
NET INCOME - PRAXAIR, INC.	\$ 406	\$ 399
PER SHARE DATA - PRAXAIR, INC. SHAREHOLDERS		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.40
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.39
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.7875	\$ 0.75
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (000 s):		
Basic shares outstanding	286,090	285,702
Diluted shares outstanding	288,535	287,727

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Millions of dollars, except per share data)

(UNAUDITED)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
SALES	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	3,143	2,849
Selling, general and administrative	587	582
Depreciation and amortization	579	553
Research and development	46	47
Transaction costs and other charges	21	-
Other income (expense) - net	-	(1)
OPERATING PROFIT	1,186	1,142
Interest expense - net	79	109
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS	1,107	1,033
Income taxes	306	279
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY INVESTMENTS	801	754
Income from equity investments	23	21
NET INCOME (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	824	775
Less: noncontrolling interests	(29)	(20)
NET INCOME - PRAXAIR, INC.	\$ 795	\$ 755
PER SHARE DATA - PRAXAIR, INC. SHAREHOLDERS		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.64
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.63
Cash dividends per share	\$ 1.575	\$ 1.50
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (000 s):		
Basic shares outstanding	285,799	285,566
Diluted shares outstanding	288,067	287,426

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Table of Contents**PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)***(Millions of dollars)**(UNAUDITED)*

	Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
NET INCOME (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	\$ 420	\$ 409
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Translation adjustments:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1)	97
Income taxes	55	(27)
Translation adjustments	54	70
Funded status - retirement obligations (Note 11):		
Retirement program remeasurements	(17)	(19)
Reclassifications to net income	16	15
Income taxes	1	2
Funded status - retirement obligations	-	(2)
Derivative instruments (Note 6):		
Current quarter unrealized gain (loss)	1	-
Reclassifications to net income	-	(1)
Income taxes	(1)	1
Derivative instruments	-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	54	68
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	474	477
Less: noncontrolling interests	(27)	(2)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) - PRAXAIR, INC.	\$ 447	\$ 475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)***(Millions of dollars)**(UNAUDITED)*

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
NET INCOME (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	\$ 824	\$ 775
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Translation adjustments:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	316	439
Income taxes	58	(11)
Translation adjustments	374	428
Funded status - retirement obligations (Note 11):		
Retirement program remeasurements	(20)	(24)
Reclassifications to net income	20	29
Income taxes	-	(3)
Funded status - retirement obligations	-	2
Derivative instruments (Note 6):		
Current period unrealized gain (loss)	-	-
Reclassifications to net income	-	(1)
Income taxes	-	1
Derivative instruments	-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	374	430
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (INCLUDING NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS)	1,198	1,205
Less: noncontrolling interests	(47)	(28)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PRAXAIR, INC.	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,177

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Millions of dollars)

(UNAUDITED)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 535	\$ 524
Accounts receivable - net	1,791	1,641
Inventories	568	550
Prepaid and other current assets	225	165
<i>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</i>	3,119	2,880
Property, plant and equipment (less accumulated depreciation of \$13,204 in 2017 and \$12,444 in 2016)	11,806	11,477
Goodwill	3,182	3,117
Other intangible assets - net	568	583
Other long-term assets	1,290	1,275
<i>TOTAL ASSETS</i>	\$ 19,965	\$ 19,332
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$ 900	\$ 906
Short-term debt	280	434
Current portion of long-term debt	910	164
Other current liabilities	953	974
<i>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>	3,043	2,478
Long-term debt	8,177	8,917
Other long-term liabilities	2,475	2,485
<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES</i>	13,695	13,880
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests (Note 14)	10	11
Praxair, Inc. Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, authorized - 800,000,000 shares, issued 2017 and 2016 - 383,230,625 shares	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	4,076	4,074
Retained earnings	13,223	12,879
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 14)	(4,244)	(4,600)
Less: Treasury stock, at cost (2017 - 97,206,315 shares and 2016 - 98,329,849 shares)	(7,252)	(7,336)

Total Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity	5,807	5,021
Noncontrolling interests	453	420
<i>TOTAL EQUITY</i>	6,260	5,441
<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</i>	\$ 19,965	\$ 19,332

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Millions of dollars)

(UNAUDITED)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
OPERATIONS		
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 795	\$ 755
Noncontrolling interests	29	20
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	824	775
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Transaction costs and other charges, net of payments	17	-
Depreciation and amortization	579	553
Deferred income taxes	48	4
Share-based compensation	28	22
Working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(95)	(61)
Inventory	(5)	(8)
Prepaid and other current assets	(40)	2
Payables and accruals	(24)	(63)
Pension contributions	(6)	(6)
Long-term assets, liabilities and other	85	41
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,411	1,259
INVESTING		
Capital expenditures	(652)	(680)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2)	(325)
Divestitures and asset sales	17	8
Net cash used for investing activities	(637)	(997)
FINANCING		
Short-term debt borrowings (repayments) - net	(157)	508
Long-term debt borrowings	10	908
Long-term debt repayments	(158)	(726)
Issuances of common stock	70	60
Purchases of common stock	(11)	(83)
Cash dividends - Praxair, Inc. shareholders	(450)	(428)
Noncontrolling interest transactions and other	(84)	(109)

Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(780)	130
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	17	28
Change in cash and cash equivalents	11	420
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning-of-period	524	147
Cash and cash equivalents, end-of-period	\$ 535	\$ 567

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Presentation of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - In the opinion of Praxair, Inc. (Praxair) management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented and such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair, Inc. and subsidiaries in Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to the company's significant accounting policies during 2017.

Accounting Standards Implemented in 2017

Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory - In July 2015, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of inventory. The new guidance requires that inventory be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, previously inventory was measured at the lower of cost or market. The adoption of this guidance resulted in no material impact.

Accounting Standards to be Implemented

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting and disclosure of revenue. The new guidance requires the evaluation of contracts with customers to determine the recognition of revenue when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation, and requires expanded disclosures. Subsequently, the FASB has issued amendments to certain aspects of the guidance including the effective date. This guidance is required to be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 (with early adoption beginning in 2017 optional) and includes several transition options.

The Company is currently in the process of evaluating and implementing this new guidance, as required, and at this time expects to use the modified retrospective basis starting in 2018. Praxair will provide additional updates in future filings, as appropriate.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting and financial statement presentation of leases. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases, except those that meet certain scope exceptions, and would require expanded quantitative and qualitative disclosures. This guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2019, with early adoption optional, and requires companies to transition using a modified retrospective approach. Praxair is in the early stages of reviewing the new guidance and will provide updates on the expected impact to Praxair in future filings, as appropriate.

Credit Losses on Financial Instruments - In June 2016, the FASB issued an update on the measurement of credit losses. The guidance introduces a new accounting model for expected credit losses on financial instruments, including trade receivables, based on estimates of current expected credit losses. This guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2020, with early adoption permitted beginning in the first quarter 2019 and requires companies to apply the change in accounting on a prospective basis. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments - In August 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments within the statement of cash flows. The update provides accounting guidance for specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. This new guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2018 on a retrospective basis, with early adoption optional. Praxair does not expect this requirement to have a material impact.

Intra-Entity Asset Transfers - In October 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance for income tax accounting of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory in the period when the transfer occurs. This new guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2018, with early adoption permitted, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of goodwill. The new guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. The guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2020 with early adoption permitted. Praxair does not expect this guidance to have a material impact.

Pension Costs - In March 2017, the FASB issued updated guidance on the presentation of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost. The new guidance requires the service cost component be reported in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and not included within operating profit. This guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2018, with early adoption optional, and requires companies to transition using a retrospective approach for the presentation of the service cost component and the other cost components and prospectively for the capitalization of the service cost component. Praxair is currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications - Certain prior years' amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation, including reclassifications to the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows due to the adoption of the share-based payment accounting standard adopted in the second quarter of 2016.

2. Transaction Costs and Other Charges

2017 Transaction Costs

On June 1, 2017 Praxair and Linde AG (Linde) entered into a business combination agreement, pursuant to which they agreed to combine their respective businesses subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals (see Note 15). In connection with the intended business combination, Praxair incurred transaction costs which totaled \$15 million and \$21 million for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 (\$15 million and \$21 million after-tax, or \$0.05 and \$0.07 per diluted share), respectively.

Classification in the condensed consolidated financial statements

The costs are shown within operating profit in a separate line item on the consolidated statements of income. On the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, the impact of these costs, net of cash payments, is shown as an adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities. In Note 13 - Segments,

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Praxair excluded these costs from its management definition of segment operating profit; a reconciliation of segments operating profit to consolidated operating profit is shown within the segment operating profit table.

2016 and 2015 Cost Reduction Programs and Other Charges

In the third quarter of 2016, Praxair recorded pre-tax charges totaling \$96 million (\$63 million after-tax and noncontrolling interests or \$0.22 per diluted share). During 2015, Praxair recorded pre-tax charges totaling \$165 million (\$125 million after-tax and noncontrolling interests, or \$0.43 per diluted share).

Reconciliation

The following table summarizes the activities related to the company's cost reduction programs for the six months ended June 30, 2017:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Severance costs	Other Charges	Total
Balance, January 1, 2017	\$ 38	\$ 27	\$ 65
Less: Cash payments	(13)	(3)	(16)
Less: Non-cash charges			
Foreign currency translation	2		2
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 27	\$ 24	\$ 51

2016 Bond Redemption Charge

In February 2016, Praxair redeemed \$325 million of 5.20% notes due March 2017 resulting in a \$16 million interest charge (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share).

For further details regarding the cost reduction program and other charges, refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

3. Acquisitions*2016 Acquisitions*

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Praxair had acquisitions totaling \$325 million, primarily the acquisition of Yara International ASA's European carbon dioxide business (European CO2 business) and packaged gases businesses in North America and Europe. These transactions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets of \$118 million and \$72 million, respectively. In addition, Praxair purchased a remaining 34% share in a Scandinavian joint venture for \$104 million.

European CO2 Acquisition

On June 1, 2016 Praxair, Inc. completed an acquisition of a European CO2 business, which is a leading supplier of liquid CO2 and dry ice primarily to the European food and beverage industries. The business operates CO2 liquefaction plants and dry ice production facilities across the UK, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Italy. This acquisition was accounted for as a business combination; accordingly, the results of

operations were consolidated from June 1, 2016 in the European business segment.

The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$230 million (206 million) and resulted in \$121 million of intangible assets. The intangible assets primarily consist of \$69 million of goodwill and \$51 million of customer relationships that will be amortized over their estimated useful life of 20 years.

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The following is a summary of Praxair's consolidated inventories:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Inventories		
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 195	\$ 197
Work in process	54	45
Finished goods	319	308
Total inventories	\$ 568	\$ 550

Long-term receivables

Long-term receivables are not material and are largely reserved. Such long-term receivables are included within other long-term assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and totaled \$48 million and \$46 million at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. These amounts are net of reserves of \$51 million and \$50 million, respectively. The amounts in both periods relate primarily to government receivables in Brazil and other long-term notes receivable from customers. Collectability is reviewed regularly and uncollectible amounts are written off as appropriate.

5. Debt

The following is a summary of Praxair's outstanding debt at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
SHORT-TERM		
Commercial paper and U.S. bank borrowings	\$ 222	\$ 333
Other bank borrowings (primarily international)	58	101
Total short-term debt	280	434
LONG-TERM (a)		
U.S. borrowings (U.S. dollar denominated unless otherwise noted)		
Floating Rate Notes due 2017 (b)		150
1.05% Notes due 2017	400	400
1.20% Notes due 2018	499	499
1.25% Notes due 2018 (c)	478	478
4.50% Notes due 2019	598	598
1.90% Notes due 2019	499	499
1.50% Euro-denominated notes due 2020	682	627

2.25% Notes due 2020	299	299
4.05% Notes due 2021	497	497
3.00% Notes due 2021	496	496
2.45% Notes due 2022	597	597
2.20% Notes due 2022	498	498
2.70% Notes due 2023	497	497
1.20% Euro-denominated notes due 2024	626	575
2.65% Notes due 2025	397	397
1.625% Euro-denominated notes due 2025	565	519

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<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
3.20% Notes due 2026	\$ 725	\$ 725
3.55% Notes due 2042	662	662
Other	12	12
International bank borrowings	56	49
Obligations under capital leases	4	7
	9,087	9,081
Less: current portion of long-term debt	(910)	(164)
Total long-term debt	8,177	8,917
Total debt	\$ 9,367	\$ 9,515

(a) Amounts are net of unamortized discounts, premiums and/or debt issuance costs as applicable.

(b) In February 2017, Praxair repaid \$150 million of floating rate notes that became due.

(c) June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 include a \$2 million and \$4 million fair value increase, respectively, related to hedge accounting. See Note 6 for additional information.

In June 2017, the company entered into a \$500 million 364-day revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks which expires in June 2018. The credit facility is with major financial institutions and is non-cancelable by the issuing financial institution until maturity. The only financial covenant requires Praxair not to exceed a maximum 70% leverage ratio, which is consistent with the company's \$2.5 billion senior unsecured credit facility (see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K). No borrowings were outstanding under the credit agreement at June 30, 2017.

6. Financial Instruments

In its normal operations, Praxair is exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, energy costs and to a lesser extent precious metal prices. The objective of financial risk management at Praxair is to minimize the negative impact of such fluctuations on the company's earnings and cash flows. To manage these risks, among other strategies, Praxair routinely enters into various derivative financial instruments (derivatives) including interest-rate swap and treasury rate lock agreements, currency-swap agreements, forward contracts, currency options, and commodity-swap agreements. These instruments are not entered into for trading purposes and Praxair only uses commonly traded and non-leveraged instruments.

There are three types of derivatives that the company enters into: (i) those relating to fair-value exposures, (ii) those relating to cash-flow exposures, and (iii) those relating to foreign currency net investment exposures. Fair-value exposures relate to recognized assets or liabilities, and firm commitments; cash-flow exposures relate to the variability of future cash flows associated with recognized assets or liabilities, or forecasted transactions; and net investment exposures relate to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes on the carrying value of net assets denominated in foreign currencies.

When a derivative is executed and hedge accounting is appropriate, it is designated as either a fair-value hedge, cash-flow hedge, or a net investment hedge. Currently, Praxair designates all interest-rate and treasury-rate locks as hedges for accounting purposes; however, currency contracts are generally not designated as hedges for accounting

purposes unless they are related to forecasted transactions. Whether designated as hedges for accounting purposes or not, all derivatives are linked to an appropriate underlying exposure. On an ongoing basis, the company assesses the hedge effectiveness of all derivatives designated as hedges for accounting purposes to determine if they continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the underlying hedged items. If it is determined that the hedge is not highly effective, then hedge accounting will be discontinued prospectively.

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Counterparties to Praxair's derivatives are major banking institutions with credit ratings of investment grade or better and no collateral is required, and there are no significant risk concentrations. Management believes the risk of incurring losses on derivative contracts related to credit risk is remote and any losses would be immaterial.

The following table is a summary of the notional amount and fair value of derivatives outstanding at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 for consolidated subsidiaries:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Notional Amounts		Fair Value			
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	Assets June 30, 2017	Assets December 31, 2016	Liabilities June 30, 2017	Liabilities December 31, 2016
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:						
Currency contracts:						
Balance sheet items (a)	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,104	\$ 27	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 18
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:						
Currency contracts:						
Balance sheet items (a)	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$	\$ 3	\$	\$
Forecasted purchases (a)	9		1			
Interest rate contracts:						
Interest rate swaps (b)	475	475	2	4		
Total Hedges	\$ 522	\$ 513	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$	\$
Total Derivatives	\$ 2,728	\$ 2,617	\$ 30	\$ 18	\$ 10	\$ 18

(a) Assets are recorded in prepaid and other current assets, and liabilities are recorded in other current liabilities.

(b) Assets are recorded in other long term assets.

Currency Contracts***Balance Sheet Items***

Foreign currency contracts related to balance sheet items consist of forward contracts entered into to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign-currency exchange rates on recorded balance sheet assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the related operating unit. Certain forward currency contracts are entered into to protect underlying monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies from foreign exchange risk and are not designated as hedging instruments. The fair value adjustments on these contracts are offset by the fair value adjustments recorded on the underlying monetary assets and liabilities. Praxair also enters into forward currency contracts, which are designated as hedging instruments, to limit the cash flow exposure on certain foreign-currency denominated intercompany loans. The fair value adjustments on these contracts are recorded to AOCI, with the effective portion immediately reclassified to earnings to offset the fair value adjustments on the underlying debt instrument.

Forecasted Purchases

Foreign currency contracts related to forecasted purchases consist of forward contracts entered into to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign-currency exchange rates on forecasted purchases of capital-related equipment and services denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the related operating units. These forward contracts were designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges.

Net Investment Hedge

In 2014 Praxair designated the 600 million (\$682 million as of June 30, 2017) 1.50% Euro-denominated notes due 2020 and the 500 million (\$565 million as of June 30, 2017) 1.625% Euro-denominated notes due 2025, as a hedge of the net investment position in its European operations. In 2016 Praxair designated

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an incremental 550 million (\$626 million as of June 30, 2017) 1.20% Euro-denominated notes due 2024 as an additional hedge of the net investment position in its European operations. These Euro-denominated debt instruments reduce the company's exposure to changes in the currency exchange rate on investments in foreign subsidiaries with Euro functional currencies. Since hedge inception, exchange rate movements have reduced long-term debt by \$189 million (long-term debt increased by \$150 million during the first six months of 2017), with the offsetting gain shown within the cumulative translation component of AOCI in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Interest Rate Contracts***Outstanding Interest Rate Swaps***

At June 30, 2017, Praxair had one outstanding interest rate swap agreement with a \$475 million notional amount related to the \$475 million 1.25% notes that mature in 2018. The interest rate swap effectively converts fixed-rate interest to variable-rate interest and is designated as a fair value hedge. Fair value adjustments are recognized in earnings along with an equally offsetting charge / benefit to earnings for the changes in the fair value of the underlying debt instrument. At June 30, 2017, \$2 million was recognized as an increase in the fair value of these notes (\$4 million at December 31, 2016).

Terminated Treasury Rate Locks

The following table summarizes the unrecognized gains (losses) related to terminated treasury rate lock contracts:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Year Terminated	Original Gain / (Loss)	Unrecognized Gain / (Loss) (a)	
			June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Treasury Rate Locks				
<i>Underlying debt instrument:</i>				
\$500 million 2.20% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2022 (b)	2012	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
\$500 million 3.00% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2021 (b)	2011	(11)	(5)	(5)
\$600 million 4.50% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2019 (b)	2009	16	4	4
Total - pre-tax			\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Less: income taxes			1	1
After - tax amounts			\$ (1)	\$ (1)

- (a) The unrecognized gains / (losses) for the treasury rate locks are shown in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and are being recognized on a straight line basis to interest expense net over the term of the underlying debt agreements. Refer to the table below summarizing the impact on the company's consolidated statements of income and AOCI for current period gain (loss) recognition.

- (b) The notional amount of the treasury rate lock contracts are equal to the underlying debt instrument with the exception of the treasury rate lock contract entered into to hedge the \$600 million 4.50% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2019. The notional amount of this contract was \$500 million.

