

PRAXAIR INC
Form DEFM14A
August 16, 2017
Table of Contents

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:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12.

PRAXAIR, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

Edgar Filing: PRAXAIR INC - Form DEFM14A

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its

filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

Table of Contents

**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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| | Page |
|---|------|
| <u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</u> | 1 |
| <u>About the Business Combination</u> | 1 |
| <u>About the Praxair Special Meeting</u> | 3 |
| <u>SUMMARY</u> | 10 |
| <u>Information About the Companies (see page 91)</u> | 10 |
| <u>The Business Combination and the Business Combination Agreement (see page 91)</u> | 11 |
| <u>The Praxair Special Meeting (see page 83)</u> | 19 |
| <u>Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination (see page 102)</u> | 20 |
| <u>Linde's Reasons for the Business Combination (see page 105)</u> | 20 |
| <u>Regulatory Approvals Related to the Business Combination (see page 166)</u> | 21 |
| <u>Directors and Management of Linde plc Prior to the Business Combination (see page 260)</u> | 21 |
| <u>Directors and Management of Linde plc Following the Business Combination (see page 263)</u> | 22 |
| <u>Interests of Directors, Board Members, and Executive Officers in the Business Combination (see page 176)</u> | 23 |
| <u>Opinion of Financial Advisor to Praxair (see page 115)</u> | 24 |
| <u>Opinions of Financial Advisors to Linde AG (see page 121)</u> | 24 |
| <u>Material Transaction Fees (see page 164)</u> | 26 |
| <u>Accounting Treatment (see page 164)</u> | 26 |
| <u>Listing of Linde plc Shares; Delisting and Deregistration of Praxair Shares (see page 164)</u> | 26 |
| <u>Certain Differences in Shareholder Rights Before and After the Business Combination (see page 462)</u> | 27 |
| <u>Material Tax Considerations (see page 494)</u> | 28 |
| <u>Summary of Risk Factors (see page 36)</u> | 28 |
| <u>Summary Selected Financial Information of Linde plc (see page 257)</u> | 30 |
| <u>Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Praxair (see page 326)</u> | 31 |
| <u>Summary Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Linde (see page 400)</u> | 33 |
| <u>Summary Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information (see page 236)</u> | 35 |
| <u>RISK FACTORS</u> | 36 |
| <u>Risks Relating to the Business Combination</u> | 36 |
| <u>Risks Relating to the Business of Linde plc After Completion of the Business Combination</u> | 45 |
| <u>Risks Relating to the Business of Praxair</u> | 47 |
| <u>Risks Relating to the Business of Linde</u> | 51 |
| <u>Risks Relating to the Regulatory Environment and Legal Risks</u> | 59 |
| <u>Risks Relating to Tax Matters</u> | 63 |
| <u>Risks Relating to Linde plc Shares</u> | 67 |
| <u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u> | 71 |
| <u>RECENT DEVELOPMENTS</u> | 73 |
| <u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u> | 74 |
| <u>Presentation of Financial Information</u> | 74 |
| <u>Sources of Industry and Market Data</u> | 74 |
| <u>Currency Presentation</u> | 75 |
| Table of Contents | 10 |

| | |
|--|----|
| <u>Exchange Rates</u> | 75 |
| <u>General and Specific Information About the Linde plc Shares</u> | 75 |
| <u>Stock Exchange Listings</u> | 77 |

