

Corporate Responsibility 2010. At a Glance.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES FACING SOCIETY IS THE NEED TO REDUCE EMISSIONS THE WORLD OVER. THIS CALLS FOR INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGIES THAT BALANCE THE NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL/CLIMATE PROTECTION WITH ADVANCING INDUSTRIALISATION IN EMERGING ECONOMIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL.

In our Corporate Responsibility policy, we make a clear commitment to protecting the environment, conserving resources, and researching and developing particularly sustainable products, services and technologies. We regularly measure and evaluate company processes that have an impact on the environment and climate, publishing the results in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report (see also page 13).

Introduction



Ladies and Gentlemen,

Recent economic and ecological crises have sent shockwaves around the world, forcing fundamental change throughout science, economics, politics and society at large. Global warming and its predicted impact continue to take centre stage on the public agenda. The EU has set ambitious climate and CO₂ targets, while talks are still being held on forming an international agreement.

The challenge lies above all in deploying innovative, low-CO₂ technologies that will allow economies to grow without increasing their energy consumption and emission footprint. Green technologies are the key to sustainable economic development in industrialised and emerging economies.

Resource conservation and climate protection are growing in importance for our customers across the widest range of industries. We are increasingly being asked how our products and services can help achieve environmental goals and conserve resources.

The Corporate Responsibility Report 2010 contains examples of the enabling solutions we have developed to help our customers achieve their goals. It also outlines how Linde itself addresses sustainability within company walls and positions our CR activities within the global change dynamic. The full-length CR Report and this fast facts brochure are available online at www.linde.com.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'W. Reitzle', written in a cursive style.

Professor Dr Wolfgang Reitzle
Chief Executive Officer of Linde AG

203.3 million m³

Once-through water for cooling systems (unpolluted)

8.0 million m³

Drinking water

30.9 million m³

Industrial and process water

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION: 242.2 million m³

Water balance 2009

We classify our entire water needs into drinking water, industrial and process water and once-through water for cooling systems. At around 80 percent, the vast majority of the water we consume is once-through water for cooling systems. Since it does not come into contact with products or chemicals, it can be pumped back to its original source without further treatment. In contrast, industrial and process water is primarily used in circulation systems to cool our air separation plants. Where necessary, it is purified either using our own treatment systems or by sending it to municipal or industrial plants. The majority of drinking water is consumed in our office buildings.

Water.

The one and only

Most people will feel the effects of climate change through water. It is the most essential of the earth's natural resources. Without it, life could not exist. Unlike fossil energy sources, there is no alternative to water. Global warming will increasingly lead to droughts and sinking groundwater levels, particularly in warmer regions. Other parts of the world will face rising water levels and a growing threat of floods. Varying availability of water is already causing supply bottlenecks today. In the face of these anticipated changes, companies must also use water more efficiently, focusing, for example, on using water as sparingly as possible and reducing fresh water consumption.

Efficient water management

To save water in our production processes, we employ water circulation systems and replace drinking water with grey water where possible. We mainly use water in product manufacturing, steam generation, plant-cooling processes and office buildings. At around 80 percent, the vast majority of the water we consume is used to cool our plants, either in circulation or once-through systems. With the latter, the water is sourced from local rivers and simply warms up a few degrees. Since it does not come into contact with any products, it can then be pumped back into the river without further treatment, obviously at a temperature that does not pose any risk to the surrounding ecosystem.

Our gases support natural water cycles

Rising demand for fresh water worldwide, growing contamination of ground and surface water supplies, and increasingly stringent legal regulations governing the quality of drinking water are major challenges for utility companies. Our gases have been successfully used to increase water quality for many years now. Oxidation of dissolved matter using oxygen and controlling the pH value with carbon dioxide are two of the most common applications in this area. Dissolved organic matter can also be removed using ozone. Here, the ozone transforms substances to such a degree that they can be further treated with biological processes. Ozone is generated on-site from dry air or oxygen and reacts rapidly with dissolved matter.