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The following table summarizes the impact of the company's derivatives on the consolidated statements of income:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings *			
	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Currency contracts:				
Balance sheet items				
Debt-related	\$ 30	\$ 16	\$ 109	\$ 83
Other balance sheet items	1	1	2	3
Total	\$ 31	\$ 17	\$ 111	\$ 86

* The gains (losses) on balance sheet items are offset by gains (losses) recorded on the underlying hedged assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the gains (losses) for the derivatives and the underlying hedged assets and liabilities related to debt items are recorded in the consolidated statements of income as interest expense-net. Other balance sheet items and anticipated net income gains (losses) are recorded in the consolidated statements of income as other income (expenses)-net.

The following tables summarize the impacts of the company's derivatives designated as hedging instruments that impact AOCI:

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments**

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Quarter Ended			
	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI		Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to the Consolidated Statement of Income	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Currency contracts:				
Balance sheet items	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net investment hedge				
Forecasted purchases	1			
Interest rate contracts:				
Treasury rate lock contracts				(1)
Total - pre tax	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ (1)
Less: income taxes	(1)			1

Total - Net of Taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$
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<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Six Months Ended			
	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI		Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to the Consolidated Statement of Income	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Currency contracts:				
Balance sheet items	\$ (1)	\$	\$	\$
Net investment hedge		(4)		
Forecasted purchases	1			
Interest rate contracts:				
Treasury rate lock contracts				(1)
Total - pre tax	\$	\$ (4)	\$	\$ (1)
Less: income taxes		1		1
Total - Net of Taxes	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$

** The gains (losses) on net investment hedges are recorded as a component of AOCI within foreign currency translation adjustments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The gains (losses) on treasury rate locks are recorded as a component of AOCI within derivative instruments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. There was no ineffectiveness for these instruments during 2017 or 2016. The gains (losses) on net investment hedges are reclassified to earnings only when the related currency translation adjustments are required to be reclassified, usually upon sale or liquidation of the investment. The gains (losses) for interest rate contracts are reclassified to earnings as interest expense net on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the underlying debt. Net losses of approximately \$1 million are expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months.

7. Fair Value Disclosures

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable

Level 3 - inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using					
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets						
Derivatives			\$ 30	\$	18	
Liabilities						
Derivatives			\$ 10	\$	18	

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The fair values of the derivative assets and liabilities are based on market prices obtained from independent brokers or determined using quantitative models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters that are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including third-party pricing services, brokers and market transactions. Investments are marketable securities traded on an exchange.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, short-term debt, accounts receivable-net, and accounts payable approximate carrying amounts because of the short maturities of these instruments. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for similar issues, which is deemed a level 2 measurement. At June 30, 2017, the estimated fair value of Praxair's long-term debt portfolio was \$9,273 million versus a carrying value of \$9,087 million. At December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of Praxair's long-term debt portfolio was \$9,218 million versus a carrying value of \$9,081 million. Differences from carrying amounts are attributable to interest-rate changes subsequent to when the debt was issued.

8. Earnings Per Share - Praxair, Inc. Shareholders

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing Net income - Praxair, Inc. for the period by the weighted average number of Praxair common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing Net income - Praxair, Inc. for the period by the weighted average number of Praxair common shares outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents, as follows:

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Numerator (Millions of dollars)				
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 406	\$ 399	\$ 795	\$ 755
Denominator (Thousands of shares)				
Weighted average shares outstanding	285,719	285,314	285,429	285,182
Shares earned and issuable under compensation plans	371	388	370	384
Weighted average shares used in basic earnings per share	286,090	285,702	285,799	285,566
Effect of dilutive securities				
Stock options and awards	2,445	2,025	2,268	1,860
Weighted average shares used in diluted earnings per share	288,535	287,727	288,067	287,426
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.64
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.39	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.63

Stock options of 2,508,472 and 2,509,162 for quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 and stock options of 2,637,160 and 5,174,451 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2016 were antidilutive and therefore excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Surface Technologies	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 2,165	\$ 132	\$ 629	\$ 58	\$ 133	\$ 3,117
Acquisitions						
Purchase adjustments & other		1	1			2
Foreign currency translation	16	(2)	42	1	6	63
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 2,181	\$ 131	\$ 672	\$ 59	\$ 139	\$ 3,182

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Praxair has performed its goodwill impairment tests annually during the second quarter of each year, and historically has determined that the fair value of each of its reporting units was substantially in excess of its carrying value. For the 2017 test completed this quarter, Praxair applied the FASB's accounting guidance (refer to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K) which allows the Company to first assess qualitative factors to determine the extent of additional quantitative analysis, if any, that may be required to test goodwill for impairment. Based on the qualitative assessments performed, Praxair concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit substantially exceeded its carrying value and therefore, further quantitative analysis was not required. As a result, no impairment was recorded. There were no indicators of impairment through June 30, 2017.

Changes in the carrying amounts of other intangibles for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Customer & License/Use Agreements	Non-compet Agreements	Patents & Other	Total
Cost:				
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 751	\$ 34	\$ 51	\$ 836
Additions	1			1
Foreign currency translation	15		1	16
Other*	(3)	(8)		(11)
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 764	\$ 26	\$ 52	\$ 842
Less: Accumulated amortization				
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ (214)	\$ (22)	\$ (17)	\$ (253)
Amortization expense	(20)	(2)	(2)	(24)
Foreign currency translation	(7)			(7)
Other*	2	8		10
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ (239)	\$ (16)	\$ (19)	\$ (274)
Net balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 525	\$ 10	\$ 33	\$ 568

* Other primarily relates to write-off of fully amortized assets.

There are no expected residual values related to these intangible assets. The remaining weighted-average amortization period for intangible assets is approximately 17 years.

Total estimated annual amortization expense is as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	
Remaining 2017	\$ 25
2018	47

2019	45
2020	43
2021	41
Thereafter	367
	\$ 568

10. Share-based Compensation

Share-based compensation of \$16 million (\$1 million after-tax) and \$14 million (less than \$1 million after-tax) was recognized during the quarters ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The 2017 and 2016 quarters both include \$10 million of excess tax benefits. Share-based compensation of \$28 million (\$5 million after-tax) and \$22 million (\$6 million after-tax) was recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and

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2016, respectively. The 2017 and 2016 six-month periods include \$14 million and \$10 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits. Expense amounts reflect current estimates of achieving performance targets relating to performance-based compensation. The expense was recorded primarily in selling, general and administrative expenses. There was no share-based compensation cost that was capitalized. For further details regarding Praxair's share-based compensation arrangements and prior-year grants, refer to Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Stock Options

The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$12.40 (\$8.91 in 2016) based on the Black-Scholes Options-Pricing model. The increase in grant date fair value year-over-year was primarily attributable to an increase in the company's stock price.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to value the grants in 2017 and 2016:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Dividend yield	2.7%	2.9%
Volatility	14.0%	14.4%
Risk-free interest rate	2.13%	1.41%
Expected term years	6	6

The following table summarizes option activity under the plans as of June 30, 2017 and changes during the six-month period then ended (averages are calculated on a weighted basis; life in years; intrinsic value expressed in millions):

	Number of Options (000 s)	Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	11,708	\$ 101.58		
Granted	2,090	118.71		
Exercised	(1,588)	86.31		
Cancelled or Expired	(90)	112.99		
Outstanding at June 30, 2017	12,120	106.45	6.2	\$ 316
Exercisable at June 30, 2017	8,051	\$ 102.85	4.8	\$ 239

The aggregate intrinsic value represents the difference between the company's closing stock price of \$132.55 as of June 30, 2017 and the exercise price multiplied by the number of in the money options outstanding as of that date. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the quarter and six-months ended June 30, 2017 was \$45 million and \$63 million, respectively (\$18 million and \$41 million during the same periods in 2016, respectively).

Cash received from option exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for the quarter and six-months ended June 30, 2017 was \$44 million and \$63 million, respectively (\$29 million and \$59 million for the same periods in 2016, respectively). The cash tax benefit realized from share-based compensation totaled \$18 million and \$26

million for the quarter and six-months ended June 30, 2017 (\$6 million and \$19 million for the same periods in 2016, respectively).

As of June 30, 2017, \$29 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 1 year.

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Table of Contents**Performance-Based and Restricted Stock Awards**

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the company granted performance-based stock awards to employees of 223,630 shares that vest, subject to the attainment of pre-established minimum performance criteria, principally on the third anniversary of their date of grant. These awards are tied to either return on capital (ROC) performance or relative total shareholder return (TSR) performance versus that of the S&P 500. The actual number of shares issued in settlement of a vested award can range from zero to 200 percent of the target number of shares granted based upon the company's attainment of specified performance targets at the end of a three-year period. Compensation expense related to these awards is recognized over the three-year performance period based on the fair value of the closing market price of the company's common stock on the date of the grant and the estimated performance that will be achieved. Compensation expense for ROC awards will be adjusted during the three-year performance period based upon the estimated performance levels that will be achieved. TSR awards are measured at their grant date fair value and not subsequently re-measured.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the company also granted restricted stock units to employees of 81,853 shares. The majority of the restricted stock units vest at the end of a three-year service period. Compensation expense related to the restricted stock units is recognized on a straight line basis over the vesting period.

The weighted-average fair value of ROC performance-based stock awards and restricted stock units granted during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$109.68 and \$111.69, respectively (\$93.46 and \$97.95 for the same periods in 2016, respectively). These fair values are based on the closing market price of Praxair's common stock on the grant date adjusted for dividends that will not be paid during the vesting period.

The weighted-average fair value of performance-based stock tied to relative TSR performance granted during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$124.12 (\$124.18 in 2016), and was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation performed as of the grant date.

The following table summarizes non-vested performance-based and restricted stock award activity as of June 30, 2017 and changes during the six months then ended (shares based on target amounts, averages are calculated on a weighted basis):

	Performance-Based		Restricted Stock	
	Number of Shares (000 s)	Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares (000 s)	Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2017	714	\$ 115.72	274	\$ 109.49
Granted	224	114.82	82	111.69
Vested	(76)	121.16	(81)	118.48
Cancelled and Forfeited	(190)	113.83	(5)	109.92
Non-vested at June 30, 2017	672	\$ 113.40	270	\$ 107.46

There are approximately 9 thousand performance-based shares and 6 thousand restricted stock shares that are non-vested at June 30, 2017 which will be settled in cash due to foreign regulatory limitations. The liability related to these grants reflects the current estimate of performance that will be achieved and the current common stock price.

As of June 30, 2017, based on current estimates of future performance, \$30 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to performance-based awards is expected to be recognized through the first quarter of 2020 and \$15 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the restricted stock awards is expected to be recognized primarily through the first quarter of 2020.

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The components of net pension and postretirement benefits other than pensions (OPEB) costs for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are shown below:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Pensions		OPEB		Pensions		OPEB	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Service cost	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost	25	25	1	1	51	49	2	2
Expected return on plan assets	(40)	(39)			(80)	(78)		
Net amortization and deferral	17	16	(1)	(1)	34	31	(2)	(2)
Curtailment gain (1)							(18)	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 28	\$ 26	\$ (16)	\$ 2

(1) The curtailment gain recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2017 resulted from the termination of an OPEB plan in South America in the first quarter.

Praxair estimates that 2017 required contributions to its pension plans will be in the range of \$10 million to \$15 million, of which \$6 million have been made through June 30, 2017.

12. Commitments and Contingencies***Contingent Liabilities***

Praxair is subject to various lawsuits and government investigations that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. These actions are based upon alleged environmental, tax, antitrust and personal injury claims, among others. Praxair has strong defenses in these cases and intends to defend itself vigorously. It is possible that the company may incur losses in connection with some of these actions in excess of accrued liabilities. Management does not anticipate that in the aggregate such losses would have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, it is possible that the final outcomes could have a significant impact on the company's reported results of operations in any given period (see Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K).

Significant matters are:

During May 2009, the Brazilian government published Law 11941/2009 instituting a new voluntary amnesty program (Refis Program) which allowed Brazilian companies to settle certain federal tax disputes at reduced amounts. During the 2009 third quarter, Praxair decided that it was economically beneficial to settle many of its outstanding federal tax disputes and such disputes were enrolled in the Refis Program, subject to final calculation and review by the Brazilian federal government. The Company recorded estimated liabilities based on the terms of the Refis Program. Since 2009, Praxair

has been unable to reach final agreement on the calculations and recently initiated litigation against the government in an attempt to resolve certain items. Open issues relate to the following matters: (i) application of cash deposits and net operating loss carryforwards to satisfy obligations, and (ii) the amount of tax reductions available under the Refis Program. It is difficult to estimate the timing of resolution of legal matters in Brazil.

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At June 30, 2017 the most significant non-income and income tax claims in Brazil, after enrollment in the Refis Program, relate to state VAT tax matters and a federal income tax matter where the taxing authorities are challenging the tax rate that should be applied to income generated by a subsidiary company. The total estimated exposure relating to such claims, including interest and penalties, as appropriate, is approximately \$235 million. Praxair has not recorded any liabilities related to such claims based on management judgments, after considering judgments and opinions of outside counsel. Because litigation in Brazil historically takes many years to resolve, it is very difficult to estimate the timing of resolution of these matters; however, it is possible that certain of these matters may be resolved within the near term. The company is vigorously defending against the proceedings.

On September 1, 2010, CADE (Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense) announced alleged anticompetitive activity on the part of five industrial gas companies in Brazil and imposed fines on all five companies. Originally, CADE imposed a civil fine of R\$2.2 billion Brazilian reais (US\$665 million) against White Martins, the Brazil-based subsidiary of Praxair, Inc. In response to a motion for clarification, the fine was reduced to R\$1.7 billion Brazilian reais (US\$514 million) due to a calculation error made by CADE. The amount of the fine is subject to indexation using SELIC. On September 2, 2010, Praxair issued a press release and filed a report on Form 8-K rejecting all claims and stating that the fine represents a gross and arbitrary disregard of Brazilian law.

On October 19, 2010, White Martins filed an annulment petition (appeal) with the Federal Court in Brasilia seeking to have the fine against White Martins entirely overturned. In order to suspend payment of the fine pending the completion of the appeal process, Brazilian law required that the company tender a form of guarantee in the amount of the fine as security. Initially, 50% of the guarantee was satisfied by letters of credit with a financial institution and 50% by equity of a Brazilian subsidiary. On April 15, 2016, the Ninth Federal Court in Brasilia allowed White Martins to withdraw and cancel the letters of credit. Accordingly, the guarantee is currently satisfied solely by equity of a Brazilian subsidiary.

On September 14, 2015, the Ninth Federal Court of Brasilia overturned the fine against White Martins and declared the original CADE administrative proceeding to be null and void. On June 30, 2016, CADE filed an appeal against this decision with the Federal Circuit Court in Brasilia.

Praxair strongly believes that the allegations are without merit and that the fine will be entirely overturned during the appeal process. The company further believes that it has strong defenses and will vigorously defend against the allegations and related fine up to such levels of the Federal Courts in Brazil as may be necessary. Because appeals in Brazil historically take many years to resolve, it is very difficult to estimate when the appeal will be finally decided. Based on management judgments, after considering judgments and opinions of outside counsel, no reserve has been recorded for this proceeding as management does not believe that a loss is probable.

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Sales and operating profit by segment for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are shown below. For a description of Praxair's operating segments, refer to Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements of Praxair's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
SALES(a)				
North America	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,411	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,764
Europe	383	355	739	675
South America	373	358	742	669
Asia	422	393	817	769
Surface Technologies	151	148	301	297
Total sales	\$ 2,834	\$ 2,665	\$ 5,562	\$ 5,174

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
OPERATING PROFIT				
North America	\$ 378	\$ 359	\$ 735	\$ 708
Europe	73	68	139	130
South America	63	70	127	125
Asia	80	67	155	130
Surface Technologies	25	24	51	49
Segment operating profit	619	588	1,207	1,142
Transaction costs and other charges (Note 2)	(15)		(21)	
Total operating profit	\$ 604	\$ 588	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,142

- (a) Sales reflect external sales only. Intersegment sales, primarily from North America to other segments, were not material.

Table of Contents**14. Equity and Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests***Equity*

A summary of the changes in total equity for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is provided below:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Quarter Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Praxair, Inc.		Total Equity	Praxair, Inc.		Total Equity
Shareholders	Noncontrolling	Shareholders		Noncontrolling		
Activity	Equity	Interests	Equity	Equity	Interests	Equity
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,529	\$ 436	\$ 5,965	\$ 4,888	\$ 417	\$ 5,305
Net income (a)	406	13	419	399	10	409
Other comprehensive income (loss)	41	13	54	76	(6)	70
Noncontrolling interests:						
Additions (reductions)		7	7			
Dividends and other capital changes		(16)	(16)		(14)	(14)
Redemption value adjustments				3		3
Dividends to Praxair, Inc. common stock holders (\$0.7875 per share in 2017 and \$0.75 per share in 2016)	(225)		(225)	(214)		(214)
Issuances of common stock:						
For the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	1		1	2		2
For employee savings and incentive plans	39		39	23		23
Purchases of common stock				(51)		(51)
Share-based compensation	16		16	14		14
Balance, end of period	\$ 5,807	\$ 453	\$ 6,260	\$ 5,140	\$ 407	\$ 5,547

Six Months Ended June 30,

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> Activity	2017			2016		
	Praxair, Inc.		Total Equity	Praxair, Inc.		Total Equity
	Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests		Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,021	\$ 420	\$ 5,441	\$ 4,389	\$ 404	\$ 4,793
Net income (a)	795	28	823	755	18	773
Other comprehensive income (loss)	356	18	374	422	4	426
Noncontrolling interests:						
Additions (reductions)		7	7			
Dividends and other capital changes		(20)	(20)		(19)	(19)
Redemption value adjustments				3		3
Dividends to Praxair, Inc. common stock holders (\$1.575 per share in 2017 and \$1.50 per share in 2016)	(450)		(450)	(428)		(428)
Issuances of common stock:						
For the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	3		3	4		4
For employee savings and incentive plans	54		54	56		56
Purchases of common stock				(83)		(83)
Share-based compensation	28		28	22		22
Balance, end of period	\$ 5,807	\$ 453	\$ 6,260	\$ 5,140	\$ 407	\$ 5,547

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- (a) Net income for noncontrolling interests excludes Net income related to redeemable noncontrolling interests of \$1 million for both the quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2017 (\$2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, all in the first quarter), which is not part of total equity (see redeemable noncontrolling interests section below).

The components of AOCI are as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cumulative translation adjustment - net of taxes:		
North America	\$ (847)	\$ (1,038)
South America	(2,000)	(1,969)
Europe	(439)	(504)
Asia	(273)	(383)
Surface Technologies	(31)	(52)
	(3,590)	(3,946)
Derivatives - net of taxes	(1)	(1)
Pension / OPEB funded status obligation (net of \$352 million tax benefit at both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016)	(653)	(653)
	\$ (4,244)	\$ (4,600)

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests with redemption features, such as put/sell options, that are not solely within the Company's control (redeemable noncontrolling interests) are reported separately in the consolidated balance sheets at the greater of carrying value or redemption value. For redeemable noncontrolling interests that are not yet exercisable, Praxair calculates the redemption value by accreting the carrying value to the redemption value over the period until exercisable. If the redemption value is greater than the carrying value, any increase is adjusted directly to equity and does not impact net income.