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|---|------------|
| <u>Certain Defined Terms</u> | 78 |
| <u>Where You Can Find More Information: Documents Available for Inspection</u> | 79 |
| <u>Potential Interests</u> | 81 |
| <u>THE PRAXAIR SPECIAL MEETING</u> | 83 |
| <u>Time, Place and Purpose of the Praxair Special Meeting</u> | 83 |
| <u>Who Can Vote at the Praxair Special Meeting</u> | 83 |
| <u>Votes Required</u> | 83 |
| <u>Adjournments</u> | 84 |
| <u>Manner of Voting</u> | 84 |
| <u>Broker Non-Votes</u> | 85 |
| <u>Solicitation of Proxies</u> | 86 |
| <u>Shareholder Sharing an Address</u> | 86 |
| <u>Submission of Shareholder Proposals</u> | 86 |
| <u>Proposal No. 1: The Business Combination Proposal</u> | 87 |
| <u>Proposal No. 2: The Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal</u> | 88 |
| <u>Proposal No. 3: The Compensation Proposal</u> | 89 |
| <u>Proposal No. 4: The Shareholder Adjournment Proposal</u> | 90 |
| <u>THE BUSINESS COMBINATION</u> | 91 |
| <u>Information About the Companies</u> | 91 |
| <u>Structure of the Business Combination</u> | 92 |
| <u>Background of the Business Combination</u> | 94 |
| <u>Praxair's Reasons for the Business Combination</u> | 102 |
| <u>Linde's Reasons for the Business Combination</u> | 105 |
| <u>Certain Unaudited Forward-Looking Financial Information</u> | 109 |
| <u>Opinion of Financial Advisor to Praxair</u> | 115 |
| <u>Opinions of Financial Advisors to Linde AG</u> | 121 |
| <u>Material Transaction Fees</u> | 164 |
| <u>Accounting Treatment</u> | 164 |
| <u>Listing of Linde plc Shares; Delisting and Deregistration of Praxair Shares</u> | 164 |
| <u>Effect of the Business Combination on the Market for Linde Shares</u> | 164 |
| <u>Regulatory Approvals Related to the Business Combination</u> | 166 |
| <u>Potential Post-Completion Reorganization Regarding Linde</u> | 170 |
| <u>Appraisal Rights</u> | 175 |
| <u>Interests of Directors, Board Members and Executive Officers in the Business Combination</u> | 176 |
| <u>Potential Litigation Related to the Business Combination</u> | 187 |
| <u>THE BUSINESS COMBINATION AGREEMENT</u> | 188 |
| <u>The Business Combination</u> | 188 |
| <u>The Exchange Offer</u> | 188 |
| <u>The Merger</u> | 191 |
| <u>Withholding</u> | 193 |
| <u>Post-Completion Reorganization</u> | 193 |
| <u>Conditions to Completing the Business Combination</u> | 193 |
| <u>Efforts to Obtain Required Approvals</u> | 197 |
| <u>Third-Party Acquisition Proposals</u> | 198 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| <u>Praxair Special Meeting: Recommendations by Praxair Board of Directors and Linde Boards</u> | 201 |
| <u>Termination</u> | 203 |
| <u>Conduct of the Business Pending the Consummation of the Business Combination</u> | 208 |
| <u>Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers</u> | 209 |
| <u>Employee Matters</u> | 209 |

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|---|------|
| <u>Corporate Governance Matters</u> | 210 |
| <u>Amendment and Waiver</u> | 211 |
| <u>Fees and Expenses</u> | 211 |
| <u>Representations and Warranties</u> | 212 |
| <u>THE EXCHANGE OFFER</u> | 214 |
| <u>Subject Matter</u> | 214 |
| <u>Important Notices</u> | 214 |
| <u>Purpose of the Exchange Offer</u> | 215 |
| <u>Conditions to the Exchange Offer</u> | 215 |
| <u>Waiver of Conditions to the Exchange Offer</u> | 218 |
| <u>Timetable</u> | 220 |
| <u>Acceptance of the Exchange Offer</u> | 222 |
| <u>Irrevocable Undertakings</u> | 222 |
| <u>Withdrawal Rights</u> | 222 |
| <u>Trading of the Tendered Linde Shares</u> | 223 |
| <u>Settlement of the Exchange Offer</u> | 223 |
| <u>Plans for Linde After the Exchange Offer</u> | 224 |
| <u>Linde's Agreement Not to Tender Treasury Shares</u> | 225 |
| <u>Parallel Acquisitions</u> | 225 |
| <u>Treatment of Linde Equity Awards</u> | 225 |
| <u>Treatment of Deferral Shares</u> | 225 |
| <u>Information on the Linde plc Shares</u> | 226 |
| <u>Currency of the Exchange Offer</u> | 226 |
| <u>Cash in Lieu of Fractional Linde plc Shares</u> | 226 |
| <u>Publications</u> | 226 |
| <u>Admission to and Commencement of Trading</u> | 227 |
| <u>Settlement Agent</u> | 227 |
| <u>Reasons for the Exchange Offer and Use of Proceeds</u> | 227 |
| <u>Costs Related to Tendering Linde Shares</u> | 227 |
| <u>DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY</u> | 228 |
| <u>General Provisions Relating to Profit Allocation and Dividend Payments under Irish Law</u> | 228 |
| <u>Dividend History</u> | 229 |
| <u>Dividend Policy</u> | 229 |
| <u>COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET INFORMATION</u> | 230 |
| <u>COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA PER SHARE INFORMATION</u> | 232 |
| <u>CAPITALIZATION</u> | 233 |
| <u>Working Capital Statement</u> | 234 |
| <u>Financing</u> | 234 |
| <u>DILUTION</u> | 235 |
| <u>UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u> | 236 |
| <u>SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF LINDE PLC</u> | 257 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| <u>BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT LINDE PLC</u> | 258 |
| <u>Overview</u> | 258 |
| <u>Incorporation, Name, Registered Office and Fiscal Year</u> | 258 |