↳ Oxygen from Linde has been successfully deployed in water treatment for many years.

Eco-friendly process for recycling industrial wastewater

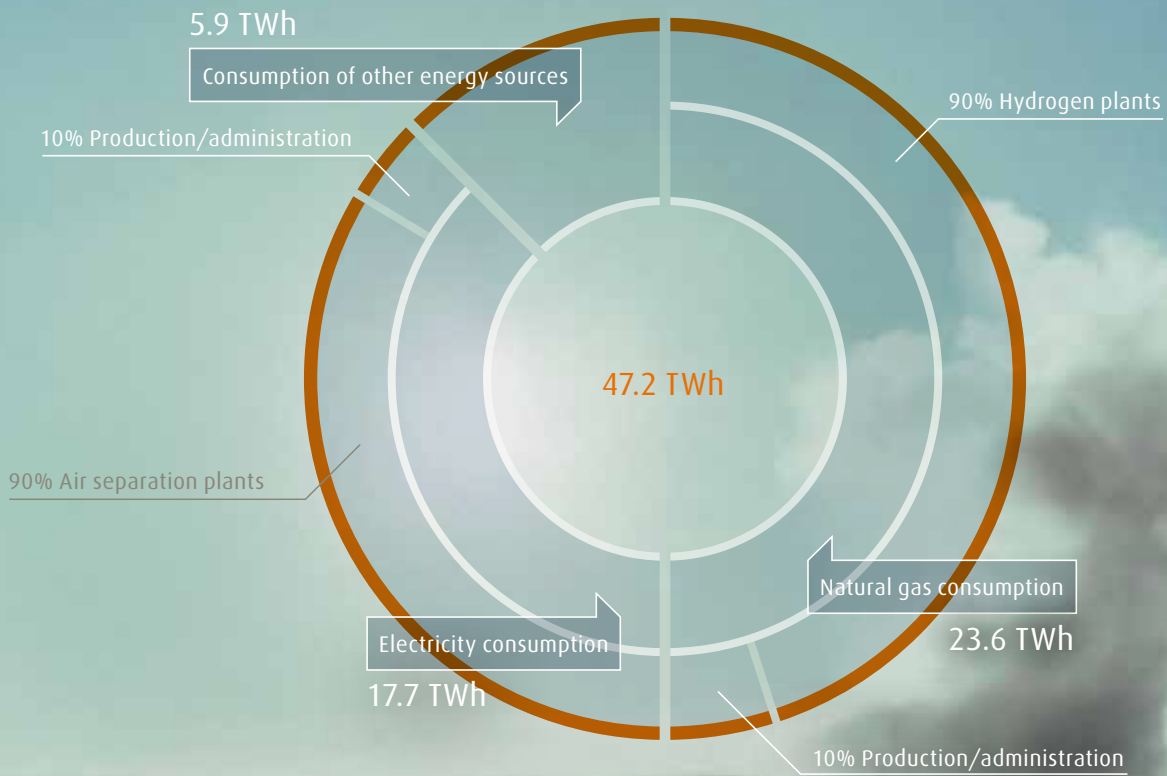
2009 saw Linde launch a new wastewater treatment technology (AXENIS™). This uses a highly efficient air- and oxygen-based biological treatment stage for optimum process control, enabling cost-effective treatment to extremely high quality standards. Compared with conventional methods, this innovative process significantly increases cost efficiencies for industrial water circulation systems.



↳ We supply natural carbon dioxide for home carbonation systems.

Sparkling water straight from the tap

We launched a home carbonation system in Scandinavia that can be directly connected to the household water supply, producing sparkling water on demand straight from the tap. This new solution reduces the volume of empty returns per household and the number of used bottles that need to be chemically cleaned by manufacturers. We supply natural carbon dioxide for the bubbles.