At June 30, 2017, redeemable noncontrolling interests includes one packaged gas distributor in the United States where the noncontrolling shareholder has a put option. On June 1, 2016, Praxair acquired the remaining 34% stake in Yara Praxair Holding AS, a 66%-owned joint venture in Scandinavia, for \$104 million.

The following is a summary of the changes in redeemable noncontrolling interests for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2017	2016
Balance, January 1	\$ 11	\$ 113
Net income	1	2
Distributions to noncontrolling interest and other	(2)	
Redemption value adjustments/accretion		(3)
Foreign currency translation		4

Purchase of noncontrolling interest (104)

Balance, June 30	\$	10	\$	12
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15. Proposed Business Combination with Linde AG

On June 1, 2017, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG entered into a definitive Business Combination Agreement (the Business Combination Agreement), pursuant to which, among other things, Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG agreed to combine their respective businesses through an all-stock transaction, and become subsidiaries of a new holding company incorporated in Ireland, Linde plc (formerly known as Zamalight plc).

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Under the terms of the Business Combination Agreement, Linde plc will make an offer to exchange each issued and outstanding no-par value bearer share of Linde AG for 1.540 ordinary shares of Linde plc (the Exchange Offer), and Zamalight Subco, Inc., an indirect wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary of Linde plc, will merge with and into Praxair, Inc., with Praxair, Inc. surviving the merger (the Merger), and together with the Exchange Offer, the Business Combination). In the Merger, each share of Praxair, Inc. common stock will be converted into the right to receive one Linde plc ordinary share. Upon completion of the Business Combination, and assuming that all of the outstanding Linde shares are exchanged in the Exchange Offer, former Praxair shareholders and former Linde shareholders will each own approximately 50% of the outstanding Linde plc shares. Linde plc will apply to list its ordinary shares on the New York Stock Exchange and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, and will seek inclusion in the S&P 500 and DAX 30 indices.

The parties currently expect the Business Combination to be completed in the second half of 2018. Completion of the Business Combination is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of conditions, including (a) approval of the Merger by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Praxair, Inc. common stock, (b) the tender in the Exchange Offer of at least 75% of the outstanding Linde shares, (c) approval by requisite governmental regulators and authorities, including approvals under applicable competition laws, (d) absence of any law, regulation or injunction or order by any governmental entity in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States that prohibits or makes illegal the completion of the Business Combination and (e) that there has been no material adverse effect on and no material compliance violation by either Praxair, Inc. or Linde AG, as determined by a third-party independent expert.

The Business Combination may be terminated for, or may terminate as a result of, certain reasons, including, among others, (a) the mutual consent of Praxair, Inc. and Linde AG to termination, (b) a change in recommendation regarding the Business Combination from the Praxair board of directors, the Linde executive board or the Linde supervisory board (provided that, with respect to the Linde supervisory board, such change involves recommending that Linde shareholders not accept the Exchange Offer), (c) the occurrence of an adverse tax event (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement), (d) a permanent injunction or order by any governmental entity in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States that prohibits or makes illegal the completion of the Business Combination, (e) the occurrence of a change, event, occurrence or effect that has had or is reasonably expected to have a material adverse change (as defined in the Business Combination Agreement) on Linde, Inc. or Praxair, Inc. or (f) the failure to satisfy any of the conditions described in the preceding paragraph. The Business Combination Agreement further provides that, upon termination of the Business Combination under certain specified circumstances, Praxair, Inc. will be required to pay Linde AG a termination fee of \$250 million or Linde AG will be required to pay Praxair, Inc. such termination fee, as applicable.

For additional information related to the Business Combination Agreement, please refer to Praxair, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1, 2017.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Praxair's consolidated financial statements are prepared by management, which is responsible for their fairness, integrity and objectivity. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applied on a consistent basis, except for accounting changes as disclosed, and include amounts that are estimates and judgments. All historical financial information in this annual report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements.

Praxair maintains accounting systems, including internal accounting controls, monitored by a staff of internal auditors, that are designed to provide reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial records and the protection of assets. The concept of reasonable assurance is based on recognition that the cost of a system should not exceed the related benefits. The effectiveness of those systems depends primarily upon the careful selection of financial and other managers, clear delegation of authority and assignment of accountability, inculcation of high business ethics and conflict-of-interest standards, policies and procedures for coordinating the management of corporate resources, and the leadership and commitment of top management. In compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Praxair assessed its internal control over financial reporting and issued a report (see below).

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has completed an integrated audit of Praxair's 2016, 2015 and 2014 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) as stated in their report.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which consists solely of non-employee directors, is responsible for overseeing the functioning of the accounting system and related controls and the preparation of annual financial statements. The Audit Committee periodically meets with management, internal auditors and the independent accountants to review and evaluate their accounting, auditing and financial reporting activities and responsibilities, including management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting. The independent registered public accounting firm and internal auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee and meet with the committee, with and without management present.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Praxair's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (often referred to as COSO). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

Praxair's evaluation of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 did not include the internal control over financial reporting related to Yara International ASA's European carbon dioxide business because they were acquired by Praxair in a purchase business combination consummated during 2016. Total assets and sales for this acquisition represent approximately 1.1% and 0.6%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 (See Note 3).

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PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued their opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 as stated in their report.

/s/ STEPHEN F. ANGEL
Stephen F. Angel

**Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer**

/s/ MATTHEW J. WHITE
Matthew J. White

**Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer**

/s/ KELCEY E. HOYT
Kelcey E. Hoyt

Vice President and Controller

Danbury, Connecticut

March 1, 2017

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Table of Contents**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Praxair, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Praxair, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management has excluded Yara International ASA's European carbon dioxide business from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 because this business was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2016. We have also excluded Yara International ASA's European carbon dioxide business from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Total assets and sales for this acquisition represent approximately 1.1% and

0.6%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

March 1, 2017

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Sales	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	5,860	5,960	6,962
Selling, general and administrative	1,145	1,152	1,308
Depreciation and amortization	1,122	1,106	1,170
Research and development	92	93	96
Cost reduction program and other charges	100	172	138
Other income (expenses) - net	23	28	9
Operating Profit	2,238	2,321	2,608
Interest expense - net	190	161	213
Income Before Income Taxes and Equity Investments	2,048	2,160	2,395
Income taxes	551	612	691
Income Before Equity Investments	1,497	1,548	1,704
Income from equity investments	41	43	42
Net Income (Including Noncontrolling Interests)	1,538	1,591	1,746
Less: noncontrolling interests	(38)	(44)	(52)
Net Income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694
Per Share Data - Praxair, Inc. Shareholders			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.79
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.73
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (000 s):			
Basic shares outstanding	285,677	287,005	292,494
Diluted shares outstanding	287,757	289,055	295,608

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***(Dollar amounts in millions)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,746
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Translation adjustments:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	116	(1,517)	(1,087)
Reclassifications to net income	-	-	(5)
Income taxes	(48)	3	(4)
Translation adjustments	68	(1,514)	(1,096)
Funded status - retirement obligations (Note 16):			
Retirement program remeasurements	(163)	(11)	(318)
Reclassifications to net income	60	84	59
Income taxes	27	(17)	95
Funded status - retirement obligations	(76)	56	(164)
Derivative instruments (Note 12):			
Current year unrealized gain (loss)	1	1	4
Reclassifications to net income	(1)	(1)	-
Income taxes	-	-	(1)
Derivative instruments	-	-	3
Total other comprehensive loss	(8)	(1,458)	(1,257)
Comprehensive income (including noncontrolling interests)	1,530	133	489
Less: noncontrolling interests	(34)	3	1
Comprehensive income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,496	\$ 136	\$ 490

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***(Dollar amounts in millions)*

December 31,	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 524	\$ 147
Accounts receivable - net	1,641	1,601
Inventories	550	531
Prepaid and other current assets	165	347
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	2,880	2,626
Property, plant and equipment - net	11,477	10,998
Equity investments	717	665
Goodwill	3,117	2,986
Other intangible assets - net	583	568
Other long-term assets	558	476
<i>Total Assets</i>	\$ 19,332	\$ 18,319
Liabilities and Equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 906	\$ 791
Short-term debt	434	250
Current portion of long-term debt	164	6
Accrued taxes	133	144
Other current liabilities	841	702
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	2,478	1,893
Long-term debt	8,917	8,975
Other long-term liabilities	1,213	1,155
Deferred credits	1,272	1,390
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	13,880	13,413
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	11	113
Praxair, Inc. Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, authorized - 800,000,000 shares, issued 2016 and 2015 - 383,230,625 shares	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	4,074	4,005
Retained earnings	12,879	12,229
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,600)	(4,596)
Less: Treasury stock, at cost (2016 - 98,329,849 shares and 2015 - 98,351,546 shares)	(7,336)	(7,253)

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Total Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity	5,021	4,389
Noncontrolling interests	420	404
<i>Total Equity</i>	5,441	4,793
<i>Total Liabilities and Equity</i>	\$ 19,332	\$ 18,319

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***(Millions of dollars)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Operations			
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694
Noncontrolling interests	38	44	52
Net income (including noncontrolling interests)	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,746
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Cost reduction program and other charges, net of payments	83	121	138
Depreciation and amortization	1,122	1,106	1,170
Deferred income taxes	(13)	99	55
Share-based compensation	39	30	51
Non-cash charges and other	(43)	(79)	(116)
Working capital			
Accounts receivable	(33)	1	(80)
Inventory	(13)	(23)	(42)
Prepaid and other current assets	6	(22)	(20)
Payables and accruals	92	(40)	13
Pension contributions	(11)	(15)	(18)
Long-term assets, liabilities and other	6	(74)	(10)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,773	2,695	2,887
Investing			
Capital expenditures	(1,465)	(1,541)	(1,689)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(363)	(82)	(206)
Divestitures and asset sales	58	320	92
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,770)	(1,303)	(1,803)
Financing			
Short-term debt borrowings (repayments) - net	191	(329)	(193)
Long-term debt borrowings	936	1,497	1,546
Long-term debt repayments	(770)	(1,000)	(764)
Issuances of common stock	139	88	103
Purchases of common stock	(228)	(725)	(862)
Cash dividends - Praxair, Inc. shareholders	(856)	(819)	(759)
Excess tax benefit on stock based compensation	-	19	31
Noncontrolling interest transactions and other	(55)	(41)	(129)

Net cash provided (used) for financing activities	(643)	(1,310)	(1,027)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	17	(61)	(69)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	377	21	(12)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning-of-period	147	126	138
Cash and cash equivalents, end-of-period	\$ 524	\$ 147	\$ 126

Supplemental Data

Income taxes paid	\$ 585	\$ 420	\$ 606
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest (Note 7)	\$ 189	\$ 174	\$ 210

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data, shares in thousands)

Activity	Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity										
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital			Retained Earnings		Treasury Stock		Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity	
	Shares	Amounts	Capital	Retained Earnings	(Less) Other Comprehensive Income (Note 7)	Shares	Amounts	Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity	
Balance, December 31, 2013	383,231	\$ 4	\$ 3,970	\$ 10,528	\$(1,981)	89,097	\$(5,912)	\$ 6,609	\$ 394	\$ 7,003	
Net Income				1,694				1,694	40	1,734	
Other comprehensive income (loss)					(1,204)			(1,204)	(29)	(1,233)	
Noncontrolling interests:											
Dividends and other capital reductions									(28)	(28)	
Purchases of noncontrolling interests			(24)					(24)	2	(22)	
Additions (Reductions)									8	8	
Redemption value adjustments (Note 14)				(2)				(2)		(2)	
Dividends to Praxair, Inc. common stock (\$2.60 per share)				(759)				(759)		(759)	
Issuances of common stock:											
For the dividend						(56)	7	7		7	

reinvestment and stock purchase plan											
For employee savings and incentive plans			(36)		(1,830)	122	86				86
Purchases of common stock					6,758	(868)	(868)				(868)
Tax benefit from stock options			33				33				33
Share-based compensation			51				51				51
<i>Balance, December 31, 2014</i>											
Net Income	383,231	\$ 4	\$ 3,994	\$ 11,461	\$ (3,185)	93,969	\$ (6,651)	\$ 5,623	\$ 387	\$ 6,010	
Other comprehensive income (loss)					(1,411)		(1,411)		(30)	(1,441)	
Noncontrolling interests:											
Dividends and other capital reductions									(16)	(16)	
Additions (Reductions)									29	29	
Redemption value adjustments (Note 14)				40			40			40	
Dividends to Praxair, Inc. common stock (\$2.86 per share)				(819)			(819)			(819)	

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Activity	Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity													
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital			Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Less) (Note 7)		Treasury Stock		Praxair, Inc. Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Income (Less)	Shares	Amounts	Equity	Equity					
Issuances of common stock:														
For the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan							(64)	7	7				7	
For employee savings and incentive plans			(38)				(1,562)	110	72				72	
Purchases of common stock							6,009	(719)	(719)				(719)	
Tax benefit from stock options			19						19				19	
Share-based compensation			30						30				30	
<i>Balance, December 31, 2015</i>	383,231	\$ 4	\$ 4,005	\$ 12,229	\$ (4,596)		98,352	\$ (7,253)	\$ 4,389	\$ 404			\$ 4,793	
Net Income				1,500					1,500	35			1,535	
Other comprehensive loss					(4)				(4)	(11)			(15)	
Noncontrolling interests:														
Dividends and other capital reductions										(28)			(28)	
Additions														
(Reductions) -(Note 14)			50						50	20			70	
Redemption value adjustments (Note 14)				6					6				6	
Dividends to Praxair, Inc. common stock (\$3.00 per share)				(856)					(856)				(856)	
Issuances of common stock:														
For the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan							(60)	7	7				7	
For employee savings and incentive plans			(20)				(2,044)	143	123				123	
Other								5	5				5	
							2,082	(238)	(238)				(238)	

Purchases of common stock										
Share-based compensation			39					39		39
<i>Balance, December 31, 2016</i>	383,231	\$ 4	\$ 4,074	\$ 12,879	\$ (4,600)	98,330	\$ (7,336)	\$ 5,021	\$ 420	\$ 5,441

The accompanying Notes on pages F.2-31 to F.2-72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRAXAIR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Operations - Praxair, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Praxair or the company) comprise one of the largest industrial gases companies worldwide. Praxair produces, sells and distributes atmospheric, process and specialty gases, and high-performance surface coatings to a diverse group of industries including aerospace, chemicals, food and beverage, electronics, energy, healthcare, manufacturing, and metals.

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and include the accounts of all significant subsidiaries where control exists and, in limited situations, variable-interest entities where the company is the primary beneficiary. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation and any significant related-party transactions have been disclosed.

Equity investments generally consist of 20% to 50% owned operations where the company exercises significant influence, but does not have control. Equity income from equity investments in corporations is reported on an after-tax basis. Pre-tax income from equity investments that are partnerships or limited-liability corporations (LLC) is included in other income (expenses) - net with related taxes included in Income taxes. Equity investments are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances reflect that an impairment loss may have incurred. Operations less than 20% owned, where the company does not exercise significant influence, are generally carried at cost.

Changes in ownership interest that result either in consolidation or deconsolidation of an investment are recorded at fair value through earnings, including the retained ownership interest, while changes that do not result in either consolidation or deconsolidation of a subsidiary are treated as equity transactions.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While actual results could differ, management believes such estimates to be reasonable.

Revenue Recognition - Product sales represent approximately 87% of consolidated sales. Revenue is recognized when a firm sales agreement exists, collectability of a fixed or determinable sales price is reasonably assured, and when title and risks of ownership transfer to the customer for product sales or, in the case of other revenues when obligations are satisfied or services are performed. Sales returns and allowances are not a normal practice in the industry and are not significant.

A small portion of the company's revenues relate to long-term construction contracts and are generally recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Under this method, revenues from sales of major equipment, such as large air-separation facilities, are recognized based primarily on cost incurred to date compared with total estimated cost. Changes to total estimated cost and anticipated losses, if any, are recognized in the period determined.

For contracts that contain multiple products and/or services, amounts assigned to each component are based on its objectively determined fair value, such as the sales price for the component when it is sold separately or competitor prices for similar components.

Certain of the company's facilities that are built to provide product to a specific customer are required to be accounted for as leases. The associated revenue streams are classified as rental revenue and are not significant.

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Amounts billed for shipping and handling fees are recorded as sales, generally on FOB destination terms, and costs incurred for shipping and handling are recorded as cost of sales.

Amounts billed for sales and use taxes, value-added taxes, and certain excise and other specific transactional taxes imposed on revenue producing transactions are presented on a net basis and are not included in sales in the consolidated statement of income.

Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents are considered to be highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less.

Inventories - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the average-cost method.

Property, Plant and Equipment - Net - Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. The company capitalizes interest as part of the cost of constructing major facilities (see Note 7). Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 years to 40 years (see Note 8). Praxair uses accelerated depreciation methods for tax purposes where appropriate. Maintenance of property, plant and equipment is generally expensed as incurred.

The company performs a test for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an individual asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Should projected undiscounted future cash flows be less than the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, an impairment charge reducing the carrying amount to fair value is required. Fair value is determined based on the most appropriate valuation technique, including discounted cash flows.

Asset-Retirement Obligations - An asset-retirement obligation is recognized in the period in which sufficient information exists to determine the fair value of the liability with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment which is then depreciated over its useful life. The liability is initially measured at discounted fair value and then accretion expense is recorded in each subsequent period. The company's asset-retirement obligations are primarily associated with its on-site long-term supply arrangements where the company has built a facility on land leased from the customer and is obligated to remove the facility at the end of the contract term. The company's asset-retirement obligations are not material to its consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Translation - For most foreign operations, the local currency is the functional currency and translation gains and losses are reported as part of the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) component of equity as a cumulative translation adjustment (see Note 7).

Financial Instruments - Praxair enters into various derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuating interest and currency exchange rates and energy costs. Such instruments primarily include interest-rate swap and treasury rate lock agreements; currency-swap agreements; forward contracts; currency options; and commodity-swap agreements. These instruments are not entered into for trading purposes. Praxair only uses commonly traded and non-leveraged instruments.

There are three types of derivatives the company enters into: (i) those relating to fair-value exposures, (ii) those relating to cash-flow exposures, and (iii) those relating to foreign currency net investment exposures. Fair-value exposures relate to recognized assets or liabilities, and firm commitments; cash-flow exposures relate to the variability of future cash flows associated with recognized assets or liabilities, or forecasted transactions; and net investment exposures relate to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes on the carrying value of net assets denominated in foreign currencies.

When a derivative is executed and hedge accounting is appropriate, it is designated as either a fair-value hedge, cash-flow hedge, or a net investment hedge. Currently, Praxair designates all interest-rate and treasury

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rate locks as hedges for accounting purposes; however, currency contracts are generally not designated as hedges for accounting purposes unless they are related to forecasted transactions. Whether designated as hedges for accounting purposes or not, all derivatives are linked to an appropriate underlying exposure. On an ongoing basis, the company assesses the hedge effectiveness of all derivatives designated as hedges for accounting purposes to determine if they continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the underlying hedged items. If it is determined that the hedge is not highly effective, then hedge accounting will be discontinued prospectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair-value hedges are recognized in earnings as an offset to the change in the fair values of the underlying exposures being hedged. The changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash-flow hedges are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and are reclassified to earnings as the underlying hedged transaction affects earnings. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in earnings immediately. Hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognized in the cumulative translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated balance sheets to offset translation gains and losses associated with the hedged net investment. Derivatives that are entered into for risk-management purposes and are not designated as hedges (primarily related to anticipated net income and currency derivatives other than for firm commitments) are recorded at their fair market values and recognized in current earnings.