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <u>Corporate Purpose</u> | 258 |
| <u>Information About Linde plc Before the Business Combination</u> | 258 |
| <u>Business of Linde plc Following the Business Combination</u> | 258 |
| <u>Corporate Governance Structure of Linde plc</u> | 259 |
| <u>Information about Linde plc's Material Subsidiaries</u> | 276 |
| <u>Linde plc Shareholders</u> | 277 |
| <u>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions</u> | 277 |
| <u>Auditors</u> | 277 |
| <u>INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION</u> | 278 |
| <u>Market Overview</u> | 278 |
| <u>Competition</u> | 279 |
| <u>BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT PRAXAIR</u> | 280 |
| <u>Overview</u> | 280 |
| <u>Industrial Gases Products and Manufacturing Processes</u> | 280 |
| <u>Industrial Gases Distribution</u> | 280 |
| <u>Surface Technologies</u> | 281 |
| <u>Inventories</u> | 281 |
| <u>Customers</u> | 281 |
| <u>International</u> | 282 |
| <u>Seasonality</u> | 282 |
| <u>Research and Development</u> | 282 |
| <u>Patents and Trademarks</u> | 282 |
| <u>Raw Materials and Energy Costs</u> | 282 |
| <u>Competition</u> | 283 |
| <u>Properties</u> | 283 |
| <u>Legal Proceedings</u> | 284 |
| <u>Material Contracts</u> | 284 |
| <u>Officers and Directors</u> | 284 |
| <u>Director Compensation</u> | 290 |
| <u>Compensation Discussion and Analysis</u> | 292 |
| <u>Executive Compensation Tables</u> | 308 |
| <u>Information on Share Ownership</u> | 322 |
| <u>Other Information</u> | 324 |
| <u>SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PRAXAIR</u> | 326 |
| <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF PRAXAIR</u> | 328 |
| <u>Business Overview</u> | 328 |
| <u>Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016</u> | 329 |
| <u>Years Ended 2016, 2015 and 2014</u> | 342 |
| <u>Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other Financial Data</u> | 361 |
| <u>Contractual Obligations</u> | 367 |
| <u>Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements</u> | 368 |
| <u>Critical Accounting Policies</u> | 368 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| <u>New Accounting Standards</u> | 371 |
| <u>Fair Value Measurements</u> | 371 |
| <u>Non-GAAP Financial Measures</u> | 371 |
| <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> | 377 |

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <u>BUSINESS AND CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT LINDE</u> | 379 |
| <u>Overview</u> | 379 |
| <u>Registration, Seat, Fiscal Year and Corporate Purpose</u> | 379 |
| <u>Business Organization</u> | 379 |
| <u>Inventories</u> | 384 |
| <u>Customers</u> | 384 |
| <u>Seasonality</u> | 384 |
| <u>Research and Development, Patents and Trademarks</u> | 384 |
| <u>Raw Materials and Energy</u> | 385 |
| <u>Employees and Labor Relations</u> | 386 |
| <u>Properties, Plants and Equipment</u> | 386 |
| <u>Environmental Matters</u> | 388 |
| <u>Legal Proceedings</u> | 389 |
| <u>Material Contracts</u> | 389 |
| <u>Insurance</u> | 389 |
| <u>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions</u> | 390 |
| <u>Governing Bodies</u> | 390 |
| <u>SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF LINDE</u> | 400 |
| <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF LINDE</u> | 402 |
| <u>Business Overview</u> | 402 |
| <u>Factors Affecting Results of Operations</u> | 403 |
| <u>Outlook</u> | 408 |
| <u>Consolidated Results of Operations</u> | 410 |
| <u>Segment Discussion</u> | 417 |
| <u>Liquidity, Capital Resources and Other Financial Data</u> | 425 |
| <u>Retirement Benefits</u> | 431 |
| <u>Contractual Obligations</u> | 432 |
| <u>Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements</u> | 432 |
| <u>Warranties</u> | 433 |
| <u>Non-IFRS Financial Measures</u> | 433 |
| <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> | 435 |
| <u>Hedging</u> | 437 |
| <u>Critical Accounting Policies</u> | 437 |
| <u>New Accounting Standards</u> | 437 |
| <u>REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT</u> | 438 |
| <u>United States</u> | 438 |
| <u>European Union</u> | 442 |
| <u>DESCRIPTION OF LINDE PLC SHARES</u> | 449 |
| <u>Current Authorized and Issued Share Capital</u> | 449 |
| <u>Issued Share Capital After Completion of the Business Combination</u> | 450 |
| <u>Transfer of Linde plc Shares</u> | 450 |
| <u>Linde plc Register of Members</u> | 451 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| <u>Pre-emption Rights</u> | 451 |
| <u>Reduction of Share Capital</u> | 452 |
| <u>Acquisition of Own Shares</u> | 452 |