Energy balance 2009

Our total energy consumption for 2009 amounted to around 47 TWh (2008: 49 TWh; 2007: 45 TWh). At almost 90 percent, electricity and natural gas are the main sources of energy here. We primarily use them to operate our air separation and HyCO plants. We are constantly optimising our production processes to improve the productivity and energy efficiency of our plants. Within the framework of comprehensive efficiency audits, we analyse and assess plants and processes to ensure that resources are utilised as efficiently as possible.

Energy.

Creating alternatives

Meeting rising demand for energy worldwide while simultaneously reducing emissions will pose a huge challenge over the coming years. If renewable sources are to account for up to 90 percent of the EU's energy mix by 2050, a range of measures needs to be implemented, including more efficient development of non-fossil energy sources and more widespread use of smart grids that connect power generation with consumption. Renewable energy technologies have not yet been developed to the point where they have the capacity to replace fossil fuels. So interdisciplinary research and development projects are essential to ensure a successful transition to a more renewable landscape.

Saving energy within company walls

The business of producing industrial gases is energy-intensive. Which gives us even more reason to leverage our entire technology and R&D spectrum in the search for alternative energy sources. Electricity and natural gas are our main sources of energy. In 2009, over 90 percent of the electricity we consumed was used in the course of air separation. Our HyCO plants account for around 90 percent of our natural gas consumption. We are making every effort to increase the renewable share of our electricity bill. For example, our Healthcare business, which supplies gases for medical applications, sourced 40,000 MWh of renewable power during the previous fiscal year and was thus able to offer climate-neutral medical gases.

Ongoing commitment to R&D

We deploy a broad spectrum of technologies to actively develop non-fossil energy carriers and deliver gas applications that further reduce the environmental impact of solar cell and wind turbine production. Examples here include transforming methane that escapes from land-fill sites into liquid fuel and using the biogenic raw material glycerol to produce green hydrogen. We are also working closely with energy providers to develop technical solutions for greener electricity and fuels. In addition, we are involved in research into carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies to separate carbon dioxide (CO₂) from flue gas at coal-fired power plants.



↳ Solar power plays a key role in the expansion of the renewable energy landscape.