See Note 12 for additional information relating to financial instruments.

Goodwill - Acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method which requires allocation of the purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. Allocations of the purchase price are based on preliminary estimates and assumptions at the date of acquisition and are subject to revision based on final information received, including appraisals and other analyses which support underlying estimates.

The company performs a goodwill impairment test annually in the second quarter or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may have been incurred. The applicable guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than carrying value. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than carrying value then the company will estimate and compare the fair value of its reporting units to their carrying value, including goodwill.

Reporting units are determined based on one level below the operating segment level. As applicable, fair value is determined through the use of projected future cash flows, multiples of earnings and sales and other factors. Such analysis requires the use of certain market assumptions and discount factors, which are subjective in nature.

See Note 9 for additional information relating to goodwill.

Other Intangible Assets - Customer and license/use agreements, non-compete agreements and patents and other intangibles are amortized over the estimated period of benefit. The determination of the estimated period of benefit will be dependent upon the use and underlying characteristics of the intangible asset. Praxair evaluates the recoverability of its intangible assets subject to amortization when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying value is not recoverable, impairment is measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. Fair value is generally estimated based on either appraised value or other valuation techniques.

See Note 10 for additional information relating to other intangible assets.

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Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes are recorded for the temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using currently enacted tax rates. Valuation allowances are established against deferred tax assets whenever circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized in future periods.

Under the guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, the company can recognize the benefit of an income tax position only if it is more likely than not (greater than 50%) that the tax position will be sustained upon tax examination, based solely on the technical merits of the tax position. Otherwise, no benefit can be recognized. The tax benefits recognized are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Additionally, the company accrues interest and related penalties, if applicable, on all tax exposures for which reserves have been established consistent with jurisdictional tax laws. Interest and penalties are classified as income tax expense in the financial statements.

See Note 5 for additional information relating to income taxes.

Retirement Benefits - Most Praxair employees participate in a form of defined benefit or contribution retirement plan, and additionally certain employees are eligible to participate in various post-employment health care and life insurance benefit plans. The cost of contribution plans is recognized in the year earned while the cost of other plans is recognized over the employees' expected service period to the company, all in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. The funded status of the plans is recorded as an asset or liability in the consolidated balance sheets. Funding of retirement benefits varies and is in accordance with local laws and practices.

See Note 16 for additional information relating to retirement programs.

Share-based Compensation- The company has granted share-based awards which consist of stock options, restricted stock and performance-based stock. Share-based compensation expense is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the stated vesting period. For stock awards granted to full-retirement-eligible employees, compensation expense is recognized over the period from the grant date to the date retirement eligibility is achieved. For performance-based awards, compensation expense is recognized only if it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved.

See Note 15 for additional disclosures relating to share-based compensation.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards Implemented in 2016

The following standards were effective for Praxair in 2016 and their adoption did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements:

Accounting for Share-based Compensation - In June 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting for share-based payments when the terms of an award provide that a performance target could be achieved after the requisite service period. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting - In March 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting for employee share-based payments. The new guidance, among other changes, requires that all excess tax benefits and deficiencies associated with share-based payment awards be recorded in Income taxes in the statement of income in the period in which they occur, and within operating cash flows. Previously, such excess tax benefits were recorded as direct credits to equity (not via the statement of income), and as financing cash flows.

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Effective in the second quarter 2016, Praxair elected to adopt the requirements of this new accounting standard. Accordingly, income tax expense and operating cash flows for 2016 include \$20 million of excess tax benefits. The Company elected not to adjust prior-year cash flow presentations.

The new standard also amends the consolidated statement of cash flows by requiring that cash paid to taxing authorities at settlement arising from the withholding of shares from employees be classified in cash flows from financing activities (such amounts were previously included in cash flows from operating activities). This portion of the standard was required to be adopted on a retrospective basis. In addition, \$13 million and \$19 million were similarly reclassified for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes - In November 2015, the FASB issued updated guidance on the balance sheet classification of deferred taxes. Prior to the adoption of this guidance, deferred income tax liabilities and assets were required to be separated and classified as current or non-current in a classified balance sheet. The amendments in this update require that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as non-current in a classified balance sheet. Praxair has elected to early adopt this guidance beginning in the fourth quarter 2016 on a prospective basis, prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted (see Note 7).

Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) - In May 2015, the FASB issued updated guidance removing the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The adoption of this guidance resulted in the removal of certain pensions assets from within the fair value hierarchy (see Note 16).

Accounting Standards to be Implemented

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on the reporting and disclosure of revenue. The new guidance requires the evaluation of contracts with customers to determine the recognition of revenue when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation, and requires expanded disclosures. Subsequently, the FASB has issued amendments to certain aspects of the guidance including the effective date. This guidance is required to be effective beginning in the first quarter 2018 (with early adoption beginning in 2017 optional) and includes several transition options.

The Company is currently in the process of evaluating and implementing this new guidance, as required, and at this time expects to use the modified retrospective basis starting in 2018. Praxair will provide additional updates in future filings, when appropriate.

Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory - In July 2015, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of inventory. The new guidance requires that inventory be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Currently inventory is measured at the lower of cost or market. This new guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2017 on a prospective basis, with early adoption optional. Praxair does not expect this requirement to have a material impact.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the accounting and financial statement presentation of leases. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases, except those that meet certain scope exceptions, and would require expanded quantitative and qualitative disclosures. This guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2019, with early adoption optional, and requires companies to transition using a modified retrospective approach. Praxair is in the early stages of reviewing the new guidance and will provide updates on the expected impact to Praxair in future filings, as determined.

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Credit Losses on Financial Instruments - In June 2016, the FASB issued an update on the measurement of credit losses. The guidance introduces a new accounting model for expected credit losses on financial instruments, including trade receivables, based on estimates of current expected credit losses. This guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2020, with early adoption permitted beginning in the first quarter 2019 and requires companies to apply the change in accounting on a prospective basis. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments - In August 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments within the statement of cash flows. The update provides accounting guidance for specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. This new guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2018 on a retrospective basis, with early adoption optional. Praxair does not expect this requirement to have a material impact.

Intra-Entity Asset Transfers - In October 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance for income tax accounting of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory in the period when the transfer occurs. This new guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2018, with early adoption permitted, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the impact this update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued updated guidance on the measurement of goodwill. The new guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. The guidance will be effective for Praxair beginning in the first quarter 2020 with early adoption permitted. Praxair does not expect this guidance to have a material impact.

Reclassifications - Certain prior years' amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation, including reclassifications to the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows due to the adoption of the new share-based payment accounting standard.

NOTE 2. COST REDUCTION PROGRAM AND OTHER CHARGES***2016 Charges******Cost Reduction Program and Other Charges***

In the third quarter of 2016, Praxair recorded pre-tax charges totaling \$96 million (\$63 million after-tax and noncontrolling interests of \$0.22 per diluted share). Following is a summary of the pre-tax charge by reportable segment:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Severance costs	Other Charges	Total
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North America	\$	14	\$	29	\$	43
Europe		12		3		15
South America		5		7		12
Asia		6		13		19
Surface Technologies		3		4		7
Total	\$	40	\$	56	\$	96

The severance costs of \$40 million are for the elimination of 730 positions. The other charges of \$56 million are primarily related to (i) the consolidation of operations for efficiencies and cost reduction

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primarily in North America and Surface Technologies, (ii) integration costs for recent acquisitions in Europe and North America, and (iii) asset write-downs and other charges related to the impacts of weaker underlying industrial activity, primarily in the Americas and Asia. Amounts related to asset write-downs are net of expected sale proceeds, which are not significant.

The total cash requirement of the cost reduction program and other charges are estimated to be approximately \$57 million, of which \$13 million was paid through December 31, 2016.

Pension Settlement Charge

In 2015 a number of senior managers retired. These retirees are covered by the U.S. supplemental pension plan which provides for a lump sum benefit payment option. Under certain circumstances, such lump sum payments must be accounted for as a settlement of the related pension obligation, but only when paid. Accordingly, in the third quarter of 2016, Praxair recorded a pension settlement charge related to net unrecognized actuarial losses of \$4 million (\$3 million after-tax or \$0.01 per diluted share).

2015 Charges*Cost Reduction Program and other Charges*

In the second quarter of 2015, Praxair recorded pre-tax charges totaling \$146 million (\$112 million after-tax and noncontrolling interests or \$0.39 per diluted share) and in the third quarter recorded pre-tax charges totaling \$19 million (\$13 million after-tax or \$0.04 per diluted share). The charges related primarily to severance and other costs associated with a cost reduction program, which was initiated in response to lower volumes resulting from economic slowdown in emerging markets and energy related end-markets. Following is a summary of the pre-tax charges by reportable segment:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Severance costs	Other Charges	Total
North America	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ 34
Europe	11	9	20
South America	18	49	67
Asia	11	14	25
Surface Technologies	9	10	19
Total	\$ 63	\$ 102	\$ 165

The severance costs of \$63 million are for the elimination of 1,544 positions. A majority of the actions were completed in 2015.

The other charges of \$102 million are primarily related to the consolidation of operations and the exit of other operations due to current economic conditions, primarily in Brazil. Amounts related to asset write-downs are net of expected sale proceeds, which are not significant. Following is a summary:

1.

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The North America charges of \$20 million relate primarily to the decision to consolidate certain manufacturing and distribution locations for efficiencies and cost reduction.

2. The Europe charges of \$9 million are primarily for the restructuring of operations in Russia and energy-related businesses in Northern Europe.
3. The South America charges of \$49 million include costs primarily associated with a decision to exit a non-core business and other operations in South America.
4. The Asia charges of \$14 million include costs primarily related to an asset disposal in China.

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5. The Surface Technologies charges of \$10 million relate to the realignment of sales and manufacturing operations in Europe and the United States for efficiencies and cost reduction. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2015 income taxes include a \$10 million increase in valuation allowances relating to U.S. foreign tax credit carryforwards, reflecting the impact of current economic conditions.

The total cash requirements of the cost reduction program and other charges are estimated to be approximately \$94 million.

Pension Settlement Charge

In 2014 a number of senior managers retired. These retirees are covered by the U.S. supplemental pension plan which provides for a lump sum benefit payment option. Under certain circumstances, such lump sum payments must be accounted for as a settlement of the related pension obligation, but only when paid. Accordingly, when the cash payments were made in the third quarter of 2015, Praxair recorded a pension settlement charge related to net unrecognized actuarial losses of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax or \$0.02 per diluted share).

Reconciliation of the 2016 and 2015 Cost Reduction Programs

The following table summarizes the activities related to the company's cost reduction and other charges for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Severance costs	Other Charges	Total
Q2/Q3 2015 Cost Reduction Program and Other Charges	\$ 63	\$ 102	\$ 165
Less: Cash payments	(31)	(13)	(44)
Less: Non-cash asset write-offs	-	(68)	(68)
Foreign currency translation and other	(2)	(1)	(3)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 50
2016 Cost Reduction Program and Other Charges	40	56	96
Less: Cash payments	(33)	(9)	(42)
Less: Non-cash asset write-offs	-	(39)	(39)
Foreign currency translation and other	1	(1)	-
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 38	\$ 27	\$ 65

*2014 Charges**Venezuela Currency Devaluation*

In recent years, exchange control and other regulations in Venezuela have restricted the Company's operations in Venezuela. During 2014, the Venezuelan government introduced a new exchange control market-based mechanism (referred to as SICAD II) which allowed companies to apply for the conversion of VEF to the U.S. dollar. At December 31, 2014 the SICAD II rate was 50 VEF per U.S. Dollar versus the official rate of 6.3 (a devaluation of about 88%). After considerable analysis, Praxair concluded at that time that the SICAD II rate more accurately reflects the economic reality of its business in Venezuela versus the official exchange rate. There continues to be a lack of

exchangeability between the Venezuelan bolivar fuerte (VEF) and the U.S. dollar.

As a result, effective December 31, 2014 Praxair changed the exchange rate used to translate the monetary assets and liabilities of its Venezuelan subsidiary to the SICAD II rate of 50 VEF per U.S. Dollar. Also,

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the Company evaluated the carrying value of its non-monetary assets for impairment and lower of cost or market adjustments considering the new SICAD II rate. As a result, Praxair recorded a pre-tax charge of \$131 million (\$131 million after-tax, or \$0.45 per diluted share) in the Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2014. This charge includes \$68 million related to translation of monetary assets and liabilities to the SICAD II rate and \$63 million related primarily to long-lived asset impairments. As a result, Praxair's net asset position in Venezuela at December 31, 2014 was immaterial.

Pension Settlement Charge

During the fourth quarter of 2014, Praxair offered certain former employees who participate in either of the two U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plans, the option to receive a one-time lump sum benefit payment of their vested pension benefits under the plans rather than receiving lifetime annuity payments of these benefits. As a result, a pension settlement of the related pension obligation was triggered for one of the U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plans due to the acceptance rate of the lump sum payment option. Accordingly, Praxair recorded a pension settlement charge of \$7 million (\$5 million after-tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) in the fourth quarter of 2014 (refer to Note 16).

Classification in the consolidated financial statements

The pre-tax charges for each year are shown within operating profit in a separate line item on the consolidated statements of income. In the consolidated balance sheets, reductions in assets are recorded against the carrying value of the related assets and unpaid amounts are recorded primarily as short-term liabilities. On the consolidated statement of cash flows, the pre-tax impact of these charges, net of cash payments, is shown as an adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities. In Note 18 - Segment Information, Praxair excluded these charges from its management definition of segment operating profit; a reconciliation of segment operating profit to consolidated operating profit is shown within the segment operating profit table.

NOTE 3. ACQUISITIONS

The results of operations of these businesses have been included in Praxair's consolidated statements of income since their respective dates of acquisition. Proforma financial statements for the following acquisitions have not been provided as the acquisitions are not material individually or in the aggregate.

2016 Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Praxair had acquisitions totaling \$363 million, primarily the acquisition of Yara International ASA's European carbon dioxide business (European CO₂ business) and packaged gases businesses in North America and Europe. These transactions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets of \$141 million and \$82 million, respectively (see Notes 9 and 10). In addition, Praxair purchased a remaining 34% share in a Scandinavian joint venture for \$104 million (see Note 14).

European CO₂ Acquisition

On June 1, 2016 Praxair, Inc. completed an acquisition of a European CO₂ business, which is a leading supplier of liquid CO₂ and dry ice primarily to the European food and beverage industries. The business operates CO₂ liquefaction plants and dry ice production facilities across the UK, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Italy. This acquisition was accounted for as a business combination; accordingly, the results of operations were consolidated from June 1, 2016 in the European business segment.

The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$230 million (206 million) and resulted in \$121 million of intangible assets. The intangible assets primarily consist of \$69 million of goodwill and

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\$51 million of customer relationships that will be amortized over their estimated life of 20 years. The allocation of the purchase price is final except for pension liabilities. Any potential adjustments are not expected to be material.

2015 Acquisitions

During the year-ended December 31, 2015 Praxair had acquisitions totaling \$82 million, primarily acquisitions of packaged gases businesses in North and South America and an acquisition of a controlling interest of an equity investment in Asia. These transactions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets of \$56 million and \$26 million, respectively (see Note 9 and Note 10).

2014 Acquisitions

During the year-ended December 31, 2014 Praxair had acquisitions totaling \$206 million. These acquisitions consisted primarily of an industrial gases business in Italy, packaged gas businesses in North and South America and an acquisition of a controlling interest of an equity investment in Asia. These transactions resulted in goodwill and other intangible assets of \$86 million and \$66 million, respectively (see Note 9 and Note 10).

NOTE 4. LEASES

In the normal course of its business, Praxair enters into various leases as the lessee, primarily involving manufacturing and distribution equipment and office space. Total lease and rental expenses under operating leases were \$141 million in 2016, \$141 million in 2015 and \$148 million in 2014. Capital leases are not significant and are included in property, plant and equipment - net. Related obligations are included in debt.

At December 31, 2016, minimum payments due under operating leases are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)

2017	\$	117
2018		97
2019		79
2020		65
2021		54
Thereafter		117
	\$	529

The present value of these future lease payments under operating leases is approximately \$490 million.

Praxair's leases where it is the lessor are not material.

NOTE 5. INCOME TAXES

Pre-tax income applicable to U.S. and foreign operations is as follows:

(Millions of dollars)

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
United States	\$ 954	\$ 980	\$ 1,004
Foreign	1,094	1,180	1,391
Total income before income taxes	\$ 2,048	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,395

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The following is an analysis of the provision for income taxes:

(Millions of dollars)

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Current tax expense			
U.S. federal	\$ 266	\$ 205	\$ 291
State and local	32	33	35
Foreign	266	275	310
	564	513	636
Deferred tax expense			
U.S. federal	3	71	14
State and local	7	10	12
Foreign	(23)	18	29
	(13)	99	55
Total income taxes	\$ 551	\$ 612	\$ 691

An analysis of the difference between the provision for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the U.S. statutory income tax rate to pre-tax income follows:

(Dollar amounts in million)

Year Ended December 31,	2016		2015		2014	
U.S. statutory income tax rate	\$ 717	35.0%	\$ 756	35.0%	\$ 838	35.0%
State and local taxes - net of federal benefit	28	1.4%	28	1.3%	31	1.3%
U.S. tax credits and deductions (a)	(32)	(1.6)%	(40)	(1.9)%	(37)	(1.5)%
Foreign tax differentials (b)	(140)	(6.8)%	(121)	(5.6)%	(186)	(7.8)%
Venezuela currency devaluation (c)	-	-%	-	-%	46	1.9%
Share Based Compensation (d)	(20)	(1.0)%	-	-%	-	-%
Other - net	(2)	(0.1)%	(11)	(0.5)%	(1)	-%
Provision for income taxes	\$ 551	26.9%	\$ 612	28.3%	\$ 691	28.9%

- (a) U.S. tax credits and deductions relate to manufacturing deductions and to the research and experimentation tax credit.
- (b) Primarily related to differences between the U.S. tax rate of 35% and the statutory tax rate in the countries where Praxair operates. 2014 includes \$56 million of tax benefits related to a reduction of uncertain tax positions as a result of a lapse of statute of limitations. Other permanent items and tax rate changes were not significant.
- (c) Impact related to non-deductible Venezuela currency devaluations in 2014 (see Note 2).
- (d) See Note 1 related to adoption of the FASB's standard for Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting in 2016.

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Net deferred tax liabilities included in the consolidated balance sheet are comprised of the following:

(Millions of dollars)

December 31,	2016	2015
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,413
Exchange gains	139	110
Goodwill	178	147
Other intangible assets	115	117
Other	62	155
	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,942
Deferred tax assets		
Carryforwards	\$ 284	\$ 287
Benefit plans and related (a)	404	365
Inventory	26	20
Exchange Losses	6	16
Accruals and other (b)	404	351
	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,039
Less: Valuation allowances (c)	(132)	(123)
	\$ 992	\$ 916
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,026
Recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as (See Note 7):		
Prepaid and other current assets (d)	\$ -	\$ 184
Other long-term assets (d)	185	118
Deferred credits (d)	1,209	1,328
	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,026

(a) Includes deferred taxes of \$352 million and \$325 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to pension / OPEB funded status (see Notes 7 and 16).