-v-

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|-------|
| <u>General Meetings of Shareholders</u> | 452 |
| <u>Dividends</u> | 454 |
| <u>General Provisions Governing a Liquidation: Liquidation Distributions</u> | 455 |
| <u>Amendment of Constitution</u> | 455 |
| <u>Disclosure of Information Upon Listing</u> | 455 |
| <u>Reporting Requirements for Shareholders, Directors and Officers</u> | 459 |
| <u>COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE BUSINESS COMBINATION</u> | 462 |
| <u>MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u> | 494 |
| <u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u> | 494 |
| <u>Material U.K. Tax Considerations</u> | 501 |
| <u>Material Irish Tax Considerations</u> | 504 |
| <u>LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT</u> | 507 |
| <u>LEGAL MATTERS</u> | 508 |
| <u>EXPERTS</u> | 509 |
| <u>INDEX TO LINDE PLC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> | F.1-1 |
| <u>INDEX TO PRAXAIR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> | F.2-1 |
| <u>INDEX TO LINDE AG GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> | F.3-1 |
| <u>ANNEX A BUSINESS COMBINATION AGREEMENT</u> | A-1 |
| <u>ANNEX B OPINION OF PERELLA WEINBERG PARTNERS UK LLP</u> | B-1 |
| <u>ANNEX C OPINION OF MORGAN STANLEY BANK AG</u> | C-1 |
| <u>ANNEX D OPINION OF GOLDMAN SACHS AG</u> | D-1 |
| <u>ANNEX E OPINION OF BANK OF AMERICA MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG FRANKFURT AM MAIN</u> | E-1 |
| <u>ANNEX F OPINION OF CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC</u> | F-1 |
| <u>ANNEX G FORM OF AMENDED AND RESTATED CONSTITUTION OF LINDE PLC</u> | G-1 |

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

-2-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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*.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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 | \$ - |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|

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 |

Edgar Filing: PRAXAIR INC - Form DEFM14A

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 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 |

-33-

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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".

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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;

-68-

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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:

Edgar Filing: PRAXAIR INC - Form DEFM14A

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

-76-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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 plc's 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

Table of Contents

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% 550,000,000 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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

(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.

Table of Contents

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).

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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% |

-148-

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents*Precedent Mergers of Equals Analysis*

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 | Announcement Date | Smaller Party | Larger Party | Relative Ownership | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | Trading One Month | | Prior | Announced |
| | | | 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.

Table of Contents

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%).

-159-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

(*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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

(*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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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).

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents*Treatment of Equity Awards*

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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);

Table of Contents

- (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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

-197-

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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).

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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,

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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);

Table of Contents

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 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

Table of Contents

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

-210-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

-214-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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;

Table of Contents

(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

Table of Contents

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)

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

-222-

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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)

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

-227-

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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: | | | | | | | |

Edgar Filing: PRAXAIR INC - Form DEFM14A

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------|--------------|------|------------------|
| 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) | Other Adjustments (Notes 5f, 5g) | 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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

- (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

Table of Contents

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 |

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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 |

Table of Contents

- (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).

Table of Contents

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 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------|

-251-

Table of Contents

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 |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|

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 |

-252-

Table of Contents

**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 | 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 |

-253-

Table of Contents

- (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

Table of Contents

- (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 |

Table of Contents

| (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 | \$ - |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|

-257-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents**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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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 |
|------------------|----|---|

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

Table of Contents

| 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.

Table of Contents

| 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 432">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 1493 779">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 1478">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.

-266-

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

| 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.

Table of Contents

| 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.

Table of Contents

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

-270-

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents**Management Committee of the Combined Group**

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

Table of Contents

| 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> <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> |
| Matthew J. White (Chief Financial Officer) | 44 | <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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents***Asia***

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.

Table of Contents

| 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.

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

| 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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

-297-

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

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).

Table of Contents

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 Plan Compensation | | | Total (\$) |
|---|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) ⁽⁴⁾ | All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾ | Total (\$) | |
| 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 |