Eco-friendly solar cell manufacture

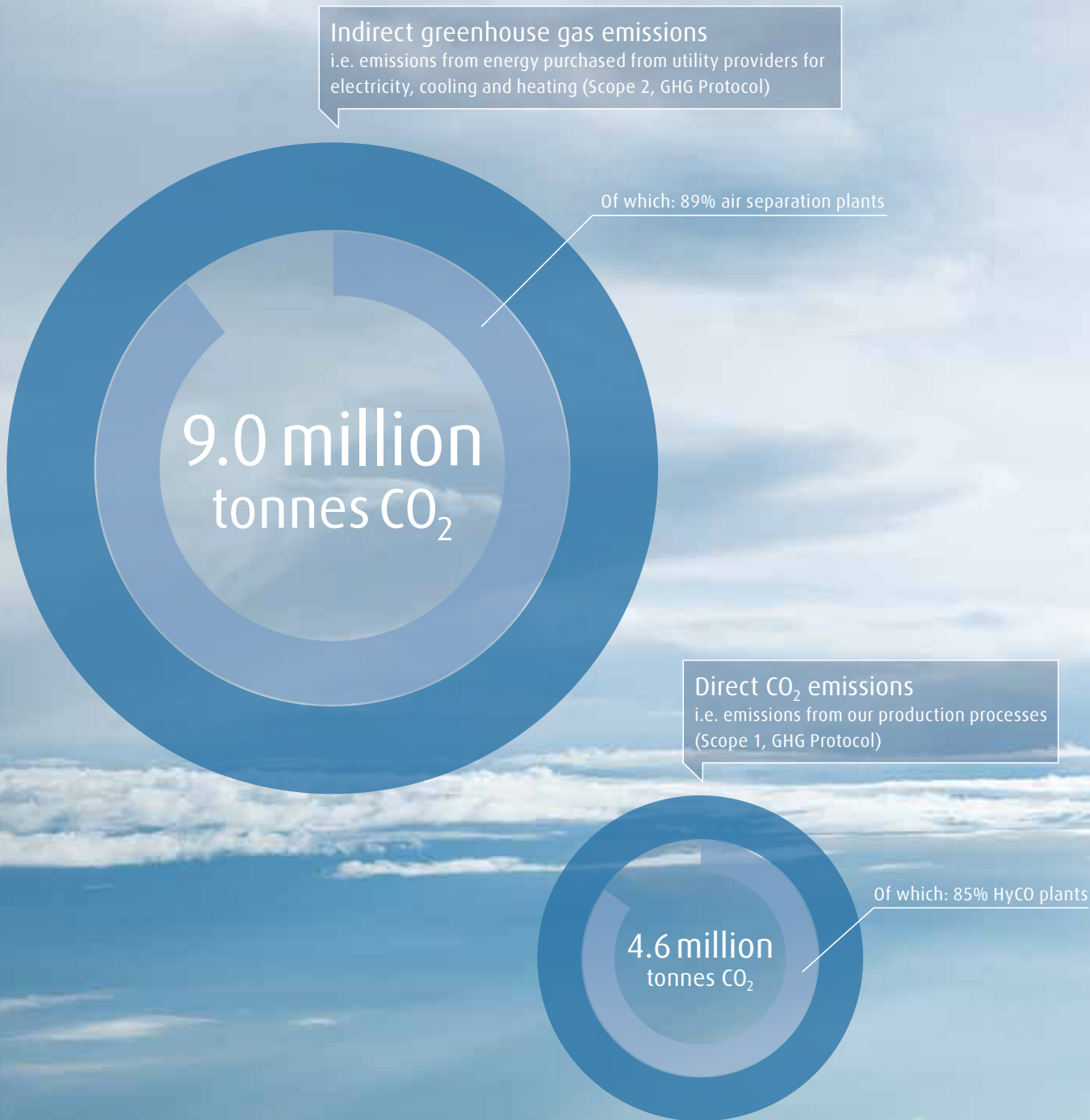
Linde scored an environmental breakthrough by replacing harmful nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) with climate-neutral fluorine (F₂) to clean the production chambers of thin-film cells. Fluorine can also be used in the production of semiconductors and LCD flatscreens.



↳ We are testing glycerol-based hydrogen production at a pilot plant.

Hydrogen from glycerol

In a pilot plant at our industrial site in Leuna, Germany, we are testing an innovative procedure to produce green hydrogen by pyroreforming crude glycerol. Glycerol has a number of key advantages over fossil or renewable energy carriers, as it is a rich source of hydrogen that does not conflict with food production. It is also easy to transport, non-toxic and available all year round.



Emissions balance 2009

Our overall indirect and direct CO₂ emissions for the period under review amounted to 13.6 million tonnes. Our air separation and hydrogen plants (also known as HyCO plants) account for the lion's share of our CO₂ emissions. More than 80 percent of our electricity consumption is attributable to air separation plants. This accounts for a large proportion of our indirect CO₂ emissions. Our HyCO plants primarily generate direct CO₂ emissions through hydrogen synthesis and the use of fuel to reach the reaction temperature required to produce gas. Visit www.linde.com/cr to find further information on our CO₂ balance, which has been drawn up in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.

Air.

Protecting the atmosphere

“Treasures of the atmosphere” was how Carl von Linde, founder of Linde AG, referred to the elements of the air. Together with gases from fossil sources, these treasures still form the natural cornerstones of our day-to-day business. Air comprises a mixture of different elements in varying proportions, including nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide and helium. Each of these gases is an important raw material for us. Global warming and climate change are now recognised as reality. Greenhouse gas emissions caused by humans are the main drivers of climate change. And although fossil fuels are key contributors, agricultural trends, especially tropical rain forest clearance, also play an important role. Against this backdrop, we have broadened our strategic agenda to also focus on protecting these treasures that are so valuable to our daily business.