(b) Includes \$233 million and \$194 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to research and development costs and \$45 million and \$45 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to goodwill.

(c) Summary of valuation allowances relating to deferred tax assets follows (millions of dollars):

	2016		2015		2014
Balance, January 1,	\$ (123)	\$	(106)	\$	(85)
Income tax (charge) benefit	(13)		(20)		(20)
Translation adjustments	(2)		4		6
Other, including write-offs	6		(1)		(7)
Balance, December 31,	\$ (132)	\$	(123)	\$	(106)

(d) 2016 amounts reflect the adoption of the FASB's standard regarding the Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes which requires all current deferred income tax assets and liabilities to be classified as non-current on the balance sheet (see Note 1).

Praxair evaluates deferred tax assets quarterly to ensure that estimated future taxable income will be sufficient in character (e.g., capital gain versus ordinary income treatment), amount and timing to result in their recovery. After considering the positive and negative evidence, a valuation allowance is established to reduce the assets to their realizable value when management determines that it is more likely than not (i.e., greater than 50% likelihood) that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Considerable judgment is required in establishing deferred tax valuation allowances. At December 31, 2016, Praxair had \$284 million of deferred tax assets

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relating to net operating losses (NOLs) and tax credits and \$132 million of valuation allowances. These deferred tax assets include \$106 million relating to NOLs of which \$45 million are in the United States and \$61 million are in Brazil. The U.S. NOLs expire through 2032 and the Brazil NOLs have no expiration. These NOLs have no valuation allowances. The deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016 also include \$62 million relating to U.S. foreign tax credits which expire in 2021 and have a full valuation allowance. The utilization of the U.S. foreign tax credits is dependent on many factors including U.S. interest expense, future U.S. investment, foreign sales and earnings growth, foreign currency exchange rates, and acquisitions and dispositions. Management's assessment and judgment are highly dependent on these variables and any significant changes to any one of them can substantially impact the amount of foreign tax credit utilization over the ten-year carryforward period.

The remaining deferred tax assets of \$116 million relate to U.S. state (\$55 million) and other foreign (\$61 million) NOLs and credit carryforwards, which expire through 2033, have valuation allowances totaling \$70 million. These valuation allowances relate to certain foreign and U.S. state NOLs and are required because management has determined, based on financial projections and available tax strategies, that it is unlikely that the NOLs will be utilized before they expire. If events or circumstances change, valuation allowances are adjusted at that time resulting in an income tax benefit or charge.

A provision has not been made for additional U.S. federal or foreign taxes at December 31, 2016 of approximately \$12 billion of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries because Praxair intends to reinvest these funds indefinitely to support foreign growth opportunities. It is not practicable to estimate the unrecognized deferred tax liability on these undistributed earnings. These earnings could become subject to additional tax if they are remitted as dividends, loaned to Praxair in the U.S., or upon sale of the subsidiary's stock.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Unrecognized income tax benefits represent income tax positions taken on income tax returns but not yet recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The company has unrecognized income tax benefits totaling \$56 million, \$68 million and \$71 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. If recognized, essentially all of the unrecognized tax benefits and related interest and penalties would be recorded as a benefit to income tax expense on the consolidated statement of income.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Unrecognized income tax benefits, January 1	\$ 68	\$ 71	\$ 121
Additions for tax positions of prior years	6	21	13
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(15)	(13)	(2)
Additions for current year tax positions	-	-	3
Reductions for settlements with taxing authorities (a)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of an applicable statute of limitations (b)	-	-	(56)
Foreign currency translation and other	(1)	(8)	(5)
Unrecognized income tax benefits, December 31	\$ 56	\$ 68	\$ 71

(a) Settlements are uncertain tax positions that were effectively settled with the taxing authorities, including positions where the company has agreed to amend its tax returns to eliminate the uncertainty.

(b) See note (b) to the effective tax rate reconciliation.

Praxair classifies interest income and expense related to income taxes as tax expense in the consolidated statement of income. Praxair recognized net interest income of \$10 million in 2016, none in 2015 and \$3 million in 2014. Praxair had \$6 million and \$8 million of accrued interest and penalties as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively which were recorded in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets (see Note 7).

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As of December 31, 2016, the company remained subject to examination in the following major tax jurisdictions for the tax years as indicated below:

Major tax jurisdictions	Open Years
North America	
United States	2011 through 2016
Canada	2009 through 2016
Mexico	2011 through 2016
Europe	
Germany	2011 through 2016
Italy	2012 through 2016
Spain	2004 through 2016
South America	
Brazil	2005 through 2016
Asia	
China	2011 through 2016
India	2006 through 2016
Korea	2012 through 2016
Thailand	2010 through 2016

The company is currently under audit in a number of tax jurisdictions. As a result, it is reasonably possible that some of these audits will conclude or reach the stage where a change in unrecognized income tax benefits may occur within the next twelve months. At that time, the company will record any adjustment to income tax expense as required. In 2016, settlements were not material to the consolidated financial statements. The company is also subject to income taxes in many hundreds of state and local taxing jurisdictions that are open to tax examinations.

NOTE 6. EARNINGS PER SHARE - PRAXAIR, INC. SHAREHOLDERS

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing Net income - Praxair, Inc. for the period by the weighted average number of Praxair common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing Net income - Praxair, Inc. for the period by the weighted average number of Praxair common shares outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents, as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Numerator (Millions of dollars)			
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,694
Denominator (Thousands of shares)			
Weighted average shares outstanding	285,289	286,606	291,987
Shares earned and issuable under compensation plans	388	399	507
Weighted average shares used in basic earnings per share	285,677	287,005	292,494

Effect of dilutive securities			
Stock options and awards	2,080	2,050	3,114
Weighted average shares used in diluted earnings per share			
	287,757	289,055	295,608
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.79
Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.73

Stock options of 2,602,770 for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2,696,785 for the year ended December 31, 2015 were antidilutive and therefore excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share. There were no antidilutive shares for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Table of Contents**NOTE 7. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION****Income Statement***(Millions of dollars)*

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Selling, General and Administrative			
Selling	\$ 493	\$ 507	\$ 572
General and administrative	652	645	736
	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,308

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation and Amortization			
Depreciation	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,123
Amortization of other intangibles (Note 10)	51	47	47
	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,170

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Other Income (Expenses) - Net			
Currency related net gains (losses)	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ 1
Partnership income	5	4	16
Severance expense	(7)	(5)	(22)
Business divestitures and asset gains (losses) - net	16	34	36
Other - net	8	(3)	(22)
	\$ 23	\$ 28	\$ 9

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Interest Expense - Net			
Interest incurred on debt	\$ 208	\$ 194	\$ 215
Interest capitalized	(34)	(33)	(38)
Bond redemption (a)	16	-	36
	\$ 190	\$ 161	\$ 213

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests			
Noncontrolling interests operations	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$ 40
Redeemable noncontrolling interests operations (Note 14)	3	10	12

\$ 38 \$ 44 \$ 52

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Table of Contents**Balance Sheet***(Millions of dollars)*

December 31,	2016		2015	
Accounts Receivable				
Trade	\$	1,640	\$	1,601
Other		122		101
		1,762		1,702
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts (b)		(121)		(101)
	\$	1,641	\$	1,601

December 31,	2016		2015	
Inventories				
Raw materials and supplies	\$	197	\$	202
Work in process		45		48
Finished goods		308		281
	\$	550	\$	531

December 31,	2016		2015	
Prepaid and Other Current Assets				
Deferred income taxes (Note 5) (c)	\$	-	\$	184
Prepaid (d)		108		110
Other		57		53
	\$	165	\$	347

December 31,	2016		2015	
Other Long-term Assets				
Pension assets (Note 16)	\$	13	\$	41
Insurance contracts (e)		74		74
Long-term receivables, net (f)		46		33
Deposits		56		48
Investments carried at cost		14		12
Deferred charges		51		50
Deferred income taxes (Note 5) (c)		185		118
Other		119		100
	\$	558	\$	476

December 31,	2016		2015	
Other Current Liabilities				
Accrued expenses	\$	285	\$	247
Payroll		141		114
Cost reduction program (Note 2)		59		44
Pension and postretirement (Note 16)		24		29
Interest payable		78		71
Employee benefit accrual		23		22
Insurance reserves		8		8
Other		223		167
	\$	841	\$	702

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December 31,	2016	2015
Other Long-term Liabilities		
Pension and postretirement (Note 16)	\$ 863	\$ 760
Tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions	44	56
Cost reduction program (Note 2)	6	6
Interest and penalties for uncertain tax positions (Note 5)	6	8
Insurance reserves	25	24
Other	269	301
	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,155
December 31,	2016	2015
Deferred Credits		
Deferred income taxes (Note 5) (c)	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,328
Other	63	62
	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,390
December 31,	2016	2015
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Cumulative translation adjustment - net of taxes:		
North America (g)	\$ (1,038)	\$ (899)
South America (g)	(1,969)	(2,272)
Europe (g)	(504)	(526)
Asia (g)	(383)	(285)
Surface Technologies	(52)	(36)
	(3,946)	(4,018)
Derivatives - net of taxes	(1)	(1)
Pension/OPEB funded status obligation (net of \$352 million and \$325 million tax benefit in 2016 and 2015, respectively) (Note 16)	(653)	(577)
	\$ (4,600)	\$ (4,596)

- (a) In February 2016, Praxair redeemed \$325 million of 5.20% notes due March 2017 resulting in a \$16 million interest charge (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share). In December 2014, Praxair redeemed \$400 million of 5.375% notes due November 2016 for \$434 million resulting in an \$36 million charge (\$22 million after-tax, or \$0.07 per diluted share).
- (b) Provisions to the allowance for doubtful accounts were \$41 million, \$35 million, and \$39 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The allowance activity in each period related primarily to write-offs of uncollectible amounts, net of recoveries and currency movements.
- (c) 2016 amounts reflect the adoption of the FASB's standard regarding Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes which requires all current deferred income tax assets and liabilities to be classified as non-current on the

balance sheet (see Note 1).

- (d) Includes estimated income tax payments of \$39 million and \$42 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (e) Consists primarily of insurance contracts and other investments to be utilized for non-qualified pension and OPEB obligations.
- (f) Long-term receivables are not material and are largely reserved. The balances at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are net of reserves of \$50 million and \$35 million, respectively. The amounts in both periods relate primarily to government receivables in Brazil and other long-term notes receivable from customers. Collectability is reviewed regularly and uncollectible amounts are written-off as appropriate. The account balance changes during 2016 were primarily due to additional government receivables in Brazil and foreign exchange rate movements.
- (g) North America consists of currency translation adjustments in Canada and Mexico. South America relates primarily to Brazil and Argentina. Europe relates primarily to Spain, Italy and Germany. Asia relates primarily to Korea and India.

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Table of Contents**NOTE 8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET**

Significant classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Depreciable		
	Lives (Yrs)	2016	2015
December 31,			
Production plants (primarily 15-year life) (a)	10-20	\$ 14,588	\$ 13,778
Storage tanks	15-20	2,360	2,196
Transportation equipment and other	3-15	2,038	1,925
Cylinders (primarily 30-year life)	10-30	1,722	1,654
Buildings	25-40	1,096	1,085
Land and improvements (b)	0-20	559	517
Construction in progress		1,558	1,539
		23,921	22,694
Less: accumulated depreciation		(12,444)	(11,696)
		\$ 11,477	\$ 10,998

(a) - Depreciable lives of production plants related to long-term customer supply contracts are consistent with the contract lives.

(b) - Land is not depreciated.

NOTE 9. GOODWILL

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Surface Technologies	Total
<i>Balance, December 31, 2014</i>	\$ 2,139	\$ 147	\$ 654	\$ 38	\$ 143	\$ 3,121
Acquisitions (Note 3)	21	9	-	23	3	56
Purchase adjustments & other *	(12)	-	-	-	-	(12)
Foreign currency translation	(37)	(58)	(72)	(2)	(10)	(179)
<i>Balance, December 31, 2015</i>	\$ 2,111	\$ 98	\$ 582	\$ 59	\$ 136	\$ 2,986
Acquisitions (Note 3)	61	9	71	-	-	141
Purchase adjustments & other	6	-	-	-	2	8

Foreign currency translation	(13)	25	(24)	(1)	(5)	(18)
<i>Balance, December 31, 2016</i>	\$ 2,165	\$ 132	\$ 629	\$ 58	\$ 133	\$ 3,117

* Primarily relates to the elimination of goodwill with a divestiture.

Praxair has performed its goodwill impairment tests annually during the second quarter of each year, and historically has determined that the fair value of each of its reporting units was substantially in excess of its carrying value. For the 2016 test, Praxair applied the FASB's accounting guidance which allows the company to first assess qualitative factors to determine the extent of additional quantitative analysis, if any, that may be required to test goodwill for impairment. Based on the qualitative assessments performed, Praxair concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit substantially exceeded its carrying value and therefore, further quantitative analysis was not required. As a result, no impairment was recorded. There were no indicators of impairment through December 31, 2016.

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Table of Contents**NOTE 10. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The following is a summary of Praxair's other intangible assets at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Customer & License/Use Agreements	Non-competes & Agreements	Patents & Other	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2016				
Cost:				
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 698	\$ 38	\$ 47	\$ 783
Additions (primarily acquisitions)	72	4	6	82
Foreign currency translation	(16)	(1)	(2)	(19)
Other *	(3)	(7)	-	(10)
Balance, December 31, 2016	751	34	51	836
Less: accumulated amortization:				
Balance, December 31, 2015	(179)	(23)	(13)	(215)
Amortization expense	(41)	(6)	(4)	(51)
Foreign currency translation	6	-	-	6
Other *	-	7	-	7
Balance, December 31, 2016	(214)	(22)	(17)	(253)
Net balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 537	\$ 12	\$ 34	\$ 583

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Customer & License/Use Agreements	Non-competes & Agreements	Patents & Other	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2015				
Cost:				
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 693	\$ 37	\$ 47	\$ 777
Additions (primarily acquisitions)	23	2	1	26
Foreign currency translation	(21)	(1)	(1)	(23)
Other *	3	-	-	3
Balance, December 31, 2015	698	38	47	783
Less: accumulated amortization:				
Balance, December 31, 2014	(147)	(18)	(9)	(174)
Amortization expense	(37)	(6)	(4)	(47)
Foreign currency translation	7	1	-	8
Other *	(2)	-	-	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2015	(179)	(23)	(13)	(215)

Net balance at December 31, 2015	\$	519	\$	15	\$	34	\$	568
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* Other primarily relates to the write-off of fully amortized assets, purchase accounting adjustments and reclassifications.

There are no expected residual values related to these intangible assets. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$51 million, \$47 million and \$47 million, respectively. The remaining weighted-average amortization period for intangible assets is approximately 17 years.

Total estimated annual amortization expense is as follows:

(Millions of dollars)

2017	\$	45
2018		42
2019		40
2020		38
2021		36
Thereafter		382
	\$	583

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Table of Contents**NOTE 11. DEBT**

The following is a summary of Praxair's outstanding debt at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2016	2015
Short-term		
Commercial paper and U.S. bank borrowings	\$ 333	\$ 87
Other bank borrowings (primarily international)	101	163
Total short-term debt	434	250
Long-term (a)		
U.S. borrowings		
0.75% Notes due 2016 (b)	-	400
Floating Rate Notes due 2017	150	150
5.20% Notes due 2017 (b)	-	325
1.05% Notes due 2017 (c)	400	399
1.20% Notes due 2018	499	499
1.25% Notes due 2018 (d)	478	480
4.50% Notes due 2019	598	597
1.90% Notes due 2019	499	499
1.50% Euro denominated notes due 2020	627	646
2.25% Notes due 2020	299	298
4.05% Notes due 2021	497	497
3.00% Notes due 2021	496	496
2.45% Notes due 2022	597	596
2.20% Notes due 2022	498	497
2.70% Notes due 2023	497	497
1.20% Euro denominated notes due 2024 (e)	575	-
2.65% Notes due 2025	397	396
1.625% Euro denominated notes due 2025	519	535
3.20% Notes due 2026 (e)	725	446
3.55% Notes due 2042	662	661
Other	12	3
International bank borrowings	49	57
Obligations under capital lease	7	7
	9,081	8,981
Less: current portion of long-term debt	(164)	(6)
Total long-term debt	8,917	8,975
Total debt	\$ 9,515	\$ 9,231

- (a) Amounts are net of unamortized discounts, premiums and/or debt issuance cost as applicable.
- (b) In February 2016, Praxair repaid \$400 million of 0.75% notes that became due. Also in February 2016, Praxair redeemed \$325 million of 5.20% notes due March 2017 resulting in a \$16 million interest charge (\$10 million after-tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share).
- (c) Classified as long-term because of the Company's intent to refinance this debt on a long-term basis and the availability of such financing under the terms of an existing \$2.5 billion long-term credit facility.
- (d) December 31, 2016 and 2015 include a \$4 million and \$6 million fair value increase, respectively, related to hedge accounting. See Note 12 for additional information.
- (e) In February 2016, Praxair issued \$550 million of 1.20% Euro-denominated notes due 2024. In addition, Praxair issued \$275 million of 3.20% notes due 2026. The proceeds of these debt issuances were used for general corporate purposes.

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Table of Contents**Credit Facilities**

At December 31, 2016, the company has the following major credit facility available for future borrowing:

<i>Millions of dollars</i>	Total Facility	Borrowings Outstanding	Available for Borrowing	Expires
Senior Unsecured	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 2,500	December 2019

The credit facility is non-cancellable by the issuing financial institutions until its maturity in December 2019. No borrowings were outstanding under the credit agreement at December 31, 2016.

Covenants

Praxair's \$2.5 billion senior unsecured credit facility and long-term debt agreements contain various covenants which may, among other things, restrict certain types of mergers and changes in beneficial ownership of the company, and the ability of the company to incur or guarantee debt, sell or transfer certain assets, create liens against assets, enter into sale and leaseback agreements, or pay dividends and make other distributions beyond certain limits. These agreements also require Praxair to not exceed a maximum 70% leverage ratio defined in the agreements as the ratio of consolidated total debt to the sum of consolidated total debt plus consolidated shareholders' equity of the company. For purposes of the leverage ratio calculation, consolidated shareholders' equity excludes changes in the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments after June 30, 2011. At December 31, 2016, the actual leverage ratio, as calculated according to the agreement, was 52% and the company is in compliance with all financial covenants. Also, there are no material adverse change clauses or other subjective conditions that would restrict the company's ability to borrow under the agreement.

Other Debt Information

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the weighted-average interest rate of short-term borrowings outstanding was 1.2% and 3.4%, respectively. The decrease reflects the higher mix of international borrowings in prior year.

Expected maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)

2017	\$	164*
2018		985
2019		1,503*
2020		938
2021		1,006
Thereafter		4,485
	\$	9,081

*

\$400 million of debt due in 2017 has been reflected in 2019 maturities due to the company's intent to refinance this debt on a long-term basis and the ability to do so under the \$2.5 billion senior unsecured credit facility with a syndicate of banks which expires in 2019.

As of December 31, 2016, \$5 million of Praxair's assets (principally international fixed assets) were pledged as collateral for \$5 million of long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt.

See Note 13 for the fair value information related to debt.

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Table of Contents**NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

In its normal operations, Praxair is exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, energy costs and to a lesser extent precious metal prices. The objective of financial risk management at Praxair is to minimize the negative impact of such fluctuations on the company's earnings and cash flows. To manage these risks, among other strategies, Praxair routinely enters into various derivative financial instruments (derivatives) including interest-rate swap and treasury rate lock agreements, currency-swap agreements, forward contracts, currency options, and commodity-swap agreements. These instruments are not entered into for trading purposes and Praxair only uses commonly traded and non-leveraged instruments.

There are three types of derivatives that the company enters into: (i) those relating to fair-value exposures, (ii) those relating to cash-flow exposures, and (iii) those relating to foreign currency net investment exposures. Fair-value exposures relate to recognized assets or liabilities, and firm commitments; cash-flow exposures relate to the variability of future cash flows associated with recognized assets or liabilities, or forecasted transactions; and net investment exposures relate to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes on the carrying value of net assets denominated in foreign currencies.

When a derivative is executed and hedge accounting is appropriate, it is designated as either a fair-value hedge, cash-flow hedge, or a net investment hedge. Currently, Praxair designates all interest-rate and treasury-rate locks as hedges for accounting purposes; however, currency contracts are generally not designated as hedges for accounting purposes unless they are related to forecasted transactions. Whether designated as hedges for accounting purposes or not, all derivatives are linked to an appropriate underlying exposure. On an ongoing basis, the company assesses the hedge effectiveness of all derivatives designated as hedges for accounting purposes to determine if they continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the underlying hedged items. If it is determined that the hedge is not highly effective, then hedge accounting will be discontinued prospectively.

Counterparties to Praxair's derivatives are major banking institutions with credit ratings of investment grade or better and no collateral is required, and there are no significant risk concentrations. Management believes the risk of incurring losses on derivative contracts related to credit risk is remote and any losses would be immaterial.

The following table is a summary of the notional amount and fair value of derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015 for consolidated subsidiaries:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Notional Amounts		Fair Value			
			Assets		Liabilities	
December 31,	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:						
Currency contracts:						
Balance sheet items (a)	\$ 2,104	\$ 2,548	\$ 11	\$ 15	\$ 18	\$ 11
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:						
Currency contracts:						
Balance sheet items (a)	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -
Interest rate contracts:						
Interest rate swaps (b)	475	475	4	6	-	-

Total Hedges	\$ 513	\$ 513	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -
Total Derivatives	\$ 2,617	\$ 3,061	\$ 18	\$ 22	\$ 18	\$ 11

- (a) Assets are recorded in prepaid and other current assets, and liabilities are recorded in other current liabilities.
- (b) Assets are recorded in other long term assets.

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Table of Contents**Currency Contracts*****Balance Sheet Items***

Foreign currency contracts related to balance sheet items consist of forward contracts entered into to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign-currency exchange rates on recorded balance sheet assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the related operating unit. Certain forward currency contracts are entered into to protect underlying monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies from foreign exchange risk and are not designated as hedging instruments. The fair value adjustments on these contracts are offset by the fair value adjustments recorded on the underlying monetary assets and liabilities. Praxair also enters into forward currency contracts, which are designated as hedging instruments, to limit the cash flow exposure on certain foreign-currency denominated intercompany loans. The fair value adjustments on these contracts are recorded to AOCI, with the effective portion immediately reclassified to earnings to offset the fair value adjustments on the underlying debt instrument.

Forecasted Purchases

Foreign currency contracts related to forecasted purchases consist of forward contracts entered into to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign-currency exchange rates on forecasted purchases of capital-related equipment and services denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the related operating units. These forward contracts were designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges.

Net Investment Hedges

In 2014, Praxair designated the 600 million (\$627 million as of December 31, 2016) 1.50% Euro-denominated notes due 2020 and the 500 million (\$519 million as of December 31, 2016) 1.625% Euro-denominated notes due 2025, as a hedge of the net investment position in its European operations. In 2016 Praxair designated an incremental 550 million (\$575 million as of December 31, 2016) 1.20% Euro-denominated notes due 2024 as an additional hedge of the net investment position in its European operations. These Euro-denominated debt instruments reduce the company's exposure to changes in the currency exchange rate on investments in foreign subsidiaries with Euro functional currencies. Since hedge inception, exchange rate movements have reduced long-term debt by \$339 million (\$78 million of which was during the year ended December 31, 2016), with the offsetting gain shown within the cumulative translation component of AOCI in the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Interest Rate Contracts***Outstanding Interest Rate Swaps***

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had one outstanding interest rate swap agreement with a \$475 million notional amount related to the \$475 million 1.25% notes that mature in 2018. The interest rate swap effectively converts fixed-rate interest to variable-rate interest and is designated as a fair value hedge. Fair value adjustments are recognized in earnings along with an equally offsetting charge / benefit to earnings for the changes in the fair value of the underlying debt instrument. At December 31, 2016, \$4 million was recognized as an increase in the fair value of this note (\$6 million at December 31, 2015).

Table of Contents**Terminated Treasury Rate Locks**

The following table summarizes the unrecognized gains (losses) related to terminated treasury rate lock contracts:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Year Terminated	Original Gain / (Loss)	Unrecognized Gain / (Loss) (a)	
			December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Treasury Rate Locks				
<i>Underlying debt instrument:</i>				
\$500 million 2.20% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2022 (b)	2012	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
\$500 million 3.00% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2021 (b)	2011	(11)	(5)	(6)
\$600 million 4.50% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2019 (b)	2009	16	4	6
Total - pre-tax			\$ (2)	\$ (1)
Less: income taxes			1	-
After- tax amounts			\$ (1)	\$ (1)

- (a) The unrecognized gains / (losses) for the treasury rate locks are shown in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and are being recognized on a straight line basis to interest expense - net over the term of the underlying debt agreements. Refer to the table below summarizing the impact of the company's consolidated statements of income and AOCI for current period gain (loss) recognition.
- (b) The notional amount of the treasury rate lock contracts are equal to the underlying debt instrument with the exception of the treasury rate lock contract entered into to hedge the \$600 million 4.50% fixed-rate notes that mature in 2019. The notional amount of this contract was \$500 million.

The following table summarizes the impact of the company's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on the consolidated statements of income:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings *		
December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
<i>Currency contracts:</i>			
<i>Balance sheet items:</i>			
Debt-related	\$ 21	\$ (162)	\$ (69)
Other balance sheet items	4	(8)	(2)
Total	\$ 25	\$ (170)	\$ (71)

- * The gains (losses) on balance sheet items are offset by gains (losses) recorded on the underlying hedged assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the gains (losses) for the derivatives and the underlying hedged assets and liabilities related to debt items are recorded in the consolidated statements of income as interest expense-net. Other balance sheet items and anticipated net income gains (losses) are recorded in the consolidated statements of income as other income (expenses)-net.

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The following table summarizes the impact of the company's derivatives designated as hedging instruments that impact AOCI:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> December 31,	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI			Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to the Consolidated Statement of Income		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments**						
Currency contracts:						
Net Investment hedge	\$ (4)	\$ -	\$ (6)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Forecasted purchases	-	-	1	-	-	-
Balance sheet items	1	1	-	-	(1)	-
Interest rate contracts:						
Treasury rate locks	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Total - Pre tax	\$ (3)	\$ 1	\$ (5)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ -
Less: income taxes	-	-	2	1	-	-
Total - Net of Taxes	\$ (3)	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ -

** The gains (losses) on net investment hedges are recorded as a component of AOCI within foreign currency translation adjustments in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The gains (losses) on forecasted purchases, balance sheet items, and treasury rate locks are recorded as a component of AOCI within derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. There was no ineffectiveness for these instruments during 2016 or 2015. The gains (losses) on net investment hedges are reclassified to earnings only when the related currency translation adjustments are required to be reclassified, usually upon sale or liquidation of the investment. The gains (losses) for interest rate contracts are reclassified to earnings as interest expense -net on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the underlying debt. Net losses of approximately \$1 million are expected to be reclassified to earnings during 2017.

NOTE 13. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable

Level 3 - inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using					
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets						
Derivative assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ -

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The fair values of the derivative assets and liabilities are based on market prices obtained from independent brokers or determined using quantitative models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters that are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including third-party pricing services, brokers and market transactions. Investments are marketable securities traded on an exchange.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term debt, accounts receivables-net, and accounts payable approximate carrying value because of the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues, which is deemed a Level 2 measurement. At December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of Praxair's long-term debt portfolio was \$9,218 million versus a carrying value of \$9,081 million. At December 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of Praxair's long-term debt portfolio was \$9,069 million versus a carrying value of \$8,981 million. These differences are attributable to interest-rate changes subsequent to when the debt was issued.

NOTE 14. EQUITY AND NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS*Praxair, Inc. Shareholders' Equity*

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were 800,000,000 shares of common stock authorized (par value \$0.01 per share) of which 383,230,625 shares were issued and 284,900,776 were outstanding at December 31, 2016 (284,879,079 were outstanding at December 31, 2015).

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock (par value \$0.01 per share) authorized, of which no shares were issued and outstanding. Praxair's Board of Directors may from time to time authorize the issuance of one or more series of preferred stock and, in connection with the creation of such series, determine the characteristics of each such series including, without limitation, the preference and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of the series.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interest ownership changes are presented within the Additions (Reductions) line item of the consolidated statements of equity. The \$20 million increase during 2016 relates to the sale of an ownership interest in a majority-owned joint venture in India during the third quarter offset by the formation of PG Technologies, LLC (PGT), a majority-owned joint venture with GE Aviation, during the fourth quarter. The Additions (Reductions) line item of the consolidated statements of equity also includes an increase to Additional Paid-In Capital resulting from the sale of the noncontrolling interest to the PGT joint venture partner.

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests with redemption features, such as put/sell options, that are not solely within the company's control (redeemable noncontrolling interests) are reported separately in the consolidated balance sheets at the greater of carrying value or redemption value. For redeemable noncontrolling interests that are not yet exercisable, Praxair calculates the redemption value by accreting the carrying value to the redemption value over the period until exercisable. If the redemption value is greater than the carrying value, any increase is adjusted directly to retained earnings and does not impact net income. At December 31, 2016, the redeemable noncontrolling interest balance includes one packaged gas distributor in the United States where the noncontrolling shareholder has a put option.

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The following is a summary of redeemable noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2016	2015	2014
<i>Beginning Balance</i>	\$ 113	\$ 176	\$ 307
Net income	3	10	12
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(2)	(7)	(9)
Redemption value adjustment/accretion *	(6)	(40)	2
Foreign currency translation and other	7	(17)	(24)
Purchase/divestiture of noncontrolling interest **	(104)	(9)	(112)
<i>Ending Balance</i>	\$ 11	\$ 113	\$ 176

* In December 2015, Praxair sold its controlling interest in Praxair Distribution Southeast, LLC and, accordingly, removed the related redeemable noncontrolling interests.

** In June 2016, Praxair acquired the remaining 34% stake in a Scandinavian joint venture for \$104 million. In January 2014, Praxair acquired the remaining noncontrolling interests in a joint venture in the United States. The cash payments related to these acquisitions are shown in the financing section of the consolidated statements of cash flows under the caption Noncontrolling interest transactions and other as there was no change in control.

NOTE 15. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Share-based compensation expense was \$39 million in 2016 (\$30 million and \$51 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively). The income tax benefit recognized was \$32 million in 2016 (\$8 million and \$14 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively). 2016 includes \$20 million of excess tax benefits related to the new accounting standard implemented (see Note 1 and Note 5). Expense amounts reflect current estimates of achieving performance targets relating to performance-based compensation. The expense was primarily recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses and no share-based compensation expense was capitalized.

Summary of Plans

The 2009 Praxair, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan was initially adopted by the board of directors and shareholders of the company on April 28, 2009 and was amended and restated in its entirety by the board and shareholders on April 22, 2014 (the 2009 Plan). Prior to April 28, 2009, equity awards were granted under the 2002 Praxair, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan and the company's ability to make further equity awards under that plan ended with its adoption of the 2009 Plan. The 2009 Plan permits awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units, performance-based stock units and other equity awards to eligible officer and non-officer employees and non-employee directors of the company and its affiliates. Under the 2009 Plan, as amended and restated in 2014, the aggregate number of shares available for option and other equity grants is 8,000,000 shares, of which up to 2,600,000 shares may be granted as awards other than options or stock appreciation rights. The 2009 Plan also provides calendar year per-participant limits on grants of stock options and stock appreciation rights and on other types of awards intended to qualify as Performance-Based Compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. As of December 31, 2016, 3,993,818 shares remained available for equity grants under the 2009 Plan.

In 2005, the board of directors and shareholders of the company adopted the 2005 Equity Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Praxair, Inc. (the 2005 Plan). Under the 2005 Plan, the aggregate number of shares available for option and other equity grants was limited to a total of 500,000 shares. The 2005 Plan expired on April 30, 2010, by its own terms, and no shares were available for grant thereafter.

Exercise prices for options granted under the 2009 Plan may not be less than the closing market price of the company s common stock on the date of grant and granted options may not be re-priced or exchanged without shareholder approval. Options granted under the 2009 Plan subject only to time vesting requirements

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may become partially exercisable after a minimum of one year after the date of grant but may not become fully exercisable until at least three years have elapsed from the date of grant, and all options have a maximum duration of ten years. Options granted under predecessor plans had similar terms.

In order to satisfy option exercises and other equity grants, the Company may issue authorized but previously unissued shares or it may issue treasury shares.

Stock Option Fair Value

The company utilizes the Black-Scholes Options-Pricing Model to determine the fair value of stock options consistent with that used in prior years. Management is required to make certain assumptions with respect to selected model inputs, including anticipated changes in the underlying stock price (i.e., expected volatility) and option exercise activity (i.e., expected life). Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the company's stock over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected life of the company's stock options and other factors. The expected life of options granted, which represents the period of time that the options are expected to be outstanding, is based primarily on historical exercise experience. The expected dividend yield is based on the company's most recent history and expectation of dividend payouts. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for a period commensurate with the estimated expected life. If factors change and result in different assumptions in future periods, the stock option expense that the company records for future grants may differ significantly from what the company has recorded in the current period.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted during 2016 was \$8.91 (\$11.99 in 2015 and \$14.62 in 2014) based on the Black-Scholes Options-Pricing model. The decrease in grant date fair value year-over-year is primarily attributable to a decrease in the company's stock price as of the grant date.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to value the grants in 2016, 2015 and 2014:

Year Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Dividend yield	2.9%	2.2%	2.0%
Volatility	14.4%	13.5%	15.2%
Risk-free interest rate	1.41%	1.51%	1.57%
Expected term years	6	5	5

The following table summarizes option activity under the plans as of December 31, 2016 and changes during the period then ended (averages are calculated on a weighted basis; life in years; intrinsic value expressed in millions):

Activity	Number of Options (000 s)	Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	11,273	\$ 96.58		
Granted	2,473	102.23		
Exercised	(1,821)	70.17		
Cancelled or expired	(217)	111.25		
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	11,708	\$ 101.58	5.6	\$ 212

Exercisable at December 31, 2016	8,018	\$	96.90	4.2	\$	177
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The aggregate intrinsic value represents the difference between the company's closing stock price of \$117.19 as of December 31, 2016 and the exercise price multiplied by the number of in the money options outstanding as of that date. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2016 was \$82 million (\$65 million and \$93 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively).

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Cash received from option exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for 2016 was \$128 million (\$72 million and \$88 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively). The cash tax benefit realized from share-based compensation totaled \$32 million for 2016 (\$33 million and \$48 million cash tax benefit in 2015 and 2014, respectively).

As of December 31, 2016, \$17 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 1 year.

Performance-Based and Restricted Stock Awards

In 2016, the company granted performance-based stock awards under the 2009 Plan to senior level executives of 240,505 shares that vest, subject to the attainment of pre-established minimum performance criteria, principally on the third anniversary of their date of grant. These awards are tied to either return on capital (ROC) performance or relative total shareholder return (TSR) performance versus that of the S&P 500. The actual number of shares issued in settlement of a vested award can range from zero to 200 percent of the target number of shares granted based upon the company's attainment of specified performance targets at the end of a three-year period. Compensation expense related to these awards is recognized over the three-year performance period based on the fair value of the closing market price of the company's common stock on the date of the grant and the estimated performance that will be achieved. Compensation expense for ROC awards will be adjusted during the three-year performance period based upon the estimated performance levels that will be achieved. TSR awards are measured at their grant date fair value and not subsequently re-measured.

There were 97,924 restricted stock units granted to employees during 2016. In addition, the company had previously granted restricted stock to certain key employees that vest after a designated service period ranging from 2 to 10 years although the majority of the restricted stock units vest at the end of a three-year service period. Generally, restricted stock does not earn quarterly dividends while vesting. Compensation expense related to the restricted stock units is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The weighted-average fair value of ROC performance-based stock awards and restricted stock units granted during 2016 was \$93.46 and \$98.18, respectively (\$120.04 and \$120.24 in 2015 and \$121.16 and \$122.55 in 2014). These fair values are based on the closing market price of Praxair's common stock on the grant date adjusted for dividends that will not be paid during the vesting period.

The weighted-average fair value of performance-based stock tied to relative TSR performance granted during 2016 was \$124.18 per unit (none in 2015 and 2014), and was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation performed as of the grant date.

The following table summarizes non-vested performance-based and restricted stock award activity as of December 31, 2016 and changes during the period then ended (shares based on target amounts, averages are calculated on a weighted basis):

	Performance-Based		Restricted Stock	
	Number of	Average	Number of	Average
	Shares	Grant Date	Shares	Grant Date
	(000 s)	Fair Value	(000 s)	Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	802	\$ 114.41	286	\$ 112.48

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Granted	241	105.34	98	98.18
Vested	(109)	103.79	(93)	105.92
Cancelled and Forfeited	(220)	105.63	(17)	113.91
Non-vested at December 31, 2016	714	\$ 115.72	274	\$ 109.49

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There are approximately 11 thousand performance-based shares and 11 thousand restricted stock shares that are non-vested at December 31, 2016 which will be settled in cash due to foreign regulatory limitations. The liability related to these grants reflects the current estimate of performance that will be achieved and the current common stock price.

As of December 31, 2016, based on current estimates of future performance, \$19 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to performance-based awards and \$11 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the restricted stock awards is expected to be recognized primarily through the first quarter of 2019.

NOTE 16. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS***Defined Benefit Pension Plans***

Praxair has two main U.S. retirement programs which are non-contributory defined benefit plans: the Praxair Pension Plan and the CBI Pension Plan. The latter program benefits primarily former employees of CBI Industries, Inc. which Praxair acquired in 1996. Effective July 1, 2002, the Praxair Pension Plan was amended to give participating employees a one-time choice to remain covered by the old formula or to elect coverage under a new formula. The old formula is based predominantly on years of service, age and compensation levels prior to retirement, while the new formula provides for an annual contribution to an individual account which grows with interest each year at a predetermined rate. Also, this new formula applies to all new employees hired after April 30, 2002 into businesses adopting this plan. The U.S. and international pension plan assets are comprised of a diversified mix of investments, including domestic and international corporate equities, government securities and corporate debt securities. Praxair has several plans that provide supplementary retirement benefits primarily to higher level employees that are unfunded and are nonqualified for federal tax purposes. Pension coverage for employees of certain of Praxair's international subsidiaries generally is provided by those companies through separate plans. Obligations under such plans are primarily provided for through diversified investment portfolios, with some smaller plans provided for under insurance policies or by book reserves.