Cutting energy consumption and emissions

Cutting energy consumption, reducing hazardous substances released by combustion, and developing technologies targeted at renewable sources of energy define our environmental and climate protection agenda. These are also top priorities for our customers. Our gases are used to replace or reduce harmful emissions across an increasingly broad application spectrum. Research plays a key role in our plant engineering business. Here we are exploring and testing new processes, for example, that generate energy from biogenic raw materials. Direct CO₂ emissions at Linde primarily arise from hydrogen and carbon monoxide production in our HyCO plants. HyCO plants is a collective term for plants that produce hydrogen, carbon monoxide and synthesis gas. Indirect CO₂ emissions arise as a by-product of energy procured from third parties (electricity and district heating), rather than emissions at Linde sites. Our consumption levels here are due to the large amounts of electricity required by our air separation plants, in particular, which are used to generate nitrogen, oxygen and argon.

Innovative combustion processes

Pure oxygen offers a range of benefits for heat-treatment and combustion applications in foundries, steelworks, non-ferrous metalworks, waste-treatment plants and recycling facilities. Replacing air with oxygen eliminates nitrogen ballast in combustion and heating processes. It also improves energy efficiency and significantly reduces harmful CO₂ and NO_x emissions. In addition, thermal and catalytic combustion/oxidation is often the most cost-effective, safe and climate-friendly option for cleaning polluted flue gases, exhaust emissions and liquid residues.



↳ Fewer emissions and lower energy bill thanks to pure oxygen.

Oxyfuel technology

Using pure oxygen instead of air for combustion greatly increases combustion efficiency and heat transfer. This, in turn, saves significant volumes of energy. Pure oxygen reduces the amount of energy used in combustion by around 15 percent – even taking account of the energy required to produce the oxygen.



↳ Atmospheric gases can be deployed in a number of ways to reduce harmful emissions. They can also be used to extinguish fires.

Combating toxic fumes with CO₂

Smouldering fires frequently break out in the waste bunkers of incineration plants, often releasing highly toxic fumes deep down in the deposits. Fires deep below the surface cannot be extinguished with water or foam. Our recently developed process solves this problem by using special nozzles to pipe carbon dioxide directly to the source, where it quenches the fire, preventing further release of toxic and pollutant fumes.

Manufacturing industry – e.g. laser cutting and welding

Metallurgy & glass – e.g. oxyfuel technology

Food & beverages – e.g. freezing and cooling

Electronic gases – e.g. solar cell production

Special applications – e.g. cleaning with CO₂

Chemistry & energy – e.g. ground freezing, fire control

Environmentally sound gas applications

Gases can be deployed across the widest diversity of industries to make processes kinder to the environment and our climate. They achieve this by replacing substances, raising combustion efficiency levels, cutting emissions or reducing waste, for example. In 2009, the R&D department of our Gases Division identified six megatrends. These provide the defining framework for future development projects, with the ultimate goal of harmonising ecological and business sustainability in every area. They have been named as follows: reduced environmental impact; efficient industrial processes; clean energy; healthy and convenient food; geographic and demographic shifts; performance materials.

Applications.

Endless possibilities of gases

Satellites racing through space, perfectly polished glass, wind turbines, a golden, ripe banana or a sparkling clean lake – not everyone immediately thinks of gases here. Nevertheless, they are part of everyday life. Gases are required for welding, freezing and transporting as well as for heating, industrial cleaning and testing. Complex questions – usually concerning energy consumption, productivity and product quality – have to be addressed to ensure industrial production processes are cost-efficient. Already today, industrial gases are helping to optimise production processes across a wide variety of applications.

Gases for high-performance lasers

Laser technology is already widely used for industrial and private purposes, providing effective alternatives to traditional applications. Lasers basically convert an external energy source (an electrical current, a beam from a flashlight or a laser diode) to light in the narrow wavelength spectrum. The laser can either use a gas or solid medium. High-performance lasers are required for processing surfaces, as they ensure extremely precise results and high cutting speeds. Gas lasers require special gases that are produced and distributed worldwide by our Gases Division.

Gases in the food and drinks industry

The freshness, taste and consistency of foods and beverages are largely determined by the way they are processed. Post-slaughter and post-harvest processes are therefore key success factors. We offer a range of tunnel freezers that use cryogenic carbon dioxide and nitrogen to cool and freeze foodstuffs such as fish, meat, dairy products and seafood. This technology is a hygienic way to preserve the quality of fresh, sensitive foodstuffs. Most importantly, our tunnels use less coolant and are thus kinder to the environment. Our technology portfolio for the food industry also extends to tailor-made, cost-effective, eco-friendly solutions for maintaining the cold chain while transporting fresh food to consumers, even over long distances. The Snowcool system, for example, keeps food cool using dry-ice snow (CO_2 snow) that has a temperature of -78°C .



↳ Ground freezing with nitrogen is cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound.

Making underground construction kinder to the environment

Our artificial ground freezing solution offers major environmental benefits, as it does not release hazardous substances into the ground or deplete groundwater levels. This method is ideal, for example, in underground or tunnel construction projects.



↳ Cleaning with dry ice eliminates the risk of hazardous or toxic substances being washed away.

Cleaning with dry ice

Cleaning with dry ice is a lot kinder to the environment than water. Not only is it gentler to the surfaces in question, it also eliminates the risk of hazardous or toxic substances being washed away. The process involves projecting rice-sized pellets of dry ice onto surfaces at high speed. The pellets penetrate the dirt particles, sublimate (i.e. turn into gas) and expand to drive dirt from the surface.

Facts and figures.

Our CR indicators help us meet the information demands of our stakeholders. We also use the data as an aid to steer and improve our sustainability performance. Group-wide key indicators reveal trends in Linde's ecological and social development. They also act as a benchmark to assess progress and plan future measures. We are committed to continually improving sustainable and responsible business practices throughout the Group. In this condensed report, we present key metrics that give an overview of our economic, ecological and social performance. In selecting these key indicators, we are guided by international recommendations, supplementing these to reflect company-specific issues. For example, we publish specific environmental data for our most resource-intensive production plants (HyCO and air separation plants). Our online Facts and Figures section contains additional indicators relating to sustainability performance, chosen on the basis of an extensive materiality analysis. This section also contains background information on our data management system and the definitions of our key indicators.

Presentation of key indicators

Reflecting the structure of The Linde Group, our CR indicators relate to our three divisions: Gases, Engineering (core divisions) and Gist (logistics services). The data we collect includes all companies worldwide consolidated in the Group financial statements. The figures are fully consolidated, regardless of Linde's stake in these companies, and retrospectively adjusted to discount discontinued operations. All indicators span a fiscal year (1 January to 31 December).

Health, Safety, Environment (HSE) indicators

Our key HSE figures relate to national and international production, sales and administration locations and cover around 95 percent of the consolidated companies. In 2009, we have continued to improve the data collection methods to increase the quality and transparency of the information we present. We realise that the data pool on which HSE indicators are based involves uncertainty due to limited controls at local and regional level and the actual nature of the data. This is compounded by the fact that measurement methods may vary and some key indicators are based on estimates or calculations that have to be regularly updated. During the reporting period, we further developed the environmental reporting system introduced in 2008. We attach particular value to detailed checking of the data and on various data validation measures. For the second year running, selected HSE indicators were independently reviewed and subsequently assured by KPMG Sustainability. It is our aim to improve the quality and comparability of our data. In particular, this involves further enhancement of internal data quality controls at regional and local level and optimizing process efficiencies at the collection stage.

Human Resources (HR) indicators

We have adapted and consolidated our Human Resources indicators to reflect The Linde Group's organisational structure. The figures are reported as full-time equivalents, with 31 December as the closing date for each year. To improve the accuracy and depth of reporting across the entire Group, we have started rolling out a new Group-wide IT system especially for HR indicators. This new, standardised reporting system renders it easier for us to make HR information available to the entire organisation in near real-time. It will also allow us to add new indicators step by step and gradually standardise and streamline data capture. Group-wide rollout will be completed in the course of fiscal 2010.