Multi-employer Pension Plans

In the United States Praxair participates in seven multi-employer defined benefit pension plans (MEPs), pursuant to the terms of collective bargaining agreements, covering approximately 200 union-represented employees. The collective bargaining agreements expire on different dates through 2021. In connection with such agreements, the Company is required to make periodic contributions to the MEPs in accordance with the terms of the respective collective bargaining agreements. Praxair's participation in these plans is not material either at the plan level or in the aggregate. Praxair's contributions to these plans were \$2 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014 (these costs are not included in the tables that follow). For all MEPs, Praxair's contributions were significantly less than 1% of the total contributions to each plan for 2015 and 2014. Total 2016 contributions were not yet available from the MEPs.

Praxair has obtained the most recently available Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status letters from the Trustees of the MEPs. The PPA classifies MEPs as either Red, Yellow or Green zone plans. Among other factors, plans in the Red zone are generally less than 65 percent funded; plans in the Yellow zone are generally 65 to 80 percent funded; and plans in the Green zone are generally at least 80 percent funded. According to the most current data available, four of the MEPs that the Company participates in are in a Red zone status; one is in a Yellow zone status; and two are in a Green zone status. As of December 31, 2016, the five Red and Yellow Zone plans have pending or have implemented financial improvement or rehabilitation plans. Praxair does not currently anticipate significant future obligations due to the funding status of these plans. If Praxair determined it was probable that it would withdraw from an MEP, the Company would record a liability for its portion of the MEP's unfunded pension obligations, as calculated at that time.

Historically, such withdrawal payments have not been significant.

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Praxair's U.S. business employees are eligible to participate in the Praxair defined contribution savings plan. Employees may contribute up to 40% of their compensation, subject to the maximum allowable by IRS regulations. For the U.S. packaged gases business, company contributions to this plan are calculated as a percentage of salary based on age plus service. U.S. employees other than those in the packaged gases business have company contributions to this plan calculated on a graduated scale based on employee contributions to the plan. The cost for these defined contribution plans was \$28 million in 2016, \$28 million in 2015 and \$26 million in 2014 (these costs are not included in the tables that follow).

The defined contribution plans include a non-leveraged employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) which covers all employees participating in this plan. The collective number of shares of Praxair common stock in the ESOP totaled 2,703,391 at December 31, 2016.

Certain international subsidiaries of the company also sponsor defined contribution plans where contributions are determined under various formulas. The expense for these plans was \$18 million in 2016 and \$17 million in 2015 and 2014 (these expenses are not included in the tables that follow).

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

Praxair provides health care and life insurance benefits to certain eligible retired employees. These benefits are provided through various insurance companies and healthcare providers. Praxair is also obligated to make payments for a portion of postretirement benefits related to retirees of Praxair's former parent. Additionally, as part of the CBI acquisition in 1996, Praxair assumed responsibility for healthcare and life insurance benefit obligations for CBI's retired employees. All postretirement healthcare programs have cost caps that limit the company's exposure to future cost increases. In addition, as part of the retirement elections made for July 1, 2002, eligible employees were given the choice of maintaining coverage in the current retiree medical design (as may be amended from time to time), or to move to a design whereby coverage would be provided, but with no Praxair subsidy whatsoever. Also, all new employees hired after April 30, 2002 into a business adopting these plans will not receive a company subsidy. Praxair does not currently fund its postretirement benefits obligations. Praxair's retiree plans may be changed or terminated by Praxair at any time for any reason with no liability to current or future retirees.

Praxair uses a measurement date of December 31 for its pension and other post-retirement benefit plans.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs

The components of net pension and OPEB costs for 2016, 2015 and 2014 are shown below:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> Year Ended December 31,	Pensions			OPEB		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Service cost	\$ 45	\$ 54	\$ 49	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest cost	100	112	121	6	7	11
Expected return on plan assets	(157)	(154)	(155)	-	-	-
Net amortization and deferral	59	79	60	(3)	(2)	(8)
	\$ 47	\$ 91	\$ 75	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 7

Net periodic benefit cost before pension settlement charges						
Pension settlement charges *	4	7	7	-	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 51	\$ 98	\$ 82	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 7

* 2016 includes a \$4 million pension settlement charge related to lump sum benefits paid to retired senior managers in the third quarter. The third quarter of 2015 and the fourth quarter of 2014 both include charges of \$7 million, related primarily to the retirement of senior managers in the United States (see Note 2).

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The changes in benefit obligation and plan assets for Praxair's pension and OPEB programs, including reconciliation of the funded status of the plans to amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are shown below:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> Year Ended December 31,	Pensions				OPEB	
	2016 U.S.	2016 International	2015 U.S.	2015 International	2016	2015
Change in Benefit Obligation (PBO)						
Benefit obligation January 1	\$ 1,992	\$ 580	\$ 2,050	\$ 719	\$ 160	\$ 180
Service cost	31	14	36	18	2	3
Interest cost	70	30	80	32	6	7
Participant contributions	-	-	-	-	10	10
Plan amendment	-	(2)	-	2	(7)	-
Actuarial loss (gain)	104	76	(68)	(41)	4	(9)
Benefits paid	(131)	(33)	(106)	(32)	(20)	(24)
Foreign currency translation	-	1	-	(118)	1	(7)
Benefit obligation, December 31	\$ 2,066	\$ 666	\$ 1,992	\$ 580	\$ 156	\$ 160
Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO)	\$ 1,970	\$ 639	\$ 1,900	\$ 551		
Change in Plan Assets						
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	\$ 1,509	\$ 475	\$ 1,607	\$ 561	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	117	47	(11)	18	-	-
Company contributions	-	11	-	15	-	-
Benefits paid from plan assets	(119)	(26)	(87)	(28)	-	-
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(91)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	\$ 1,507	\$ 507	\$ 1,509	\$ 475	\$ -	\$ -
Funded Status, End of Year	\$ (559)	\$ (159)	\$ (483)	\$ (105)	\$ (156)	\$ (160)
Recorded in the Balance Sheet						
Other long-term assets	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ -
Other current liabilities	(7)	(5)	(12)	(4)	(12)	(13)
Other long-term liabilities	(552)	(167)	(471)	(142)	(144)	(147)
Net amount recognized, December 31	\$ (559)	\$ (159)	\$ (483)	\$ (105)	\$ (156)	\$ (160)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consist of:						
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 832	\$ 189	\$ 782	\$ 135	\$ (20)	\$ (25)
Prior service cost (credit)	-	12	-	11	(8)	(1)

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Deferred tax benefit (Note 5)	(318)	(46)	(299)	(37)	12	11
Amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 7)	\$ 514	\$ 155	\$ 483	\$ 109	\$ (16)	\$ (15)

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The changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income in 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Pensions		OPEB	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Current year net actuarial losses (gains)*	\$ 172	\$ 38	\$ 4	\$ (9)
Amortization of net actuarial gains (losses)	(60)	(78)	3	2
Plan amendment	(2)	-	(7)	-
Amortization of prior service credits (costs)	1	(1)	-	-
Pension settlements (Note 2)	(4)	(7)	-	-
Foreign currency translation and other	(2)	(24)	(2)	6
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ 105	\$ (72)	\$ (2)	\$ (1)

* Pension net actuarial losses in 2016 are primarily driven by liability experience as well as lower U.S. discount rates. Pension net actuarial losses in 2015 relate primarily to lower actual returns on plan assets when compared with 2014 offset by higher U.S. discount rates. OPEB net actuarial losses in 2016 are largely due to unfavorable plan experience whereas gains in 2015 relate primarily to higher discount rates and favorable plan experience. The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during 2017 are as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Pension	OPEB
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 65	\$ 2
Prior service cost (credit)	2	1
	\$ 67	\$ 3

The following table provides information for pension plans where the accumulated benefit obligation exceeds the fair value of the plan assets:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Pensions			
	2016		2015	
Year Ended December 31,	U.S.	International	U.S.	International
Projected benefit obligation (PBO)	\$ 2,066	\$ 372	\$ 1,992	\$ 336
Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO)	\$ 1,970	\$ 365	\$ 1,900	\$ 324
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,507	\$ 199	\$ 1,509	\$ 188

Assumptions

The assumptions used to determine benefit obligations are as of the respective balance sheet dates and the assumptions used to determine net benefit cost are as of the previous year-end, as shown below:

	Pensions					
	U.S.		International		OPEB	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31,</i>						
Discount rate	4.05%	4.32%	5.09%	5.32%	4.21%	4.24%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	3.25%	3.25%	3.73%	3.57%	N/A	N/A
<i>Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31,</i>						
Discount rate (1)	4.32%	3.95%	5.32%	5.36%	4.24%	4.48%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	3.25%	3.25%	3.57%	3.72%	N/A	N/A
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets (2)	8.00%	8.00%	7.92%	7.71%	N/A	N/A

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- (1) At the end of 2015, the Company changed the approach used to measure service and interest costs for significant pension and OPEB plans. Through 2015, Praxair measured service and interest costs utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate for each plan derived from the yield curve used to measure the respective plan obligations. Effective in 2016, the Company elected to measure service and interest costs for significant plans by applying the specific spot rates along that yield curve to the plan's expected cash flows (spot rate approach). The Company believes the new spot rate approach provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by aligning the timing of the plan's expected cash flows to the corresponding spot rates on the yield curve. This change does not affect the measurement of plan obligations nor the funded status of the plans. The Company has accounted for this change as a change in accounting estimate and, accordingly has accounted for it on a prospective basis.
- (2) The expected long term rate of return on the U.S. and international plan assets is estimated based on the plans investment strategy and asset allocation, historical capital market performance and, to a lesser extent, historical plan performance. For the U.S. plans, the expected rate of return of 8.00% was derived based on the target asset allocation of 50%-70% equity securities (approximately 9.5% expected return), 20%-40% fixed income securities (approximately 5.5% expected return) and 2% - 10% real estate funds (approximately 7% expected return). For the international plans, the expected rate of return was derived based on the weighted average target asset allocation of 30%-50% equity securities (approximately 10% expected return), 40%-60% fixed income securities (approximately 7.5% expected return), and 0%-10% alternative investments (approximately 7.5% expected return). For the U.S. plan assets, the actual annualized total returns for the most recent 10-year and 20-year periods ended December 31, 2016 were approximately 4.9% and 6.7%, respectively. For the international plan assets, the actual annualized total returns for the same two periods were approximately 6.9% and 8.6%, respectively. Changes to plan asset allocations and investment strategy over this time period limit the value of historical plan performance as factor in estimating the expected long term rate of return. For 2017, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets will be 8.00% for the U.S. plans. Expected weighted average returns for international plans will vary.

<i>Assumed healthcare cost trend rates</i>	OPEB	
	2016	2015
Healthcare cost trend assumed	7.00%	7.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2020	2020

These healthcare-cost trend rate assumptions have an impact on the amounts reported. However, cost caps limit the impact on the net OPEB benefit cost in the U.S. To illustrate the effect, a one-percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	One-Percentage Point	
	Increase	Decrease
Effect on the total of service and interest cost components of net OPEB benefit cost	\$ -	\$ -
Effect on OPEB benefit obligation	\$ 4	\$ (3)

Pension Plan Assets

The investments of the U.S. pension plan are managed to meet the future expected benefit liabilities of the plan over the long term by investing in diversified portfolios consistent with prudent diversification and historical and expected capital market returns. When Praxair became an independent, publicly traded company in 1992, its former parent retained all liabilities for its term-vested and retired employees. Praxair's plan received assets and retained pension liabilities for its own active employee base. Therefore, the liabilities under the Praxair U.S. pension plan mature at a later date compared to pension funds of other similar companies. Investment strategies are reviewed by the Finance and Pension Committee of the company's Board of Directors and investment performance is tracked against appropriate benchmarks. There are no concentrations of risk as it relates to the assets within the plans.

The international pension plans are managed individually based on diversified investment portfolios, with different target asset allocations that vary for each plan. Praxair's U.S. and international pension plans

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weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the target asset allocation range for 2016, by major asset category, are as follows:

Asset Category	U.S.		International			
	Target	2016	2015	Target	2016	2015
Equity securities	50%-70%	59%	62%	30%-50%	35%	50%
Fixed income securities	20%-40%	32%	30%	40%-60%	56%	41%
Other	2%-10%	9%	8%	0%-10%	9%	9%

The following table summarizes pension assets measured at fair value by asset category at December 31, 2016 and 2015. During the years presented, there has been no transfer of assets between Levels 1, 2 and 3 (see Note 13 for definition of the levels):

(Millions of dollars)	Fair Value Measurements Using						Total	
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3 **		2016	2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 1
Equity securities:								
U.S. equities	344	302	-	-	-	-	344	302
International equities	37	62	-	-	-	-	37	62
Mutual funds	2	236	-	-	-	-	2	236
Fixed income securities:								
U.S. government bonds	-	-	51	50	-	-	51	50
International government bonds	-	-	159	89	-	-	159	89
Mutual funds	104	91	-	-	-	-	104	91
Corporate bonds	-	-	194	163	-	-	194	163
Other:								
Insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	45	43	45	43
Real Estate Funds	-	-	-	-	135	123	135	123
Total plan assets at fair value, December 31,	\$ 490	\$ 692	\$ 404	\$ 302	\$ 180	\$ 166	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,160
Pooled funds *							940	824
Total fair value plan assets December 31,							\$ 2,014	\$ 1,984

* Pooled funds are measured using the net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient for fair value as permissible under the accounting standard for fair value measurements and have not been categorized in the fair value

hierarchy in accordance with recently issued accounting standards updates related to Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share. Pooled fund NAVs are provided by the trustee and are determined by reference to the fair value of the underlying securities of the trust, less its liabilities, which are valued primarily through the use of directly or indirectly observable inputs. Depending on the pooled fund, underlying securities may include marketable equity securities or fixed income securities.

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** The following table summarizes changes in fair value of the pension plan assets classified as level 3 for the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Insurance Contracts	Real Estate Funds	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 53	\$ 110	\$ 163
Gain/(Loss) for the period	(4)	13	9
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	(6)	-	(6)
Balance, December 31, 2015	43	123	166
Gain/(Loss) for the period	3	12	15
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	(1)	-	(1)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 45	\$ 135	\$ 180

The descriptions and fair value methodologies for the U.S. and international pension plan assets are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents - This category includes cash and short-term interest bearing investments with maturities of three months or less. Investments are valued at cost plus accrued interest. Cash and cash equivalents are classified within level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Equity Securities - This category is comprised of shares of common stock in U.S. and international companies from a diverse set of industries and size. Common stock is valued at the closing market price reported on a U.S. or international exchange where the security is actively traded. Equity securities are classified within level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Mutual Funds - These categories consist of publicly and privately managed funds that invest primarily in marketable equity and fixed income securities. The fair value of these investments is determined by reference to the net asset value of the underlying securities of the fund. Shares of publicly traded mutual funds are valued at the net asset value quoted on the exchange where the fund is traded and are classified as level 1 within the valuation hierarchy.

U.S. and International Government Bonds - This category includes U.S. treasuries, U.S. federal agency obligations and international government debt. The majority of these investments do not have quoted market prices available for a specific government security and so the fair value is determined using quoted prices of similar securities in active markets and is classified as level 2 within the valuation hierarchy.

Corporate Bonds - This category is comprised of corporate bonds of U.S. and international companies from a diverse set of industries and size. The fair values for U.S. and international corporate bonds are determined using quoted prices of similar securities in active markets and observable data or broker or dealer quotations. The fair values for these investments are classified as level 2 within the valuation hierarchy.

Insurance Contracts - The fair value of insurance contracts is determined based on the cash surrender value of the insurance contract, which is determined based on such factors as the fair value of the underlying assets and discounted cash flows. These contracts are with highly rated insurance companies. Insurance contracts are classified within

level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Real Estate Funds - This category includes real estate properties, partnership equities and investments in operating companies. The fair value of the assets is determined using discounted cash flows by estimating an income stream for the property plus a reversion into a present value at a risk adjusted rate. Yield rates and growth assumptions utilized are derived from market transactions as well as other financial and industry data. The fair value for these investments are classified within level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

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At a minimum, Praxair contributes to its pension plans to comply with local regulatory requirements (e.g., ERISA in the United States). Discretionary contributions in excess of the local minimum requirements are made based on many factors, including long-term projections of the plans' funded status, the economic environment, potential risk of overfunding, pension insurance costs and alternative uses of the cash. Changes to these factors can impact the timing of discretionary contributions from year to year. Pension contributions were \$11 million in 2016, \$15 million in 2015 and \$18 million in 2014. Estimated required contributions for 2017 are currently expected to be in the area of \$10 million to \$15 million.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following table presents estimated future benefit payments, net of participants contributions:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> Year Ended December 31,	Pensions		
	U.S.	International	OPEB
2017	\$ 105	\$ 32	\$ 13
2018	115	32	12
2019	122	35	12
2020	123	37	11
2021	126	38	11
2022-2026	661	210	47

NOTE 17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company accrues non income-tax liabilities for contingencies when management believes that a loss is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated, while contingent gains are recognized only when realized. In the event any losses are sustained in excess of accruals, they will be charged against income at that time. Attorney fees are recorded as incurred. Commitments represent obligations, such as those for future purchases of goods or services, that are not yet recorded on the company's balance sheet as liabilities. The company records liabilities for commitments when incurred (i.e., when the goods or services are received).

Contingent Liabilities

Praxair is subject to various lawsuits and government investigations that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. These actions are based upon alleged environmental, tax, antitrust and personal injury claims, among others. Praxair has strong defenses in these cases and intends to defend itself vigorously. It is possible that the company may incur losses in connection with some of these actions in excess of accrued liabilities. Management does not anticipate that in the aggregate such losses would have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, it is possible that the final outcomes could have a significant impact on the company's reported results of operations in any given period.

Significant matters are:

During May 2009, the Brazilian government published Law 11941/2009 instituting a new voluntary amnesty program (Refis Program) which allowed Brazilian companies to settle certain federal tax disputes at reduced amounts. During the 2009 third quarter, Praxair decided that it was economically beneficial to settle many of its outstanding federal tax disputes and such disputes were enrolled in the Refis Program, subject to final calculation and review by the Brazilian federal government. The Company recorded estimated liabilities based on the terms of the Refis Program. Since 2009, Praxair has been unable to reach final agreement on the calculations and recently initiated litigation against the government in an attempt to resolve certain items. Open issues relate to the following matters: (i) application of cash deposits and net operating loss carryforwards to satisfy obligations and (ii) the amount of tax reductions available under the Refis Program. It is difficult to estimate the timing of resolution of legal matters in Brazil.

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At December 31, 2016 the most significant non-income and income tax claims in Brazil, after enrollment in the Refis Program, relate to state VAT tax matters and a federal income tax matter where the taxing authorities are challenging the tax rate that should be applied to income generated by a subsidiary company. The total estimated exposure relating to such claims, including interest and penalties, as appropriate, is approximately \$225 million. Praxair has not recorded any liabilities related to such claims based on management judgments, after considering judgments and opinions of outside counsel. Because litigation in Brazil historically takes many years to resolve, it is very difficult to estimate the timing of resolution of these matters; however, it is possible that certain of these matters may be resolved within the near term. The company is vigorously defending against the proceedings.