Financial indicators

Our financial indicators are reported according to the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) in our Group financial statements. You will find more information in our 2009 Financial Report.

External audit

During the period under review, we again commissioned KPMG Sustainability to provide limited assurance on our reporting of selected key indicators. KPMG Sustainability assessed our process for capturing HSE metrics relevant to our business. The indicators within the assurance scope are identified by an asterisk (*). Turn to page 14 to view the assurance report.

You will find additional indicators and detailed information on our CR accounting processes online at www.linde.com/cr.

Fast facts.

		2009	2008	2007
FINANCIAL INDICATORS¹				
Sales	€ million	11,211	12,663	12,306
In Germany	%	10.8	10.5	10.2
Outside Germany	%	89.2	89.5	89.8
Operating profit ¹	€ million	2,385	2,555	2,424
Earnings before interest and taxes on income (EBIT) ²	€ million	1,460	1,703	1,591
Earnings before taxes on income (EBT)	€ million	838	1,006	1,375
Earnings after taxes on income	€ million	591	717	952
Adjusted earnings per share ³	€	4.58	5.46	5.02
Dividend per share	€	1.80	1.80	1.70
Market capitalisation (at closing rate)	€ million	14,215	10,084	15,046
Capital expenditure (excluding financial assets)	€ million	1,137	1,470	1,035
Cash flow from operating activities as a percentage of sales	%	19.1	14.8	14.4
Equity ratio	%	37.7	34.6	36.9
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	%	10.4	12.4	10.3
Research and development costs	€ million	89	104	97
HR INDICATORS				
Number of employees (at the balance sheet date)		47,731	51,908	50,485
In Germany	%	15.4	14.7	14.1
Outside Germany	%	84.6	85.3	85.9
Employees with limited contracts	%	1.8	4.7	6.7
Female staff	%	19.9	20.2	19.4
Staff turnover rate ⁴	%	4.2	6.6	7.2
Employees who have taken up training opportunities	%	53.8	56.9	54.1
Personnel costs	€ million	2,319	2,380	2,449
HSE INDICATORS				
Consumption of electricity	TWh	* 17.7	* 20.0	19.9
Electricity consumption by air separation plants	TWh	* 16.0	* 17.5	16.9
Consumption of natural gas	TWh	* 23.6	* 23.2 ⁵	21.9
Natural gas consumption by HyCO plants ⁶	TWh	* 21.3	* 20.7 ⁵	21.2
Direct CO ₂ emissions	Million tonnes	* 4.6	* 4.5	4.7
Direct CO ₂ emissions from HyCO plants	TWh	* 3.9	* 3.4	3.3
Indirect CO ₂ emissions	Million tonnes	* 9.0	* 9.7	9.7
Indirect CO ₂ emissions from air separation plants	Million tonnes	* 8.0	* 8.4	8.0
Consumption of water ⁷	Million m ³	* 38.9	* 41.4 ⁵	54.8
Water consumption by air separation plants	Million m ³	* 24.3	* 26.8 ⁵	33.8
Number of workplace accidents per million hours worked by Linde employees (Lost Time Injury Rate; LTIR)		* 2.0	* 2.1	2.6
Number of working days lost per million hours worked		37.3	34.1	42.3
Number of fatal industrial accidents involving Linde employees		3	2	6

* Within KPMG assurance scope. See page 14 to view the assurance report for the period under review. You will find the report for the 2008 figures in our 2009 CR Report.

¹ EBITDA before non-recurring items, including our share of the income from associates and joint ventures.

² EBIT before non-recurring items and before amortisation of fair value adjustments identified in the course of the purchase price allocation.

³ Adjusted for the effects of the purchase price allocation and non-recurring items.

⁴ Staff turnover rate relates to employees who left the Group voluntarily during the period under review.

⁵ The previous year's figures have been updated due to greater accuracy in the data collection process. Therefore, these figures differ from those disclosed in the 2008 Financial Report or 2009 CR Report.