On September 1, 2010, CADE (Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense) announced alleged anticompetitive activity on the part of five industrial gas companies in Brazil and imposed fines on all five companies. Originally, CADE imposed a civil fine of R\$2.2 billion Brazilian reais (US\$675 million) against White Martins, the Brazil-based subsidiary of Praxair, Inc. In response to a motion for clarification, the fine was reduced to R\$1.7 billion Brazilian reais (US\$522 million) due to a calculation error made by CADE. The amount of the fine is subject to indexation using SELIC. On September 2, 2010, Praxair issued a press release and filed a report on Form 8-K rejecting all claims and stating that the fine represents a gross and arbitrary disregard of Brazilian law.

On October 19, 2010, White Martins filed an annulment petition (appeal) with the Federal Court in Brasilia seeking to have the fine against White Martins entirely overturned. In order to suspend payment of the fine pending the completion of the appeal process, Brazilian law required that the company tender a form of guarantee in the amount of the fine as security. Initially, 50% of the guarantee was satisfied by letters of credit with a financial institution and 50% by equity of a Brazilian subsidiary. On April 15, 2016, the Ninth Federal Court in Brasilia allowed White Martins to withdraw and cancel the letters of credit. Accordingly, the guarantee is currently satisfied solely by equity of a Brazilian subsidiary.

On September 14, 2015, the Ninth Federal Court of Brasilia overturned the fine against White Martins and declared the original CADE administrative proceeding to be null and void. On June 30, 2016, CADE filed an appeal against this decision with the Federal Circuit Court in Brasilia.

Praxair strongly believes that the allegations are without merit and that the fine will be entirely overturned during the appeal process. The company further believes that it has strong defenses and will vigorously defend against the allegations and related fine up to such levels of the Federal Courts in Brazil as may be necessary. Because appeals in Brazil historically take many years to resolve, it is very difficult to estimate when the appeal will be finally decided. Based on management judgments, after considering judgments and opinions of outside counsel, no reserve has been recorded for this proceeding as management does not believe that a loss is probable.

Table of Contents**Commitments and Contractual Obligations**

The following table sets forth Praxair's material commitments and contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016, excluding leases, tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions, long-term debt, other post retirement and pension obligations which are summarized elsewhere in the financial statements (see Notes 4, 5, 11, and 16):

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i> Expiring through December 31,	Unconditional Purchase Obligations	Construction Commitments
2017	\$ 585	\$ 836
2018	534	271
2019	476	125
2020	422	-
2021	434	-
Thereafter	2,645	-
	\$ 5,096	\$ 1,232

Unconditional purchase obligations of \$5,096 million represent contractual commitments under various long and short-term take-or-pay arrangements with suppliers and are not included on Praxair's balance sheet. These obligations are primarily minimum-purchase commitments for helium, electricity, natural gas and feedstock used to produce atmospheric and process gases. A significant portion of these obligations is passed on to customers through similar take-or-pay or other contractual arrangements. Purchase obligations that are not passed along to customers through such contractual arrangements are subject to market conditions, but do not represent a material risk to Praxair. During 2016, payments related to Praxair's unconditional purchase obligations totaled \$887 million, including \$444 million for electricity and \$150 million for natural gas. Approximately \$2,770 million of the purchase obligations relates to power and is intended to secure the uninterrupted supply of electricity and feedstock to Praxair's plants to reliably satisfy customer product supply obligations, and extend through 2030. Certain of the power contracts contain various cancellation provisions requiring supplier agreement, and many are subject to annual escalations based on local inflation factors. The purchase obligations also include a multi-year contract for silane, with a total purchase obligation of \$86 million as of December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, Praxair's current selling prices and estimated future demand for silane are in excess of its contractual purchase obligations under the contract.

Construction commitments of \$1,232 million represent outstanding commitments to complete authorized construction projects as of December 31, 2016. A significant portion of Praxair's capital spending is related to the construction of new production facilities to satisfy customer commitments which may take a year or more to complete.

Unconsolidated equity investees had total debt of approximately \$305 million at December 31, 2016, which was non-recourse to Praxair. Additionally, Praxair pledged its interest in an unconsolidated equity investment as collateral for \$22 million of debt held by that same equity investee. Praxair has no significant financing arrangements with closely-held related parties.

At December 31, 2016, Praxair had undrawn outstanding letters of credit, bank guarantees and surety bonds valued at approximately \$415 million from financial institutions. These relate primarily to customer contract performance guarantees (including plant construction in connection with certain on-site contracts), self-insurance claims and other commercial and governmental requirements, including foreign litigation matters.

NOTE 18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The company's operations are organized into five reportable segments, four of which have been determined on a geographic basis of segmentation: North America, Europe, South America and Asia. In addition, Praxair operates its worldwide surface technologies business through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Praxair Surface Technologies, Inc., which represents the fifth reportable segment.

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Praxair's operations consist of two major product lines: industrial gases and surface technologies. The industrial gases product line centers on the manufacturing and distribution of atmospheric gases (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, rare gases) and process gases (carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen, electronic gases, specialty gases, acetylene). Many of these products are co-products of the same manufacturing process. Praxair manufactures and distributes nearly all of its products and manages its customer relationships on a regional basis. Praxair's industrial gases are distributed to various end-markets within a regional segment through one of three basic distribution methods: on-site or tonnage; merchant or bulk; and packaged or cylinder gases. The distribution methods are generally integrated in order to best meet the customer's needs and very few of its products can be economically transported outside of a region. Therefore, the distribution economics are specific to the various geographies in which the company operates and are consistent with how management assesses performance.

Praxair evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based primarily on operating profit, excluding inter-company royalties and items not indicative of ongoing business trends. Corporate and globally managed expenses, and research and development costs relating to Praxair's global industrial gases business, are allocated to operating segments based on sales.

The table below presents information about reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Sales (a)			
North America	\$ 5,592	\$ 5,865	\$ 6,436
Europe	1,392	1,320	1,546
South America	1,399	1,431	1,993
Asia	1,555	1,551	1,619
Surface Technologies	596	609	679
	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273

	2016	2015	2014
Operating Profit			
North America	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,580
Europe	273	250	291
South America	257	291	449
Asia	276	289	303
Surface Technologies	102	105	123
Segment operating profit	2,338	2,493	2,746
Cost reduction program and other charges (Note 2)	(100)	(172)	(138)
Total operating profit	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,608

	2016	2015	2014
Total Assets (b)			

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North America	\$ 10,019	\$ 9,748	\$ 10,187
Europe	2,928	2,704	2,996
South America	2,748	2,124	2,718
Asia	2,984	3,113	3,194
Surface Technologies	653	630	674
	\$ 19,332	\$ 18,319	\$ 19,769

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	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation and Amortization			
North America	\$ 614	\$ 609	\$ 611
Europe	155	145	168
South America	133	135	177
Asia	179	176	170
Surface Technologies	41	41	44
	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,170

	2016	2015	2014
Capital Expenditures and Acquisitions			
North America	\$ 989	\$ 869	\$ 837
Europe	402	227	319
South America	232	285	373
Asia	165	208	310
Surface Technologies	40	34	56
	\$ 1,828	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,895

	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Product Group			
Atmospheric gases and related	\$ 7,329	\$ 7,595	\$ 8,623
Process gases and other	2,609	2,572	2,971
Surface technologies	596	609	679
	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273

	2016	2015	2014
Sales by Major Country			
United States	\$ 4,623	\$ 4,771	\$ 5,171
Brazil	1,091	1,107	1,511
Other - foreign	4,820	4,898	5,591
	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,776	\$ 12,273

	2016	2015	2014
Long-lived Assets by Major Country (c)			
United States	\$ 4,922	\$ 4,825	\$ 4,817
Brazil	1,262	986	1,344
Other - foreign	5,293	5,187	5,836
	\$ 11,477	\$ 10,998	\$ 11,997

- (a) Sales reflect external sales only. Intersegment sales, primarily from North America to other segments, were not material.
- (b) Includes equity investments as of December 31, as follows:

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	2016	2015	2014
North America	\$ 121	\$ 127	\$ 132
Europe	243	195	207
Asia	353	343	354
	\$ 717	\$ 665	\$ 693

Changes primarily relate to equity investment earnings, dividends and currency impacts.

- (c) Long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment - net.

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2016	1Q (a)	2Q	3Q (a)	4Q	YEAR (a)
Sales	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,665	\$ 2,716	\$ 2,644	\$ 10,534
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,468	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,478	\$ 5,860
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 272	\$ 281	\$ 284	\$ 285	\$ 1,122
Operating profit	\$ 554	\$ 588	\$ 497	\$ 599	\$ 2,238
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 356	\$ 399	\$ 339	\$ 406	\$ 1,500

Basic Per Share Data

Net income	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.42	\$ 5.25
Weighted average shares (000 s)	285,429	285,702	285,858	285,720	285,677

Diluted Per Share Data

Net income	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.41	\$ 5.21
Weighted average shares (000 s)	286,665	287,727	288,195	287,956	287,757

2015	1Q	2Q (a)	3Q (a)	4Q	YEAR (a)
Sales	\$ 2,757	\$ 2,738	\$ 2,686	\$ 2,595	\$ 10,776
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,426	\$ 5,960
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 277	\$ 278	\$ 276	\$ 275	\$ 1,106
Operating profit	\$ 623	\$ 480	\$ 594	\$ 624	\$ 2,321
Net income - Praxair, Inc.	\$ 416	\$ 308	\$ 401	\$ 422	\$ 1,547

Basic Per Share Data

Net income	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.48	\$ 5.39
Weighted average shares (000 s)	289,143	287,939	285,651	285,288	287,005

Diluted Per Share Data

Net income	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.47	\$ 5.35
Weighted average shares (000 s)	291,652	290,102	287,311	286,856	289,055

(a) 2016 and 2015 include the impact of the following charges (see Notes 2, 11 & 16):

<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>	Operating Profit/ (Loss)	Net Income/ (Loss)	Diluted Earnings Per Share
Bond Redemption -Q1	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ (0.04)
Cost reduction program and other charges - Q3	(96)	(63)	(0.22)
Pension settlement charge - Q3	(4)	(3)	(0.01)
Year 2016	\$ (100)	\$ (76)	\$ (0.27)

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Cost reduction program and other charges - Q2	\$	(146)	\$	(112)	\$	(0.39)
Cost reduction program and other charges - Q3		(19)		(13)		(0.04)
Pension settlement charge - Q3		(7)		(5)		(0.02)
Year 2015	\$	(172)	\$	(130)	\$	(0.45)

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LINDE AG

UNAUDITED GROUP STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

<i>in million</i>	April to June		January to June	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Revenue	4,149	4,268	8,264	8,653
Cost of sales	2,611	2,805	5,229	5,705
Gross profit	1,538	1,463	3,035	2,948
Marketing and selling expenses	595	653	1,158	1,239
Research and development costs	29	28	59	53
Administration expenses	430	445	835	826
Other operating income	133	193	240	281
Other operating expenses	68	64	146	112
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	5	6	8	8
Net profit on operating activities from continuing operations	554	472	1,085	1,007
Financial income	4	8	12	23
Financial expenses	98	78	195	167
Profit before tax from continuing operations	460	402	902	863
Taxes on Income	113	90	222	207
Profit for the period from continuing operations	347	312	680	656
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	7	7	7	13
Profit for the period	354	319	687	669
attributable to Linde AG shareholders	326	285	632	602
attributable to non-controlling interests	28	34	55	67
Earnings per share continuing operations				
Earnings per share in undiluted	1.72	1.49	3.37	3.17
Earnings per share in diluted	1.71	1.50	3.36	3.17
Earnings per share discontinued operations				
Earnings per share in undiluted	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.07
Earnings per share in diluted	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07

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LINDE AG

UNAUDITED GROUP STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>in million</i>	April to June		January to June	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Profit for the period	354	319	687	669
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-130	-824	-1,099	-839
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-32	-949	-631	-931
Unrealised gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets	1	0	1	1
Unrealised gains/losses on hedging instruments	-48	158	124	209
Currency translation differences	15	-1,107	-756	-1,141
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-98	125	-468	92
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-98	125	-468	92
Total comprehensive income	224	-505	-412	-170
attributable to Linde AG shareholders	189	-486	-444	-196
attributable to non-controlling interests	35	-19	32	26

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LINDE AG

GROUP STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>in million</i>	12/31/2016	(UNAUDITED) 06/30/2017
<i>Assets</i>		
Goodwill	11,405	10,972
Other intangible assets	2,440	2,207
Tangible assets	12,756	12,079
Investments in associates and joint ventures (at equity)	239	231
Other financial assets	71	69
Receivables from finance leases	165	137
Trade receivables	2	2
Other receivables and other assets	378	359
Income tax receivables	7	6
Deferred tax assets	500	425
Non-current assets	27,963	26,487
Inventories	1,231	1,205
Receivables from finance leases	49	46
Trade receivables	2,755	2,888
Other receivables and other assets	788	752
Income tax receivables	199	245
Securities	131	323
Cash and cash equivalents	1,463	1,485
Non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups	610	642
Current assets	7,226	7,586
Total assets	35,189	34,073

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Table of Contents**LINDE AG****GROUP STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)**

<i>in million</i>	12/31/2016	(UNAUDITED) 06/30/2017
<i>Equity and liabilities</i>		
Capital subscribed	475	475
Capital reserve	6,745	6,730
Revenue reserves	7,244	7,250
Cumulative changes in equity not recognised through profit or loss	113	-777
Total equity attributable to Linde AG shareholders	14,577	13,678
Non-controlling interests	903	900
Total equity	15,480	14,578
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,564	1,494
Other non-current provisions	526	487
Deferred tax liabilities	1,683	1,542
Financial debt	6,674	6,987
Liabilities from finance leases	53	45
Trade payables	1	1
Other non-current liabilities	725	612
Non-current liabilities	11,226	11,168
Current provisions	1,140	994
Financial debt	1,854	1,939
Liabilities from finance leases	21	16
Trade payables	3,570	3,432
Other current liabilities	1,208	1,265
Liabilities from income taxes	549	524
Liabilities related to non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups	141	157
Current liabilities	8,483	8,327
Total equity and liabilities	35,189	34,073

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LINDE AG

UNAUDITED GROUP STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>in million</i>	January to June	
	2016	2017
Profit before tax from continuing operations	902	863
<i>Adjustments to profit before tax to calculate cash flow from operating activities continuing operations</i>		
Amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of tangible assets	912	955
Impairments of financial assets	3	1
Profit/loss on disposal of non-current assets	-27	-19
Net interest	167	133
Finance income arising from embedded finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	8	6
Share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures (at equity)	-8	-8
Distributions/dividends received from associates and joint ventures	10	8
Income taxes paid	-191	-268
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>		
Change in inventories	-24	-20
Change in trade receivables	-103	-119
Change in provisions	-32	-125
Change in trade payables	94	2
Change in other assets and liabilities	-107	-92
Cash flow from operating activities - continuing operations	1,604	1,317
Cash flow from operating activities - discontinued operations	30	8
Cash flow from operating activities - continuing and discontinued operations	1,634	1,325
Payments for tangible and intangible assets and plants held under finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	-782	-813
Payments for investments in consolidated companies	-181	-33
Payments for investments in financial assets	-28	-32
Payments for investments in securities	-1,238	-1,155
Proceeds on disposal of securities	203	961
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets and amortisation of receivables from finance leases in accordance with IFRIC 4/IAS 17	78	62
Proceeds on disposal of consolidated companies and from purchase price repayment claims	7	122
Proceeds on disposal of financial assets	17	32
Cash flow from investing activities - continuing operations	-1,924	-856
Cash flow from investing activities - discontinued operations	-12	-11

Cash flow from investing activities - continuing and discontinued operations	-1,936	-867
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LINDE AG

UNAUDITED GROUP STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

<i>in million</i>	January to June	
	2016	2017
Dividend payments to Linde AG shareholders and non-controlling interests	-684	-733
Cash inflows/outflows due to changes in non-controlling interests	0	3
Cash outflows for the purchase of own shares	0	0
Cash inflows from interest rate derivatives	86	60
Interest payments relating to financial debt and cash outflows for interest rate derivatives	-288	-257
Proceeds of loans and capital market debt	3,209	3,083
Cash outflows for the repayment of loans and capital market debt	-1,983	-2,544
Cash outflows for the repayment of liabilities from finance leases	-10	-10
Cash flow from financing activities - continuing operations	330	-398
Cash flow from financing activities - discontinued operations	-17	3
Cash flow from financing activities - continuing and discontinued operations	313	-395
Change in cash and cash equivalents	11	63
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	1,417	1,463
Effects of currency translation	-16	-38
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified as disposal groups	-1	-3
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	1,411	1,485

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LINDE AG

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GROUP EQUITY

<i>in million</i>	Cumulative changes in equity not recognised through the statement of profit or loss									
	Revenue reserves	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Retained earnings	Current translation differences	Available-for-sale financial assets	Hedging instruments	Total equity attributable to Linde AG shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
At 01/01/2016	475	6,736	-966	8,112	1,127	-1	-905	14,578	871	15,449
Profit for the period	0	0	0	632	0	0	0	632	55	687
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	0	0	-467	0	-734	1	124	-1,076	-23	-1,099
Total comprehensive income	0	0	-467	632	-734	1	124	-444	32	-412
Dividend payments	0	0	0	-640	0	0	0	-640	-44	-684
Changes as a result of share option schemes	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the company	0	4	0	-640	0	0	0	-636	-44	-680
Acquisition/disposal of a subsidiary with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Other changes	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	-2	0
At 06/30/2016	475	6,740	-1,433	8,106	393	0	-781	13,500	880	14,380
At 01/01/2017	475	6,745	-1,383	8,627	979	-1	-865	14,577	903	15,480
Profit for the period	0	0	0	602	0	0	0	602	67	669
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	0	0	92	0	-1100	2	208	-798	-41	-839

Total comprehensive income	0	0	92	602	-1100	2	208	-196	26	-170
Dividend payments	0	0	0	-687	0	0	0	-687	-46	-733
Changes as a result of share option schemes	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	-15	0	-15
Capital increases/decreases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the company	0	-15	0	-687	0	0	0	-702	-43	-745
Acquisition/disposal of non-controlling interests without a change of control	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	0
Acquisition/disposal of a subsidiary with non-controlling interests			0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	14	13
At 06/30/2017	475	6,730	-1,291	8,541	-121	1	-657	13,678	900	14,578

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SEGMENT INFORMATION

		Segments								Other Activities (discontinued operations)				Reconciliation				Gross	
Total Gases		Division		Engineering Division		Engineering Division		Other Activities		Other Activities		Reconciliation		Reconciliation		Gross			
April to June		January to June		April to June		January to June		April to June		January to June		April to June		January to June		April to June			
2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		
3,704	3,771	7,323	7,567	445	497	941	1,086	149	143	296	282	0	0	0	0	4,298	4,411		
2	2	4	5	72	67	144	126	3	6	6	12	-77	-75	-154	-143	0	0		
3,706	3,773	7,327	7,572	517	564	1,085	1,212	152	149	302	294	-77	-75	-154	-143	4,298	4,411		
1,087	1,113	2,093	2,166	43	44	89	97	14	7	20	13	-79	-75	-146	-140	1,065	1,089		
39	101	39	117	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	27	39	139		
460	472	914	958	9	9	18	17	6	0	13	0	-11	-10	-20	-20	464	471		