⁶ HyCO plants is a collective term for plants producing hydrogen, carbon monoxide and synthesis gas. These include steam reformers, partial oxidation plants and methanol crackers.

⁷ Water consumption refers to drinking water and process water. It does not include once-through water for cooling systems, which is simply drawn from local water sources and heated. After use, it is pumped back into the original water source.

Independent Assurance Report.

To the readers of The Linde Group publication: 'Corporate Responsibility 2010. At a Glance.'

Introduction

We have been engaged by the Executive Board of Linde AG (further referred to as 'Linde') to provide limited assurance on the 2009 data for the indicators listed in the section 'Context and scope' together with the related explanatory information in the publication: 'Corporate Responsibility 2010. At a Glance.' (further referred to as 'The Report'). The Executive Board of Linde is responsible for preparing The Report, including the identification of stakeholders and material issues. Our responsibility is to provide an assurance report on the 2009 data for the indicators listed in the section 'Context and scope' together with the related explanatory information in The Report.

Context and scope

Our engagement was designed to provide readers of The Report with limited assurance on whether the 2009 data for the indicators listed in the table below together with the related explanatory information are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (G3) of the Global Reporting Initiative together with internal reporting criteria as published on Linde's website.

CO ₂ emissions	Direct CO ₂ emissions
	Indirect CO ₂ emissions
	Direct CO ₂ emissions from HyCO plants
	Indirect CO ₂ emissions from air separation plants
Consumption of energy	Consumption of electricity
	Electricity consumption by air separation plants
	Consumption of natural gas
	Natural gas consumption by HyCO plants
Consumption of water	Consumption of water
	Consumption of drinking water
	Consumption of industrial and process water
	Water consumption by air separation plants
Safety	Number of workplace accidents per million hours worked by Linde employees (Lost Time Injury Rate – LTIR)

Procedures performed to obtain a limited level of assurance are aimed at determining the plausibility of information and are less extensive than those for a reasonable level of assurance.

Reporting criteria

Linde applies the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (G3) of the Global Reporting Initiative together with its internal reporting criteria for reporting on sustainability as described on Linde's website. We believe that these criteria are suitable in view of the purpose of our assurance engagement.

Assurance standards

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000: Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This Standard requires, amongst others, that the assurance team possesses the specific knowledge, skills and professional competencies needed to understand and review sustainability information, and that they comply with the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants from the International Federation of Accountants to ensure their independence.

Work undertaken

Our procedures included the following:

- Performing a media analysis and internet search to obtain information on relevant sustainability issues for Linde in the reporting period;
- Reviewing the design and existence of the systems and processes for data management, internal control and processing of the selected indicators as defined under Context and scope at corporate, regional and local level by:
 - Interviewing staff at corporate level responsible for the collection, analysis and reporting of the data,
 - Visiting four selected regional offices in Europe, Middle East, Asia and Australia,
 - Visiting five selected production sites in Germany, Romania, Hungary, China and Australia;
- Performing analytical review procedures of the data reported by the production sites under operational control of Linde;
- Reviewing data trends and discussions with management thereto.

As part of our assurance procedures we discussed changes to the draft reports with Linde and reviewed the final version of The Report to ensure that it reflected our findings.

Our conclusion

Based on our procedures performed, nothing came to our attention to indicate that the data for the indicators as defined under Context and scope together with the related explanatory information are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (G3) of the Global Reporting Initiative together with internal reporting criteria as published on Linde's website.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion above, we draw attention to the paragraph Health, Safety, Environmental (HSE) indicators under Facts and Figures, which explains the uncertainty related to the CO₂ emissions, consumption of energy and consumption of water data.

Amstelveen, 2 November 2010

KPMG Sustainability

W. J. Bartels

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Additional copies of the report and further information about Linde can be obtained from us free of charge.



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Linde AG

Klosterhofstrasse 1

80331 Munich

Germany

Phone +49.89.35757-01

Fax +49.89.35757-1075

www.linde.com